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LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 57. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4 1890. NO. 51



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I took Sick,
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PARNELL TO THE PEOPLE.

THE HOME RULE LEADER ISSUES HIS MANIFESTO.

Showing His Intrigue with the Liberals—His Deals and Dickerings with the G. O. M. and Morley—A Bribe of a Chief Secretaryship.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Parnell has issued the following manifesto:

To the Irish People:

The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire-pullers of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me as leader of the Irish party to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is in my possession to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide.

The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader and claiming for Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the constitution and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtaining Home Rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened, unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction.

He Visits the Grand Old Man.

In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and received the details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to Home Rule in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:

1. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.
2. The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland.
3. The control of the Irish constabulary.
4. The appointment of the judiciary, including judges of the supreme court, county court judges and resident magistrates.

Reducing the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion—of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived at after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 103 to 32. Upon the settlement of the land question it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that, while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the line of the Land Purchase Bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their adopting his views—in other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty.

How the Constabulary Was to Work.

With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that, in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion, he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers under control of the Imperial authority for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues.

A period of 10 or 12 years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the imperial authorities.

I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which, I am bound to admit, was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone—and will pass to my own expressions of opinion upon these communications, which represent my views then and now. And firstly, with regard to the retention of the Irish members, the position which I have always adopted, and which I then represented, is that the concession of full powers of an Irish legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a state of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained, would become a question of imperial concern and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland, but that with important and all-engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments left either under Imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband an army which had cleared the way to victory.

I further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges, and to the postponements necessary for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appointments, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by either parliament as a constitutional and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland.

At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of the Irish members.

I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance. Let me say in addition that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no importance. But until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need not say that the question, the vital and important question, of the retention of the Irish members on one hand and indefinite delay in granting full powers to an Irish legislature on the other gave me great concern. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question—of any policy—on the part of the Liberal leaders filled me with concern and apprehension.

On the introduction of the Land Purchase Bill by the Government at the commencement of the last session, Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted. Having regard to the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the Land Bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of state-aided land purchase, and finding that the fears and alarm of the English taxpayers as to state aid by the hypothecation of grants for local purposes in Ireland, as a counter guarantee, had been assuaged, that the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained and that we should direct our sole efforts on the second reading of the bill to the assertion of the principle of local control. In this, I am bound to say, Mr. Morely entirely agreed with me, but he was at the same time much hampered, and expressed his sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme section of his party led by Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he impressed upon me the necessity of meeting the second reading of the bill with a direct negative and asked me to undertake the motion. I agreed to this, but only on condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure but to confine myself to criticism of the details.

I think his was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and Radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the several days' debate on the second reading contrasts favorably with Mr. Labouchere's recent abortive attempt to interpose a direct negative to the first reading of a similar bill yesterday. Time went on; the Government allowed their attention to be distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English publicans and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another session.

Another Talk With Morley.

Just before the commencement of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase and the necessity and importance of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in application of funds. He agreed with me and I offered to move, on the first reading of the bill, an amendment in favor of this local control, advising that if this were neglected it might be left to the Radicals, on the second reading, to oppose the principle of the measure. This appeared to be a proper course, and I left Mr. Morley under the impression that this would fall to my duty, but in addition he made a remarkable proposal. In referring to the probable approaching victory of the Liberal party at the polls he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party, and he asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of Chief Secretary to Ireland, or whether I would allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the law offices of the crown in Ireland by a legal member of the party. I told him, amazed as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit in any way the independence of the party or any of its members; that the Irish people had trusted me in this movement because they believed that the declaration I had made to them at Cork in 1880 was a true one and represented my conviction, and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration we had repeatedly made the proposal of Mr. Morley, that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics, was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pledges we had given. In conclusion he directed my attention to the plan of campaign estates. He said that it would be impossible for the Liberal party, when it attained power, to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action and that it would also be impossible for the Irish Parliament, under the powers conferred, to do anything for them, and flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair he exclaimed: "Having been in Tipperary I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter." I told him this question was a limited one, that I did not see that he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those tenants as long as might be necessary; that of course I understood that it was a difficulty, but that it was a limited one and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country. I allude to this matter only because the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election plan of campaign tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the plan of campaign tenants by direct action when they come into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past, and whom I shall continue to support in future, shall not constitute a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants and that they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this policy.

Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish parliamentary party, independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected leader of the independent Irish parliamentary party. During these 10 years this party has remained independent, and because of its independence it has forced upon the English people the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland. I believe that the party will obtain Home Rule only provided that it remains independent of any English party. I do not believe any action of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger the Home Rule cause or postpone the establishment of an Irish Parliament, but even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal [illegible] to-day were to be realized, I believe [illegible] people throughout the world would [illegible] with me that postponement would [illegible] preferable to a compromise of [illegible] national rights by the acceptance of a [illegible] which would not realize the aspira[illegible] of our race.

I have the honor to remain your faithful servant, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

The Petition Against Mr. Dryden Dismissed.

WHITBY, Dec. 1.—The election court held here to-day resulted in dismissal with costs of the petition against the return of Mr. John Dryden. Justices McLennan and Falconbridge presided. Hon. John, who was present at the close of the proceedings which only lasted three minutes and a half, was heartily congratulated by his friends.

Brown-Sequard Elixir.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—A physician here claims to have discovered that injections of the stimulant recently discovered by Dr. Brown-Sequard will cure tuberculosis.

FIGHT OVER PARNELL.

WAR TO THE KNIFE BETWEEN OLD ALLIES.

Vivid and Luminous Account of the Most Remarkable Irish Week of the Generation—Gladstone Replies to Parnell—The Envoys Against Their Leader.

The Cork Clergy Against Parnell.

The Cork clergy held a meeting to-day to consider the situation and adopted a resolution declaring that Parnell had forfeited their confidence, and that his retention in the leadership would prove disastrous.

At a meeting of the Cork branch of the National League, at which the mayor presided, it transpired that Parnell had not informed any of his constituents of his intentions previous to the publicationof his manifesto. The meeting unanimously resolved to summon the committee to confer with Parnell in the event of his going to Cork. It is undeniable that the manifesto has alienated a section of Parnell's constituents.

At a public meeting at Lismore a motion expressing confidence in Parnell was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and O'Kelly, Nationalist members of Parliament, have telegraphed to their constituencies that they will resign if Parnell is sacrificed.

THE ENVOYS AGAINST HIM.

Dillon, O'Brien and Gill Call for Parnell's Retirement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Following is a brief summary of the Irish envoys' manifesto as dictated in person by them for the Associated Press before the document was completely revised: It declares against the continued leadership of Mr. Parnell and condemns the manifesto of Mr. Parnell for its attitude towards Gladstone, Morley and the English people. It will be about a column to 1½ columns long. It is addressed to Justin McCarthy to be read at a meeting of the Irish party to-morrow (Monday) in London. It will be signed by all the delegates except Mr. Harrington. From an indirect source information was obtained that Harrington declined to sign the manifesto on personal grounds. He was said to have stated his position in these words: "My judgment s against Parnell, but my heart is with him."

GLADSTONE REPLIES.

A Prompt Contradiction of Mr. Parnell's Statements.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Gladstone has issued a reply to Mr. Parnell's manifesto, in which he denies in toto all the statements made by the Irish leader in regard to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, the settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland, the control of the Irish constabulary and the appointment of the judiciary in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone says he will not apply a single epithet to Mr. Parnell, not being his judge. He believes, however, that he showed by his course in the matter of the special commission appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. Parnell, growing out of the Pigott letters, that he had no indisposition to do Mr. Parnell justice.

Mr. Gladstone then comes forthwith to a recital of the proposal alleged by Mr. Parnell in his manifesto to have been made to him during his visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden last November in respect to the intended proposals with regard to Home Rule in the event of the Liberal party winning at the then next general election. Mr. Gladstone declares that no single suggestion was offered by him to Mr. Parnell, either as a formal or as a final one. Mr. Gladstone simply made a statement, perfectly free and without prejudice, of the points on which Mr. Gladstone, or such of his colleagues as he could consult, were inclined to believe the home rule plan of 1886 could be improved, and concerning which he was desirous to know whether any serious objection had risen in the mind of Parnell. To none of these suggestions did Parnell raise a serious objection.

Parnell's Memory Sadly at Fault.

Mr. Gladstone denies that he made the statements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, or as to the settlement of the land question, or the agrarian difficulties, or the control of the constabulary, or the appointment of the judiciary. The conversation between them was strictly confidential. To publish even a true account is to break the seal of confidence which alone renders political co-operation possible. Every suggestion made to Mr. Parnell was from written memoranda to which Mr. Gladstone can refer. Neither Parnell nor himself was bound by the conversation to an absolute acceptance of the proposals canvassed. During the year that had since elapsed he had never received from Mr. Parnell any intimation of an alteration of his views regarding any of them.

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone says that he has always held, both in public and in private, that the National party in Ireland ought to remain entirely independent of the Liberal party of Great Britain. It is their duty and his duty, conformably with the spirit of Grattan and O'Connell, to study all adjustments in the great matter of Home Rule which may tend to draw to their side moderate and equitable men. But for him to propose any measure except such as he could approve on the lines already laid down would be fatuity as regards himself and treachery to the Irish Nation, in which, even by the side of Parnell, he can claim to take an interest.

MICHAEL DAVITT AGAIN.

The Manifesto of the Leader a Last Desperate Move.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Michael Davitt was interviewed to-day regarding the present political crisis. He said: "It is all terribly sad and sickening. If the Irish party had been aware of the circumstances and acted with courage at first all would have been well. They were bewildered, and no wonder here we are now in splinters. The Parnell manifesto is a last desperate move. I do not see how he could have struck Ireland a worse blow. He is furious against a majority of his party, and in his anger against them and Mr. Gladstone's letter he runs amuck. According to him a number of the members of his own party are false, and Mr. Gladstone and English Liberal wire-pullers are scheming against him. The Home Rule proposals outlined at Hawarden were entirely inadequate. The last of these is the most important in Mr. Parnell's opinion, but he forgets that he agreed to similar proposals in the bill of 1886.

Parnell Convicts Himself.

"He now declares against the cutting-down of Irish representation at Westminster, but in 1886 he agreed to clause 24 of the bill, which entirely excluded Irish representation, and further agreed to clauses retaining for a time Imperial control of the police and judiciary. The Land bill proposed by Mr. Gladstone was quite apart from the Home Rule question, and was finally abandoned. Parnell thus convicts himself. Why did he not make this appeal before? These Hawarden proposals were as bad then as now.

"Besides," continued Mr. Davitt, "we have yet to know whether Mr. Parnell did not agree to them. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, and, I believe William O'Brien, were parties to the company. They are now called upon to speak out. Meanwhile, no matter what the manifesto may do for Mr. Parnell's own position, he has shattered all hope of Home Rule for years, and that, too, for personal ends and revenge, just as in 1882 he shattered the Land League to get out of Kilmainham Jail, and was prepared in 1886 to smash his party and debauch the institutions of his country to thrust O'Shea on the Galway electors. Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and Sexton ought to depose him from the leadership. He has brought terrible disaster, but not complete ruin, to Home Rule."

LABOUCHERE'S OPINION.

The Editor of Truth Says Parnell is Mad.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley also disputes Mr. Parnell's version of the negotiations which took place between them in regard to Home Rule and other matters concerning Ireland, and he will at an early date publicly repudiate his statements.

Mr. Davitt is engaged in preparing a manifesto in behalf of Mr. Parnell's opponents in the Nationalist party, which will confute all the points advanced by Mr. Parnell as reasons for his retention as the head of the party.

Messrs. Sexton and Healy are taking the opinion of each Irish member of parliament as to the advisability of organizing a movement for an alliance of the Anti-Parnellites with Mr. Gladstone.

In an interview to-day, Henry Labouchere member of parliament and editor of "Truth," said it would be charitable to suppose that Mr. Parnell is mad. It is impossible to suppose that a sane man with any sense of honor or patriotism would issue a manifesto so dishonoring to himself and so injurious to his country's cause. In regard to the Irish Land Purchase Bill Mr. Labouchere said he was convinced that not 20 Liberals would favor a settlement involving an imperial guarantee. The division in the House of Commons on the first reading of the bill Thursday night was taken to test British opinion. Again referring to Mr. Parnell Mr. Labouchere declared that he must be crushed.

The manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell will effect no change in the position of his supporters and opponents among the Irish members of Parliament, but it will give the poll to be taken at the meeting of Nationalists to be held Monday a final and decisive character. The manifesto shifts the scene of the conflict from Westminster to Ireland. After Monday county conventions will be held in Ireland to ascertain the opinions of the Nationalists and the clergy.

MORLEY REPLIES.

And Denies the Accuracy of Parnell's Manifesto.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Morley writes to the press as follows:

"The manifesto of Mr. Parnell contains two or three statements affecting me which I desire, without loss of time, to correct.

"1st. I made no sort of attempt to fetter Mr. Parnell's action with reference to the land bill. He agreed with me in all our conversations that the bill ought to be opposed as omitting the principle of local control and for other reasons specified in his speech of April 21. The only question was as to the form of motion for the rejection of the bill. I pointed out to him on April 14 that as many Liberals objected to the whole principle of the bill, an amendment stating that their reasons would be less suitable than a motion for its objection simpliciter. Parnell assented. Two days later he explained to me his alternative plan for fining down rents, and this at his request was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. The same evening I wrote to Parnell that Mr. Gladstone felt we could have nothing to say about his plan one way or another, but that of course he was perfectly free to propound it on his own responsibility, so completely did we recognize that our relations with the Irish party were those of an independent alliance and not of a fusion.

"2d. Mr. Parnell imputes to me in our conversation of November 10, five days before the proceedings in court were begun, a remarkable proposal with the object of absorbing the Irish party into English politics by means of office. I made no proposal. It was natural that in a free confidential discussion of the possible future I should wish to make sure for Mr. Gladstone's information that Parnell still held to his self-denying declaration of 1880. His answer to my inquiry was what I fully anticipated.

"3d. Mr. Parnell's account of what passed on the same occasion on the subject of evicted tenants on the plan of campaign estates is wholly incorrect. I observed that some direct action might become necessary. Though I foresaw difficulties in the way of legislation, I never said that I or any of my colleagues had formed any conclusion against legislation. I never said or hinted that it would be impossible for an Irish parliament to do anything in the matter. I did say that whether by direct or indirect action evicted tenants ought not to be allowed to suffer. As to Tipperary, there is all the difference between sensible perception of difficulties and the despair which Mr. Parnell ascribes to me. Mr. Gladstone is well able to deal with his own share of the manifesto, but I am bound to say that on Nov. 10 I was under the most distinct impression that Mr. Parnell did not object to the suggestions thrown out at Hawarden a year ago as subjects for provisional examination if those suggestions were likely to make the scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain."

A Letter From Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone writing to Mr. Mellor, the Liberal candidate at Bassetlaw, says: "Mr. Parnell's manifesto has widened the gulf made by recent disclosures and separated him from the Liberal party, who have now to consider the great and noble cause of justice for Ireland apart from any individual name. But I am glad to think, so far as appears there will be no severance between us and the Nationalist party, for Mr. Parnell throws over his colleagues. He acknowledges in them no right or authority and goes past the constitutional representatives of his country in his fancied appeal to the nation which had chosen them to speak its wants and wishes."

Forsaken by His Namesake.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The Parnell branch of the Irish National League to-day adopted a resolution calling upon Mr. Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish parliamentary party, and the secretary was directed to telegraph the resolution to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in Chicago, and to the Irish leaders in London.

A man named Lafrance was killed while crossing the Grand Trunk tracks in a buggy near Dunville yesterday. Lafrance was found on the smokestack of the engine.

Dr. Mary Walker is dying at her farm near Oswego, N.Y., from heart failure, superinduced by exposure and privation while an inmate of Libby Prison during the War of the Rebellion.

In broad daylight yesterday robbers tied up the cashier of the Allentown Packing Company at Chicago and stole $3200. Eighteen hundred men were working in the packing house, of which the office is a part.

STILL IN ABEYANCE.

THE IRISH LEADERSHIP NOT YET SETTLED.

Parnell Addresses the Nationalist Meeting and Violently Attacks Healey, Justin McCarthy and Other Former Allies—The Uncrowned King in a Passion.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons, called to consider what action the Nationalist party shall take in regard to the leadership of the party, took place at noon to-day. Mr. Parnell and his private secretary were the first to arrive. After the members had assembled Mr. Parnell took the chair. Telegrams from the delegates of the party in the United States and from Archbishop Croke were read. About 75 Irish members of the House were present. The meeting remained in session until 6 o'clock.

The proceedings were of the stormiest character. Parnell's supporters strove hard to secure another adjournment, urging that the meeting to decide the question of the leadership of the Irish party should be held in Dublin.

Mr. Sexton hotly protested against an adjournment. A majority of the party, he declared, desired to keep the leadership unsullied and unstained.

Parnell's Friends Outnumbered.

Sexton's remarks were frequently interrupted by tremendous cheering from Parnell's opponents, who comprised a majority of those present.

Mr. Redmond replied to Mr. Sexton. He made a passionate appeal to the members to pause before they depose from his rightful position as leader of the Irish nation, the statesman who by his unparalleled services had earned the gratitude of the Irish people. He declared that those who by their voice or vote induced a sacrifice of the man who had sacrificed so much for Ireland would have to account to the Irish people. Mr. Redmond, continuing, said that the facts of the divorce case were fully known when Parnell was re-elected leader of the Irish party. This assertion was greeted with cries of "No, no; Gladstone's letter was withheld." Mr. Redmond was unmoved by this interruption, and went on to say that, notwithstanding their previous action, taken with a full knowledge of Parnell's position, a section of the party at the bidding of the Liberals now wanted to sacrifice their leader and with him the national cause. Irishmen the world over would ask where was the consistency in such a course? The Irish tenants, said Mr. Redmond, would reprobate the action that the anti-Parnell section proposed to take, and those American friends whose bounty had sustained them and their cause for many years would demand a reckoning from Parnell's foes. That reckoning could not long be delayed, judging from the many expressions of sympathy and promises of continued support which Parnell was receiving from America. In conclusion he invited his hearers to give their votes for Ireland. He resumed his seat amid great cheering.

To Death, But Not Dishonor.

T. P. Gill, one of the delegates now in America, sent a despatch expressing his personal grief at the action that his conscience forced him to take toward a leader whom he loved and to defend whom he would give up his life. "I would gladly follow him to death," says Mr. Gill, "but I cannot follow him to what seems to me to be dishonor." He concluded with a request that the despatch be read to Mr. Parnell.

Loud cheers were given by both sections of the party when telegrams or letters were read endorsing or opposing the attitude of the respective sides. Telegrams were read from Messrs. Harrington, Pierce, Mahoney, Lalor and Leahy, all of whom supported Parnell.

Parnell Turns On His Allies.

Parnell addressed the meeting. He said in effect: The time has come when I must speak out against the opposition within our party, which has been created by Mr. Gladstone's letter. Those responsible for the division in the party appear to forget what is due to themselves and to their country and to me. The men whose ability has been the most conspicuously exercised against me—Messrs. Healy and Sexton—will have to bear their responsibility in all these proceedings. Mr. Healy has been trained in this warfare. Who trained him? Who saw his genius? Who telegraphed to him in America to come back? Who gave him his first chance to enter public life and get him a seat in Parliament, prompting, rebuking and restraining him? That Mr. Healy is here to-day to destroy me is due to myself. But I am glad he is here even to destroy me, if he understands the meaning and effect of his proceedings. Mr. Healy reminds me of his services. He has not been slow to remind me of them at any time. I understand he attended the recent meeting in Dublin calling on me not to retire. [Cheers.] Who asked him to do so? Did I? [Cheers.] Who asked Mr. McCarthy to travel to Dublin and say he would be able to give information which would throw a different complexion on hidden events? Did I? [Cheers.] Where was Sexton at this same meeting? Where were you all?

Accused of Treachery.

Why did you encourage me to take my position on the bridge if they were going to act as traitors and hand me over to another commander-in-chief. [Cheers.] I did not ask them for the certificate of character given at the Dublin meeting. Our position is awkward, but the whole blame for the creation of this position does not rest with me—a leader. Killer Barry has been put up to stab me as he stabbed that old lion, Isaac Butt, in days gone by. I remember well that though Butt arraigned me I never, by word or deed, counselled attacks upon him. I allowed the old man to go down honored to his grave rather than seek to step into the shoes of a politician who, however grave his faults, created a great movement, and has given me and many others power to participate therein. [Cheers.] What is now to be said about the request for my temporary retirement? Mr. Sexton at a recent meeting here told me I could resume the leadership, and that the leaders were with me. Ten minutes afterwards he astonished me by saying he believed I would reject the leadership. [Laughter and cheers.] I have been asked about the conference at Hawarden. I am told there that Gladstone's communication is not to be divulged to any of my colleagues, yet because I did not denounce his proposals at once I am accused of deceiving the party. Mr. Gladstone told me that none of the proposals were final. The chief proposal of all, the retention of 30 members in Westminster, was subject to revision. For me it was a question of drafting a bill. It was a question of weak judgment on the part of an English politician.

Gladstone a Garrulous Old Gentleman.

It was a question of dealing with a garrulous old gentleman who monopolized the conversation, and with whom, as everybody who knows him knows, it is difficult to get in a word edgeways. Before you vote for my deposition be sure you are getting value for it. On Saturday we were all agreed that we would not have this Gladstone bill. [Cries of "Hear, hear" and cheers.] Not a man here has said a word in favor of it. Are you sure you will be able to get anything better? If Healy or McCarthy or Sexton sees the way to get anything better let them say it. I won't stand a moment in their way. On Saturday I made this proposal to Mr. McCarthy: Let Gladstone, Harcourt and Morley give him letters declaring that in the event of the return of the Liberals to power a Home Rule bill would be proposed by which the control of the constabulary would be vested in an Irish executive who would be responsible to an Irish parliament empowered to [illegible] land question. Mr. McCarthy went to Mr. Gladstone with these proposals, with my assurance that these concessions made I would retire from public life. Mr Gladstone has replied that he will not hold any communication with me as the leader of the party.

Mr. McCarthy, interrupting: No, no!

Mr. Parnell: He is perfectly welcome. The same proposals were placed before Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who replies that under no circumstances will he give any promise whatever now or hereafter to any Irish party. Remember, Harcourt will be your leader when Gladstone dies.

Mr. Condon: Not our leader.

Mr. Parnell: It will not be Morley—you will not deny that. This great man Harcourt, whose chain you are going to put on your necks, has the reversion of the Liberal leadership. This same man has declared that his limits to Home Rule are in Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of local government. If Harcourt ever comes into power he will give you local government with plenty of coercion. [Cries of "Hear, hear."]

Not One to Be Trusted.

I know what Harcourt will do for you and what Gladstone and Morley will do. I know there isn't a single one of the lot to be trusted unless you trust yourselves.

Be to your own selves true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

If I am to leave you to-night I should like to leave you in security. It is not an unfair thing for me to ask to see you within sight of the promised land, or that I should come with you, having come so far, until you are absolutely sure of Ireland and I can go no further.

Justin McCarthy's Rejoinder.

An enthusiastic outburst of cheering followed Parnell's remarks.

Mr. McCarthy spoke next. He explained how he went to Mr. Gladstone Saturday to reopen negotiations, although he was unwilling to undertake the mission, believing it would do no good. He thought the party ought to settle quarrels among themselves without reference to English statesmen. Mr. Gladstone told him he regretted the disorganization of the Irish party, but could not regard him as representing the party and therefore could not treat with him. He would offer no suggestion, nor would he sign any document or give any message to be conveyed to the party.

Mr. Parnell: I did not want any document, only your word if Mr. Gladstone assented.

Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said Mr. Gladstone informed him that he could not give any document with any certainty that it might not be printed by some of those concerned. He (McCarthy) also saw Harcourt, who did not say he would not make any promise of any kind to any Irish member, but simply said that in view of the disclosures made in the manifesto he would not give anybody verbally or in writing assurances which were to be brought to the notice of Parnell. As to the general question of Parnell's retiring, Mr. McCarthy said, Parnell's leading error had been his keeping private until now the Hawarden conversation.

Mr. Parnell: "I am perfectly willing to admit the blame, but I am glad I have told all now before the full mischief has been done."

The Motion for Retirement.

The motion for the retirement of Parnell was made by John Barry, member for South Wexford, who aided the late Isaac Butt in founding the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain in 1872.

Joseph Nolan, member for North Louth, submitted an amendment to the effect that the question of the retirement of Parnell should be postponed until the members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the subject, the party then to meet in Dublin and decide the matter.

Parnell ruled out of order any reference to his conduct in the O'Shea case, and this brought him into frequent collision with the different speakers, especially Healy, with whom Parnell exchanged hot words. Parnell displayed great passion throughout.

At 11½ p.m. the meeting adjourned until noon to-morrow.

The Tories claim six additional seats in parliament as a result of the split in the ranks of the Opposition on the Parnell question.

LIVING WITH A DEAD MAN

WHOSE RELATIVES REFUSE TO BURY THE BODY.

Sitting Up With a Corpse for Thirteen Days and Awaiting the Spirit—One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record.

HAMMONTON, N.J., Dec. 3.—Thirteen days have elapsed, and yet the remains of George W. Fay, the druggist, have not been buried. No one is permitted to view the body, but the relatives give out a fairy story about the cheeks being red, and the face presenting a life-like appearance. Unless interment is quickly made the State Board of Health will be called upon to take action.

WAITING FOR THE RETURN OF LIFE.

All information concerning the strange case was imparted by two brothers-in-law of the dead druggist, and all they would say was that the signs of death were not sufficient to convince Fay's sister's that life had really departed. The relatives positively refused to permit any one to view the body, and they were unwilling to impart any information as to its condition save the one stereotyped answer that decomposition had not set in, and that the cheeks and breast of the dead man had that same "lifelike, ruddy glow." They said that tests had been applied to ascertain whether a life spark remained, but they declined to say what the tests were, or who made them, or what the result.

HEALTH AUTHORITIES TO BE CALLED IN.

That Fay is really dead a great majority of the people of Hammonton are now thoroughly convinced, and there is talk of securing the intervention of the State Board of Health to insist upon the burial of the body, which no one is now permitted to see. When The Record reporter saw the body with Dr. Hodges on Tuesday last he raised one of the arms, and only a quick movement to the outer atmosphere prevented disastrous consequences to the reporter's physical well-being. The odor of death was there beyond question.

A Hammonton physician said yesterday that Fay is certainly dead, and that the keeping of the body is a menace to the health of not only the family but to the neighborhood, which is thickly populated.

The strange actions about the Fay homestead yesterday led to the belief that the body would be moved to the cemetery and buried late at night in order to circumvent the probable crowd and confusion of a public funeral.

Mrs. Baker of Princeton left home to attend Woodstock market on Saturday, since which time no trace of her has been discovered.

Andrew McGuire, who attempted to kill Miss Tucker at Cobourg Monday night by throwing her under a moving train, has been arrested and remanded.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 4

"AND THOU, BRUTUS!"

The Grits of West Hastings having declared that they don't want the political tramp from South Oxford to deliver one of his doleful harangues in Belleville, their *confreres* in the East Riding have in like manner repudiated the financial evil genius of their party. Sir Richard, it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets, would address a public meeting at Canifton on Monday, Dec. 1st., but the following statement appeared in the *Globe* of to day:

Owing to illness in the family of Mr. S. B. Burdett, M. P. for East Hastings, the meeting announced for Monday at Canifton, to be addressed by Sir Richard Cartwright, has been postponed.

Whilst it is a regrettable fact that Mr. Burdett is not in robust health, and that his aged mother is suffering from the effect of breaking one of her legs last week, the excuse is too thin. The meeting would not have suffered materially from the absence of Mr. Burdett, if the party were united. But there's the rub. The failure of Mr. Vermilyea's protest, in face of Mr. Burdett's counsel against it, has completely demoralized the party.

Alas, poor Sir Richard! His own party in Hastings will have none of him. Repudiation by the West Riding was bad for him; but refusal by the East, for which one of his supporters sits, is a calamity.

STRANGE DOCTRINE FOR A FADDIST.

It is surprising how unpatriotic some citizens are when they have a few dollars to spend. Every day Belleville is besieged by canvassers for clothing from Toronto houses and it is astonishing the number of orders they will take from men in a city like Belleville. Few of these probably pause to think that every time they have their clothes made in Toronto the very people from whom they make their money are being robbed of their just rights. It is not because Belleville cannot boast of as good tailors as any other city, but it sounds big for a small salaried clerk to say that So-and-so, of Toronto, made his suit. It is not only tailors who complain of this want of confidence on the part of the people, but every class of trade is being paralyzed by these more aggressive Toronto firms and it is high time that local merchants and the citizens at large took steps to keep these houses within their own territory. They are sapping the life of the provinces and absorbing the manufacturer and the mechanic to the detriment of the younger cities. It is not sufficient to be over ridden by runners and commercial travellers from Hogtown, as it is now more familiarly known, but every class of trade is being swamped and encroached upon by firms who are no more capable of catering to the wants of the people than those within our midst. —*Local Grit Paper.*

For once we are inclined to agree with our contemporary; but it must strike the reader as passing strange that a journal which holds such an opinion should urge that the comparatively weak industries of our country should be exposed to the "unrestricted" competition of the over-producing manufactories of the United States.

AN UNFORTUNATE COMPARISON.

Our local contemporary professes a strong regard for Sir Richard Cartwright, which regard is perhaps owing to the fact that the doughty knight and the proprietor of the organ are deserters from the Conservative ranks. The former deserted from his party because of unsatisfied ambition, and the latter because of other—probably weightier—considerations.

In its issue of the 25th inst., our contemporary makes a most amusing attempt to "boom" the knight of the two-faced shield, in view of his forthcoming visit to Canifton, by referring to a meeting which was held at that place in December 1873, at which gathering Sir Richard, the late Thomas Campbell (called by our contemporary "Calm") Wallbridge, John White, ex-M.P., and ex-Alderman N. B. Falkiner (referred to as "Nat Faulkner" by the organ) were the speakers. Sir Richard is described as winning an overwhelming victory; but if his speech at Canifton on Monday next is to have the same effect on Grit prospects in East Hastings as had his deliverance at the same place in 1873, his party may well pray to be saved from him, for Mr. White was re-elected, in face of the "Pacific scandal" howl, which was temporarily fatal to our party, by a majority twice as large as he had received in the contest of eighteen months before.

Our contemporary also grandiloquently remarks that "Sir Richard still has the "confidence of the electors of the country "and is honored in the councils of the "nation." Our unfortunate contemporary is particularly unfortunate in this rash statement, which can only be attributed to its lack of knowledge as to Sir Richard's record. That record is as follows: Sat for Lennox and Addington from 1863 until the union. Returned to the Commons for Lennox at general elections in 1867 and in 1872. Up to 1873 he was a Conservative. He then turned his political coat and entered the Mackenzie Administration. On taking office (November, 1873) he was re-elected by about 800 majority, and was returned by acclamation at the general election in 1874. Four years later, however, with all the prestige of his high office and all the influence which his great landed possessions in Lennox gave him, he was defeated in the county which he had represented for fifteen years, and has never since dared to face its electors as a candidate for their suffrages. In the same year Mr. Horton, the member for Centre Huron, was induced to make way for him in that Grit hive, and he was elected by the usual party majority. Four years later he was again "moved on" as a political tramp, and in the general election of 1882 he was a candidate in Centre Wellington against Dr. Orton and the confidence which the electors have in him was evidenced by a majority of 152 in favor of his opponent. Once more, after the lapse of a year, a safe asylum was found for him, in South Huron, which has a Grit majority of 600, and for this constituency he sat until 1887, when Mr. McMillan, who had resigned in his favor, demanded his own again and the political tramp was at last settled in the comfortable pocket borough of South Oxford, which has a Grit majority of upwards of one thousand.

Such are the evidences of that "confidence of the electors" in Sir Richard which the local organ of his party alleges. His claims to public confidence are, like himself, a sham. He is a mere political tramp.

TRADE WITH THE U. S.

The Hamilton *Spectator* points out that one serious mistake made by commercial annexationists is that all the goods which come into Canada through the United States come from the United States; and that all which disappear across the United border are sold to the United States. This is an error of very large proportions. For example, the trade and navigation returns report that in 1889 we imported from the United States tin in blocks and bars valued at $75,784, and tin plates and sheets valued at $777,138. Now, no tin was mined, and no tin plates were made in the United States during that year. These goods were imported from some other country (almost certainly from Great Britain), and, as they came through the United States, they were enumerated as imports from that country.

Sugar and molasses were apparently imported from the United States to the value of more than $600,000. Some sugar is produced in the United States, but not for export. The whole of that sugar was imported from other countries, through the United States.

Tea and coffee appear to have been imported from the United States to a value of $157,000. No tea or coffee is grown in that country. These articles merely passed through it.

These are but few examples. It is impossible to ascertain what proportion of other goods—cottons, woollens and silks, manufactures of metals, of wood and other articles which appear to have been imported from the United States—came from that country, and what proportion merely passed through it.

The like is true, though in perhaps a less degree, of exports to the United States. We appear to sell to that country large quantities of fish which are certainly in transit for the West Indies, South America and other countries. We appear to sell the United States wheat, flour, and even Indian corn, lard, tallow and other articles which are continuously cheaper there than here.

In 1885—the last year for which we have figures at hand—our returns show imports from the United States valued at $47,151,201, while the United states returns show exports to the value of only $40,124,907 to Canada and Newfoundland. On the other hand, our returns show exports to the United States valued at $39,752,733, while the United States returns show imports from Canada and Newfoundland of only $36,960,541. Our returns show a total trade between the United States and Canada alone of $86,903,935, while those of the United States show a total with Canada and Newfoundland of $77,085,448.

The plain fact is that our trade with the United States is not by any means so large as is generally supposed. The greater part of the exports have been made up of lumber and barley. The lumber our neighbors must have; the barley will be supplanted by two-rowed barley, which will find a better market in England.

ONTARIO'S CROPS.

According to a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Industries, the present has not been a particularly "fat year" for the farmers of Ontario. According to this return, the revised estimates of cereal and leguminous crops show lower yields than the estimates of August, but it is only in spring wheat and oats that the decrease is material. The wheat was injured in the ripening stage, a few days following the date of August returns, and the effect of the blight upon oats was not fully recognized until the threshing season commenced. As a consequence, the yield of spring wheat is 2,000,000 and of oats nearly 4,000,000 bushels less than the August estimates. The acreages of spring wheat, oats, peas, corn, buckwheat and beans are greater than their respective averages of nine years, while those of fall wheat, barley, and rye are less. Fall wheat and buckwheat are the only crops whose yield per acre is greater than the average of nine years, while peas, corn, buckwheat and beans are the only crops whose aggregate yield is greater than the average of the same period.

As compared with 1889, the present year shows an increased yield per acre in fall wheat, peas, corn, buckwheat, beans, roots of all kinds, hay and clover. In spring wheat, barley, oats and rye, there were small decreases.

Fall pastures have been in unusually fine condition all over the province, and are for the most part still quite fresh and green, owing to the abundance of warm showery weather. Hay is very abundant, and of straw and coarse feed there is a sufficiency. All kinds of live stock are consequently in a thriving condition, but with the exception of hogs, their numbers are somewhat small. Sheep are in good condition, but not numerous. There has been a greater demand than usual for breeding sheep. There is a notable increase in the number of hogs all over the province. The demand for all kinds of live stock has so far been brisk; in some localities in the southern part of the province buyers have picked up nearly everything, and fair prices have been paid. The number of silos appears to be slowly but steadily increasing, notably in Huron, Grey and Bruce.

The past season has been a favorable one to the dairying industry, with plenty of grass and water. In the eastern part of the province especially cheese making has flourished, and farmers seem well satisfied with the returns. Throughout the rest of the province cheese appears to have taken the lead also and to have given better results than butter, except in the neighborhood of cities and large towns. Durhams and their grades are still the favorite breed for the dairy cow in the west, but Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced to a considerable extent where butter is made, and they are well liked. In the east, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Durhams and their grades are the most popular breeds.

In scarcely any section of the province can it be said that the apple crop has been an abundant one. In the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin Lambton and Middlesex the apple crop was nearly an entire failure, and of other fruits there has been not more than a sufficiency to supply local demands. In most of the West Midland counties there has been a small surplus of winter apples, and there, as well as in the Niagara peninsula, pears, plums, cherries, and grapes and other small fruits have been moderately plentiful, but grapes are the only fruit of which any considerable shipments have been mode. All varieties of peaches were scarce. Apples were a good crop in the counties of Grey, Bruce and Huron, and also moderately good in Simcoe. From the first three of these counties large quantities have been shipped at good prices. Pears were moderately plentiful also, and have generally turned out better than apples.

There has been a considerable increase in acreage, and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing, except on clay land, which was rather dry and stiff, was most suitable for a good start. The general appearance of the fields is such as to evoke admiration. The chief cause for fear lies in the fact that the plant has made rather too rank a growth. The prevailing opinion is that a better outlook for the new crop of fall wheat has never been reported during the first week of November.

The following table gives the number of farm live stock in the Province, based upon returns made by farmers to the bureau under date of July 1:

	1890. No.	1889. No.
Horses and colts......	659,636	618,795
Milch cows............	777,838	779,171
All other cattle........	1,116,874	1,112,728
Sheep and lambs......	1,339,695	1,344,180
Swine.................	1,140,559	835,469
Poultry	6,854,865	6,304,298
	lbs.	lbs.
Wool	4,574,700	4,588,896

Horned cattle and sheep show a small decrease, and horses and poultry a steady increase. The number of swine has taken a sudden leap upward since last year, the increase being 305,090, or 36 per cent.

The following table presents the values of farm property in the Province for the years 1888 and 1889, under the classification of land, buildings, implements and live stock:—

Farm Property.	1890	1889.
Land	$622,896,000	$632,329,433
Buildings	193,438,826	192,464,237
Implements	50,515,583	51,685,706
Live stock..........	104,086,626	105,731,288
Total..........	$970,937,035	$982,210,664

These values are based upon the returns made by farmers under date of July 1. The aggregate valuation is less than last year's by $11,273,629, each item, except buildings, showing a decrease. The value of farm land is less than last year by $9,433,433, and less than in 1888 by $17,684,801. The increase in values of buildings, implements and live stock, however, makes the aggregate valuation of farm property this year only $10,430,430 less than in 1888.

We would like to know just how these estimates as to value of lands are made up. The number of acres reported under crop in 1890 was 7,910,296, in 1889 the number was 7,759,130, and in 1888 it was 7,478,960. In face of the fact that the crops of 1890 were better than those of either of the previous years, it does not stand to reason that in 1890, with an increase in acreage of 161,166 over 1889 and of 431,336 over 1888, there can possibly be such a decrease as is above stated by Mr. Blue's department. The matter certainly requires explanation, and we trust that some member of the Legislature will take the matter in hand and have a correct statement made.

Happiness.

"Thou shalt be happy!" So I told my heart
One summer morning many a year ago;
"Thou shalt be happy; thou shalt have thy part
Of mirth and feastings in the world's great show.
Thou shalt have health and wealth, high fame and praise,
Thy place shall be with those who sit above;
Thou shalt have sunshine on the dullest days,
And best of all, my heart, thou shalt have love."
Thus, in the morning of my days, I spake
Unto my heart, and gladly it replied:
"The world is all before us, we can make
Joy for ourselves and never-ending tide."
So we set out, my heart and I, in mirth,
To seek for happiness upon the earth.

God gave us health and wealth, and we were glad
Thus, for a season, waiting joys to come;
God gave us fame and praise, a little sad
We were, my heart and I, amid the hum
Of voices lauding us, till one, more dear
Than all the rest, spake gentle words and sweet.
Then we grew jubilant with right good cheer,
And happiness came on with flying feet,
Drew near—but passed. Alas! my heart and I,
We could not hold the radiant wanderer fast.
One rose-touch of her lips in fleeting by
Was ours; one precious look—the first, the last.
She will return, we said, with love's new birth,
There must be happiness for us on earth.

We lost fair health, my heart and I, and fell
Sore sick; were sorrowful, found dreary ways.
We lost our wealth, and none drew near to tell
Of comfort waiting us in better days.
But where is happiness? Alack! we find
She is not ours to beckon as we list;
We have no magic spell wherewith to bind
This rare, bright visitant to earth. We missed
The royal road to happiness; but lo!
Something is saved us from the wreck of all;
We have content, though doubtful blessings go,
And peace entwines our crosses great and small.
We learn, my heart and I, the word's true worth,
And seek for happiness—but not on earth.
—*All the Year Round*

The Drift of the Sea.

On the 30th September 1888, Captain John Nelson, of the schooner "Hazel Glen," of Yarmouth, N.S., thew over a tightly-sealed bottle, containing the following:—"On board schooner 'Hazel Glen,' of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, September 30, 1888, in lat. 44.30, long. 53.50; whoever picks up this bottle will please send on a report of its contents to Washington, U.S. America, and to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to show how the current runs and its strength. By so doing you will oblige. Signed, Captain John Nelson, Arcadia, Yarmouth, N S."—A few days ago Captain Nelson received a letter from the Marine Department, Ottawa, dated 16th September, 1890, enclosing a copy of the above, and stating that it was picked up at Lit, in the Dax district, France, which has been forwarded through the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the Consul General of France at Quebec.

'Tis Better So.

Hamilton Spectator: "I observe," said the Dalgetty editor, as he scratched a match on the sole of his boot and began to puff at his pipe—"I observe that a regular stream of Canadian eggs is flowing toward England." "Yes," replied the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, "yes; it is eggs streamly annoying. They will be used by the Tories as so many political arguments against unrestricted reciprocity." A far-away look came into the eyes of the Dalgetty editor. "Perhaps it is better so," he said; "better that they should become political arguments in England than be used as political arguments here after they become over-ripe."

"You Had Better Speak Now"

Under the heading "The Liberal programme" *La Minerve* says:—"Let it be called commercial union or unlimited reciprocity, the system advocated by the Liberals for the guidance of our commercial union with our neighbors, and consequently the complete absorption of Canada by the American republic. The Liberal leaders are at liberty to work for annexation, if they do not share the national aspirations of ninety-nine hundredths of the population of Canada, but let them have the courage of their convictions."

He Misunderstood.

Diner—Do you know, sir, that this bird is out of season?

Waiter—Well, fix it for yourself. There's the pepper and salt.

Open to Conviction.

Wheeler—Did you ever know a man to be convinced in an argument on politics?

Heeler—Oh yes; but I had to give him $10.

—The British steamer Westbourne was wrecked in the Black Sea and eighteen of her crew lost.

—The senate of Victoria University is carrying out the changes rendered necessary by federation.

—Crossley and Hunter have already had over two hundred names returned at the revival in Portage La Prairie, Man.

—Contracts for the new Victoria University building in Toronto were awarded yesterday. They amount to $180,000.

—A Toronto man was sent to the Kingston Penitentiary for three years for highway robbery and breaking his victim's jaw.

—Day, the wife murderer, was not affected by the news that his sentence has been confirmed, and says he might as well die as live.

—One hundred and eleven bodies of victims of the disaster to the Serpent have now been recovered and the search is still going on.

—Trains on the Calgary and Edmonton railway are now running to Red Deer, a distance of 96 miles, which is covered in three and a half hours.

—The Detroit *News* has commercial union down fine. It says: "Commercial union must precede political union. The one conceded, the other is sure to come."

—The Manitoba Government has issued its third crop bulletin, giving the result of the harvest. The wheat yield was 14,665,769, oats 9,513,433. and barley 2,069,415 bushels.

—The fog horn erected at Point Peter light is now ready to sound an alarm. The blast will last five seconds, with an interval of thirty seconds. This is said to be the best fog horn in the province.

—The Ontario Bureau of Industries reports a notable increase in the number of hogs in the province. There was an increase in the protective duties on pork at the last session of Parliament.

—J. A. McKay, of Kansas, has never studied law, never been admitted to the bar, never served in any capacity in a court and yet the farmers elected him judge of one of the district courts. The farmers' alliance will send him to Ann Arbor for sixty days to fit himself for the bench.

SHIL 'S CURE will immediatley relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

PARNELL STILL LEADER.

THE NATIONALIST CAUCUS ADJOURNED.

O'Brien on the Situation—The Welsh Home Rulers Support Gladstone—Parnell's Paper on Present Aspect of Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Though last night Mr. Parnell refused to call a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons a meeting was held in the House to-day. Thirty-eight Parnellite members signed the request for the meeting, complaining that they were not informed of all facts in connection with Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards Parnell, as set forth in his letter to Mr. Morley, when they voted yesterday to retain Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party. The action of Mr. McCarthy in not making known the contents of Mr. Gladstone's letter at the meeting of the Parnellites yesterday morning was severely criticized. A majority of the Nationalist members present at the meeting last night said they had believed previous to the meeting in the morning that Mr. Parnell after his re-election would not take an active part in politics for a few months. They now believe if Mr. Gladstone's letter had been read at the morning meeting the result of the motion to retain Parnell in the leadership would have been different. The room was carefully guarded from intrusion, a member of Parliament standing guard. Mr. Parnell was present and presided. After calling the meeting to order Parnell explained that he had reconsidered his determination and he had called the meeting at the request of the members of the party. The meeting lasted half an hour. Parnell's speech gave no indication that he intended to alter his decision to retain the leadership.

Strange Scenes in the Lobby.

In the lobby of the House of Commons to-day nothing was being talked about but Mr. Parnell. The scene in the lobby was extraordinary. Excited groups of Liberal members were besieged by priests, reporters and personal friends seeking for information. In an interview Mr. Labouchre said that it would certainly prevent the Liberals' victory at the next election, adding: "We should have won with home rule, but we cannot win with home rule and adultery both."

At the Nationalist meeting Messrs. Barry and Commins were the first speakers to urge Parnell to retire. Mr. McCarthy followed with an eloquent and impassioned appeal in behalf of Parnell, upon whose sacrifices for the Irish cause he laid the greatest stress. But Gladstone's letter to Morley had materially changed the situation, and McCarthy's appeal failed of its desired effect. Mr. Sexton spoke 40 minutes. Mr. Lane appealed to Parnell to think of the Irish tenants who were waiting anxiously for a change of Government to improve their position. At the 5 o'clock meeting Mr. Sheedy adopted the same line as Mr. Lane and asked Parnell to reconsider his position if it were only for the sake of the evicted tenants in Tipperary, who were waiting for the restoration of their homes. All the speakers dilated eloquently upon Parnell's past services.

John O'Connor spoke strongly in favor of Parnell's retaining the leadership. Several members objected to postponing the decision until Monday, but a majority favored a postponement.

It is stated that at the mid-day meeting of the Parnellites at least 50 favored retaining Parnell as leader. Several others, however, had written their resignations and were ready to present them in the event of a decision that Parnell should remain. In the latter case a meeting of the Liberals was to be called to express confidence in Gladstone and to appeal to him to continue as leader of the latter.

A Canvass of the Entire Party.

The meeting adjourned after nearly three hours of speechmaking in order to obtain the views of the absent members of the party. A careful enquiry brings out the fact that little doubt exists as to the upshot of the matter. When the party reassembles Monday it is probable Parnell will again be urged to retire by a section of his supporters, but already a reaction in his favor has set in, and if a vote is taken it is expected a large majority will be found on his side.

To-day's events have not relieved the tension, but rather have accentuated the complications of the situation. Mr. Gladstone's letter produced a strong impression upon the Nationalists last evening, and from the indications given at the hastily-summoned meeting it seemed that there was every reason to believe that to-day would bring about new developments which would lead to an amicable arrangement of the trouble. But although the conferences held to-day prove that great divergence of opinion exists they show that Parnell is firmly resolved to adhere to his decision, and that unless a vote of no confidence is passed by his followers he will not abdicate the leadership. To-day after a long and earnest discussion of the situation, in which the most candid and outspoken opinions were given, Parnell positively gained a victory. The members, however, who advocated his retention, deprecated the idea of a final decision until the opinion of the entire party shall have been recorded.

Gladstone's Attitude Endorsed.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Federation at a meeting adopted a resolution expressing its complete satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's attitude toward the question of the Irish leadership and assuring him of its hearty confidence.

The Liberal Federation Committee is receiving from the provincial Liberal associations shoals of letters and telegrams protesting against Parnell's remaining at the head of the Nationalist party. Many of the Nationalist members of parliament are greatly annoyed at Parnell's ungracious treatment of Gladstone. It is believed a final decision in the matter of the leadership will be made to-morrow, when it is expected replies will be received to the despatches sent to the Irish delegates in America asking their opinions on the subject. A rumor is current to-night that Parnell intends to issue a manifesto to the Irish people explaining and justifying his position. The feeling against Parnell among Irish members is increasing.

Will Support Gladstone.

The Welsh members of the party had a meeting to-day and resolved that they were convinced that the price of retaining Parnell in the leadership would be the postponement of Home Rule beyond the span of Mr. Gladstone's public life and that they are more determined than ever to rally to the support of Mr. Gladstone.

A Home Rule Criticism.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—The Freeman's Journal says: Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Mr. Morley in regard to Mr. Parnell's position, assumes that the Irish party is a portion of the Liberal party, and that the latter party is qualified to depose the Irish leader or veto his acts. The principle of independent opposition would be isolated and broken down if this power of veto is admitted. We must never forget that Gladstone came to Parnell, and that Parnell did not go to Gladstone. It took many years of independent opposition from Parnell and the Parnellites to convert Gladstone and his party to Home Rule. How can the Liberals return to power or retain it when they get there without the Irish vote? If Parnell remained the head of a loyal and homogeneous party numbering 85 members he could compel Gladstone or any other Liberal leader to submit to the Irish party.

Deserting Him One by One.

United Ireland says: "The decision of Mr. Gladstone and other most faithful friends of the cause of Home Rule alters the situation. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that their defection will indefinitely prolong the reign of coercion in Ireland and postpone the triumph of the Home Rule movement. Only fidelity to Ireland overrides fidelity to Parnell." After paying a tribute to Parnell's services to the cause the paper expresses great regret at the absence in America of Dillon and O'Brien, whose opinion, it says, would have much weight.

William O'Brien Forsakes His Chief.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—A reporter called on William O'Brien to-night and presented a cablegram stating that the assembled Nationalists in London were expecting to hear from the delegates in America before the meeting adjourned. Mr. O'Brien said the subject was a delicate one, and he did not care to express himself further than what was contained in the following despatch, which he sent this afternoon to his friends on the other side:

"In view of our obligations to Mr. Gladstone, the interest of our cause and the responsibilities we have contracted to the Irish tenantry on the faith of a general election fought in cordial alliance with the Liberal party, I would earnestly recommend the party to open immediate friendly communications with Mr. Gladstone." Mr. O'Brien added that he had wired Mr. Dillon the substance of the foregoing message.

The League in West Clare.

KILDYSART, Nov. 26.—If Parnell retires from the leadership of the Irish party the branches of the National League in West Clare will dissolve. All the leaders declare that Parnell having received such marks of sympathy should remain at the head of the Nationalist party, notwithstanding the Gladstone letter.

French Opinions.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Temps says Parnell is bitterly expiating his offence, but he will doubtless prefer to suffer a purely personal expiation rather than condemn Ireland to an unhappy defeat.

La France considers Gladstone's letter to Morley equivalent to a treaty of peace between the ex-Premier and Lord Salisbury.

MRS. BIRCHALL SAILS.

Did a Little Shopping in New York, But Is Still Far From Having Recovered.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Accompanied by her sister, Mrs. West-Jones, the widow of Reginald Birchall reached New York yesterday from Canada, en route for England. Although somewhat wearied by the long journey from Woodstock she devoted part of the afternoon to shopping and the remainder to rest, declining to see any one who called at her hotel, the Windsor. After a late dinner she and her sister went in a carriage to the White Star dock and were at once secluded in a stateroom of the Majestic which sailed early this morning.

Mrs. Birchall has scarcely begun to recover from the terrible strain to which her health was subjected for months by the position of her husband, but her friends express the belief that the ocean voyage will greatly assist her toward recovery.

Lawyer McKay accompanied the party in accordance with a promise made to Birchall before he was hanged that he would take charge of the widow after the execution and would see her off when she was leaving for England.

Both Mrs. Birchall and Mrs. West-Jones were dressed in deep mourning and wore veils and heavy black fur boas.

Aboard the Majestic last evening as the passengers arrived who are to sail upon her there was much curiosity to see Mrs. Birchall. In order to avoid the gaze of the curious as far as possible she kept to her stateroom during the greater part of the evening, only coming into the saloon to see if there were any letters or telegrams for her.

When seen by a reporter aboard the Majestic last evening Mrs. Birchall declined to say what her future plans were. Lawyer McKay said she had suffered severely from the publicity attending the trial and execution and would say nothing about the murder. Mrs. West-Jones was equally reticent. The two ladies occupy the same stateroom, forward on the saloon deck. Upon arriving in England they will go direct to the home of their father, David Stephenson, in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace. Mr. McKay will return to Woodstock to-day.

A CORONER CALLED DOWN.

Afraid That Another Fellow Would Get Ahead of Him.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 26.—Three more men have died as a result of the injuries in connection with the mill explosion, making the death list eight. Coroner Robinson was serving on a circuit court jury and on the day of the accident when the court adjourned for dinner Robinson had heard of the accident and left for the scene. The Judge became highly indignant and adjourned the court. This afternoon Robinson put in an appearance and the Judge arose and demanded an explanation. Robinson offered an apology, but the judge refused to accept it. His Honor, then addressing Robinson, said: "I will venture to say that you went to prevent any other coroner holding the inquest. Your action is complete contempt of court and an outrage of the worst kind." Robinson was then dismissed from the panel and fined the full penalty.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

Whisky Responsible for the Death of a Promising Young Man.

RIPLEY, Nov. 29.—Murdock Macdonald, aged 29, of lot 21, 7th con. Huron, died suddenly at Hodgins' hotel. At the inquest which was held Edward Hodgins, the proprietor of the hotel, testified that after Macdonald had had four or five drinks he fell against the wall and down to the floor. After leaving him lying there 15 minutes, the landlord secured assistance and carried Macdonald into the cellar, where he put a piece of carpet under his head. Two hours afterwards Dr. Smith came into dinner and Hodgins sent him down to see Macdonald, and the physician discovered that the man was dead. The post mortem showed that death resulted from alcohol, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with this fact.

Brought in His Own Prisoner.

HAMILTON, Nov. 26.—This morning about 9½ the constable on duty at No. 3 Police Station was astonished to see a rig drive up to the door in which were two men, one of whom was bound with a stout rope. The man at liberty was James Addison, formerly of this city and now a hotelkeeper at Hall's Corners. His prisoner was Walter Laing, a young man of about 20 years of age. The charge preferred against the young fellow was that of seducing Nellie Addison, daughter of James Addison, a girl under 14 years of age. The shocking affair is said to have taken place about 11½ last evening in a driving shed near a church in Binbrook. A brother of young Laing is also wanted by the police in connection with the case.

Broke Jail.

NAPANEE, Nov. 26.—Section boss Wallbridge of the K., N. & W. discovered two suspicious characters about the company's buildings, and had them arrested and placed in the lockup. During the night one of them took the wire bale off a water pail in his cell, and running his hand through the bars of his cell succeeded in breaking the padlock. When he got into the corridor he with ease liberated his chum, and the two with the lid from the stove pried the hasp off the door so as to let the bolt slip past, and they made their escape. The two had just served a month in the county jail.

A Peculiar Fatality.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—William Oliver was driving stakes in the ground with an ax, when the tool slipped and struck him on the instep of the left foot. The boy paid no attention to the injury, since the foot was not cut and he did not experience any pain till night. Next day he was confined to his home, and yesterday he died.

Died in the Night.

BARRIE, Nov. 26.—Orlando Robinson left Barrie a few days ago for Southern Iowa. He got as far as Orangeville and word reached Barrie that he had been found dead in bed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL PASSED.

Parnell Voted With the Government—The River Shannon Overflows Its Banks at Athlone and Does Much Damage—

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Norwegian bark Neptunus, Capt. Tobiassen, at London from Quebec, reported that while lying to during a gale off Dungeness Sunday evening she saw a large westbound steamer turn to the eastward, capsize and founder. A heavy sea was running at the time. No trace of the steamer's crew has been found.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour introduced the Irish Land Bill. He said the Government's policy was the same as in 1889, but for simplicity the bill had been cut in two. Both portions, however, were practically the same as in the bill of 1889. One variation of the present bill from that of last year was that it met in some degree Mr. Parnell's views. Mr. Parnell had suggested that privilege of purchase be confined to tenants whose holdings were under £50 valuation. Though he (Balfour) could not accept exactly that limitation, he had altered the scope of the bill by excluding all purely grazing farms, and farms whose tenants did not reside on them. Amongst other changes embodied in the new bill one had reference to the objection taken at the last session to a limit of 20 years purchase then proposed. That limit did not appear in the new bill. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] Further power would be given the Viceroy to extend the period of five years, during which 8 per cent. of the purchase money was payable. In regard to increasing the powers of local authorities, Mr. Balfour said he considered that the original proposals in the bill were the best that could be devised. Land purchase in Ireland was not a local question at all. The government was using the British credit to carry out this vital reform not primarily for the benefit of this country or that, but for the benefit of the empire as a whole. [Conservative cheers.] Another consideration was the fact that the land question in Ireland was largely used for political objects. It would be absurd, therefore, to leave the communities under the incitement of agitators to determine whether they should adopt a remedy going to the root of agrariam discontent. [Parnellite laughter.] If they were given local control in any form it ought to be by a plebiscite of ratepayers, enabling them under the safeguard of the ballot to vote upon the question of granting a contingent portion of the guarantee fund for each county.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment against pledging the imperial credit for the purchase of land until the country should have given its consent at a general election.

The amendment was rejected 268 to 117.

Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley walked out before the vote was taken. Mr. Parnell and all the Parnellite members voted with the Government. The bill was then given its first reading amid the cheers of the Government supporters.

When the Parnellites were flocking into the division lobby to vote on the amendment there was a sudden unusual movement seemingly instigated by Mr. Healy, who with Mr. Sexton and a large contingent turned back and abstained from voting, while Parnell, Mr. Power and about 30 others supported the Government.

FAMINE IN KHARTOUM.

The Inhabitants Starving—Fighting the Mahdi.

SUAKIM, Nov. 27.—The Desert Chief Senoussi is marching against the Mahdi with a large force, and the Mahdi is in no condition to meet the enemy. In Khartoum and vicinity all the food has been seized for the support of the Mahdi's followers, and the inhabitants are perishing by hundreds. An Arab living in Khartoum is said to have killed one of his slaves, his family being without food, and lived, with his household, for several days on the remains. There is abundant food in Suakim, but none of it is permitted to pass into the interior, as it is the purpose of the British to reduce the enemy as much as possible by starvation.

Why France Excludes the Lymph.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The French Government will not allow the importation into France of Prof. Koch's lymph. The refusal of the customs officials on the frontier to admit the lymph also to M. Pasteur by Prof. Koch was based on the ground that the importation of medicines, the composition of which is not known, is illegal, a law prohibiting such imports being in existence.

The Shannon Overflows Its Banks.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—The River Shannon has overflown its banks at Athlone, and the towns which are situated on both sides of the river are submerged. Hundreds of acres of farm land are under water and the crops are destroyed. A large number of cattle have perished. Many families are rendered homeless.

OPPOSING PROF. KOCH.

How Dr. Damm Will Criticise the Discoverer of the Lymph.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Dr. Damm's pamphlet entitled "Versus Koch" is awaited with much curiosity by the medical faculty. It will appear to-morrow at Wiesbaden and in it will be found the following important points:

"Prof. Koch has as yet obtained no real results, but he promises to do so in the future, and in this he deceives himself, neglecting, as he has done, the real seat and emanations of the sources of sickness. He forgets the nervous system. The brain and spinal cord regulate all the functions of the body, and if certain parts of the body become ill the regulating nervous power must necessarily be affected.

"Prof. Koch's method, which takes no notice of the primary seat, cannot succeed, as it only applies to the secondary seat, which derives its life from the primary.

"The bacilli are bred by tuberculosis, they are not the cause of tuberculosis."

The pamphlet also attacks Dr. Koch because he made public his discovery before giving it the years of consideration that he should, and because he thus raised false hopes in the hearts of thousands doomed to die of consumption.

Distress in Swineford.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—The people of Swineford, county Mayo, are greatly disappointed over the refusal of the grand jury to guarantee even one penny to assist in carrying out Balfour's plan to build a railroad from Collonoy to Clanmorris. Crowds of people throughout the distressed district are demanding work from the priests and poor law guardians. It is admitted by the authorities that within three weeks many of the people in the Swineford district will be without food of any kind. Delegates have started for London to urge upon the Government the necessity of taking steps for the alleviation of the distress.

Dropped Dead in the Depot.

TRURO, Nov. 27.—A gentleman named McKean, from St. Mary's, Guysboro, dropped dead at the railway station to-night. He was 65 years old and accompanied by his wife and was coming to Halifax to spend the winter.

Killed in a Collision.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—Engineer Alvin French was instantly killed in a collision between two trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Terrebonne this morning. He was some time ago elected a delegate to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convention in Winnipeg, and had only returned, and was on his first trip when he met his death.

Come one, come all,
Both great and small
Try Hagyard's Yellow Oil,
It stops the pains
Of wounds or sprains,
That rest and comfort spoil.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely IMITATE THE ORIGINAL IN APPEARANCE AND NAME. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take any imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and $1,) by addressing [illegible] Co. Brockville, Ont.

Big Interest.

The biggest interest on any investment is that obtained by buying a bottle of B.B.B. The dividends of strength, health and vigor are always realized, and there are no assessments. Burdock Blood Bitters, the great blood purifier, costs one dollar a bottle—about one cent a dose.

If you have a cough or cold do not neglect it; many without a trace of that hereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was only a slight cold. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr A. W. Levy, Mitchell, writes: "I think Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the best preparation on the market for coughs and severe colds. About six years ago I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and for three months I had a cough. I had a physician attending me, but gradually grew worse until I was on the verge of consumption, and had given up hopes of being cured, when I was induced to try Bickle's Syrup. Before I had taken one bottle I found myself greatly relieved, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was completely cured. I always recommend it for severe colds and consumption."

Mr. John Blackwell, of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto writes: "Having suffered for over four years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach and having tried numerous remedies with but little effect, I was at last advised to give Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery a trial. I did so with a happy result, receiving great benefit from one bottle. I then tried a second and a third bottle, and now I find my appetite so much restored, and stomach strengthened, that I can partake of a hearty meal without any of the unpleasantness I formerly experienced."

A Dinner Pill—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

First and foremost among external curatives of pain is *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*. Nor is it less esteemed as a remedy for coughs, pains, swellings, corns, bunions, etc. It is an economic as well as inexpensive article, since the results produced by it necessitate the use only of a small quantity.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep by freeing the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

CONSUMPTION,

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted a severe cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

SANDHAM'S COUGH Balsam

TRADE SANDHAM'S MARK

Cures the most obstinate cases if taken perseveringly.

SANDHAM'S - COUGH - BALSAM

Has stood the test of years of trial.

SANDHAM'S - COUGH - BALSAM

Can be taken by the youngest children, is pleasant in taste, perfectly safe, and PREVENTS CONSUMPTION if taken in time.

SANDHAM'S - COUGH - BALSAM,

is made from a prescription of established value which has been in use for years.

LARGE BOTTLE, SMALL PRICE.

25 Cents.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

MONTREAL.

WOOD WANTED.

Wood will be taken in exchange for Chatham Fanning Mills, Wilkinson Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows and other farm implements. GOOD BARGAINS will be given on implements wanted for next year's use. Cedar posts and drain tile for sale.

W. H. VANTASSEL,

At Footbridge Warerooms, rear Ritchie's Store, Belleville.

STORIES OF CARLYLE.

PARSON MILBURN GIVES HIS PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE WRITER.

A Blind Man's Idea of Carlyle—His wonderful Voice and His Conversational Powers—He Talks of his Work—How He Spoke of His Wife in his Last Days.

The blind chaplain of the United States Congress, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, who some years since made a lecture tour in Canada, was acquainted with the most stirring periods of Carlyle's life, the personal acquaintance beginning in 1857. Dr. Milburn recently talked of the great writer, as follows:

"I had a letter of introduction to him from Judge Mitchel King, of Charleston, S. C. King was a fellow-Scotchman and he and Carlyle had long been friends. Mr. Carlyle was then famous as a man of letters and he was deluged with introductions. Like Thackeray he had been a long time in securing public recognition and it is a singular fact that he was appreciated and honored in America before he was in England. Here his popularity was almost boundless, and this fact explains why so many going abroad sought the personal acquaintance of one whom they so greatly admired. But the truth is Carlyle tired of it, so many called upon him from little apparent motive save sheer curiosity. Mr. Carlyle seemed to feel that a letter of introduction from his old friend, Judge King, meant something, and both he and his wife received me with warm-hearted cordiality. My welcome could not have been more sincere and hospitable. They were very kind to me and I passed many pleasant and profitable hours under their roof. I believe one reason why he seemed to like me was that I smoked with him, a thing which most of his guests from Boston and other parts of New England did not do. You know—that is, I presume you do—that a pipe is a wonderful promoter of sociability. I was with Carlyle many times and I never saw even a sign of the brusqueness of which I have heard Americans complain.

"Thomas Carlyle had," continued Dr. Milburn, "a number of Americans among his intimate friends. He liked Longfellow and he was especially fond of Emerson. Longfellow noticed his work in the English reviews long before he had gained a great reputation as an author. The first copy of Sartor Resartus that came to America was brought by Longfellow. It was made up of clippings from Fraser's Magazine in which a part of the book was first published. Longfellow cut these out, had them bound and brought them over to America with him. He once told me that it was he who called Emerson's attention to Carlyle, and through him Emerson began to read these strong reviews which emanated from Carlyle's pen.

"What was your idea of Carlyle's appearance?"

"Carlyle," replied the blind parson "was tall and rather gaunt in appearance, growing thinner in flesh with advancing years. He had a head like Daniel Webster's covered with a luxurious growth of shaggy, iron-gray hair, which hung down like a fringe over his broad forehead. He was somewhat careless as to dress. His house was in Chelsea, twenty steps from the bank of the Thames. Here he lived from 1834 to 1881. It was his habit in the summer evenings to go out into the yard and sit under the awning. Under such circumstances I had many long talks with him.

"To one who is blind the voice is the means of recognition. It stands for the whole face—the entire bodily presentment. No doubt I appreciated more than could a person with sight Carlyle's wonderful voice. It had, I think greater compass and flexibility than any other voice I have known. From the soft, tender flow of pathos and sympathy it rose to the full vibrant tones of force and eloquence and still higher up to those of indignation and rage. When deeply interested he would unconsciously fall into the chanting or intoning style of delivery so often heard among the Scotch people. It is a characteristic of all classes. When I first heard it I was nonplussed to understand the origin of such a custom or perhaps I should say habit. I learned upon a subsequent visit to Scotland that ever since the days of John Knox the ministers of that country have intoned their sermons.

"Carlyle, who sprang from the peasant classes of Scotland, was a most fascinating and entertaining talker. He drew around him in intimate social relation the brightest and best people of Great Britain to say nothing of other countries. Generally speaking, literary men in England at that time were only tolerated by what we may term the upper classes. They were not welcomed into society except as 'lions,' so to speak. On this account Carlyle often refused to accept invitations from dukes and lords. 'If they want to see me let them come to my house,' he was wont to say. He even carried this feeling so far as to decline an invitation from the Queen to visit Windsor Castle. Knowing his peculiarity in this respect the Queen took no offense at his refusal, but she was so earnest in her desire to meet him that she invoked the aid of Dean Stanley, who was Carlyle's warm personal friend. He arranged a meeting at the deanery of Westminster where Carlyle was presented to the Queen or the Queen was presented to Carlyle, whichever way you choose to put it. Carlyle was a commonner in the fullest sense of the word. He had little reverence for mere royalty—the person who wore the crown must be worthy to command his respect. I do not imagine that he considered it a great act of condescension on the part of the Queen to meet him. At this interview were present also two or three ladies of the Court and Dean Stanley and his wife. In the presence of the sovereign etiquette requires that all remain standing until the Queen gives the signal to take seats. Let me tell you how Mr. Carlyle managed it. The ladies and gentlemen of the company were in the drawing-room, the presentations had been made and the Queen graciously expressed her pleasure at meeting one so distinguished in letters. Carlyle thanked her for her kind words and added: 'But I am getting to be an old man now; suppose we all sit down and talk it over,' himself setting the example.

This lionizing of Carlyle was indirectly one of the chief causes of his wife's unhappiness, Lady Ashburton conceived a great admiration for Carlyle and he became a part of the literary circles which surrounded her. He became fascinated with Lady Ashburton, and though I am sure he was true to his wife and that Lady Ashburton was true to her husband, still the fact that he was invited to many places that his wife was not was one of the causes of her misery. Jane Welsh Carlyle was a most extraordinary woman. She was intellectually the peer of any woman of her time, but the English nobility who feted Carlyle merely tolerated her and she felt that her admittance into their society was merely upon sufferance. Mrs. Carlyle was far the superior of Thomas Carlyle in culture and refinement. He was a peasant with the ideas of a peasant in regard to woman. His mother, whom he esteemed, was an ignorant woman who had washed the clothes of her family and brewed and baked for them. Mrs. Carlyle came from the professional classes of England. Her father had been possessed of a good income and she was brought up with plenty of servants about her. She was delicate in frame and remarkably sensitive in feeling. After she was married she discovered that Carlyle expected her to do the same things that his mother had done and she murmered not but attempted to do them. In the days of their poverty she did all the work about the house and Carlyle unconsciously imposed upon her. He was very irritable and his stomach was such that he was often in a very bad humor. He would eat no bread but that which his wife baked, and he said no marmalade agreed with him except that which she made with her own hands. He often wounded her feelings without knowing it and he was filled with remorse when his eyes were opened by her diary, which he first saw after her death. He authorized the publication of the diary more from a wish to do justice to her memory than from anything else, and he gave it over into Froude's hands with the injunction to publish it if, he thought that justice demanded it, but if he published it to print it word for word and line for line as it was written.

"I have said Carlyle was wonderful in conversation; fascinating beyond any other person I have known. I think I may safely say that I spent more time with him than any other American. I saw him very frequently during each of my first three visits to England and he talked volumes to me. A close friendship grew up between us, which I have no doubt was as sincere on his part as on mine. I last saw him in 1877.

THE MEANEST OF ALL THIEVES.

Accused of Robbing a Dying Woman While He Prayed for Her.

KINGSTON, Nov. 25.—James Shaunessy is in custody charged with stealing a watch and $25 from Ann Hughes, who died Friday. The accused prayed with Mrs. Hughes during her dying hours and read the Scripture to her, and is accused of robbing her while at his devotions. The watch was recovered at a jewelry store, where it had been left for repairs by the prisoner, who says it was given him by the woman as a keepsake.

Facts and Figures.

The greatest depth thus far discovered in the Mediterranean sea is 13,550 feet.

The average cost of constructing a mile of railroad in the United States at the present time is about $80,000.

Mme. Blavatsky has started a club for working women in London. One gentleman gave her $5,000 for the purpose.

The deposits in the British postoffice savings banks last year amounted to $99,070,000, and the withdrawals to $84,070,000.

The Queen of Italy is fond of mountain climbing and has just ascended Colle di Valdobbra, which is ten thousand feet high.

The world is overflowing with syndicates, but the latest is a syndicate of widows to obtain a renewal of the Panama concession.

An iron elevated railway, similar to the New York roads, six miles long, is being constructed in Liverpool. The cars are to be propelled by electricity.

The oldest ruins in the world are probably the rock-cut temples of Ipsambut or Abou Samboul in Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile. They are over 4,000 years old.

Carriage wheels are now being made from cold rolled steel. The spokes are tubular and adjustable. The wheel is so put together that any part can be replaced without taking off the tire or felloe.

The days of the month and the week are always the same in March and November in April and July, and in September, and December; that is, if March comes in on a Monday November will do likewise; the same rule applying to the other months named above. In leap year January is with April and July, in other years it is with October, February in leap year is with August, in other years with March and November. The last day of February and the 4th of July always occur on the same day of the week. The same is true of May day and Christmas.

Cheques are Not Cash.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that bank cheques are not cash, and do not possess legal value as money until cashed. In other words, the giving of a cheque on a bank is not a payment when passed between debtor and creditor, but only becomes so when the money is received on it. The court holds that in accepting a cheque from a debtor there is no legal presumption that the creditor takes it in absolute payment, but only conditionally, or as a written acknowledgment of the debt. Where goods are sold for cash on delivery, and the purchaser tenders payment in a cheque or draft on his banker, such payment is only conditional; and the delivery of the goods, if made is also conditional. If the cheque is dishonored on presentation, the seller may retake the goods for the purchase money, even from the possession of a third or innocent party, unless it can be shown that the seller has been guilty of such negligence as would stop him from recovering his equity.

This decision, remarks the Scientific American, is among the first rendered by higher courts that is so far-reaching, and if supported by other high tribunals, will settle a mooted question in commercial circles. The same principle has been applied to unpaid notes by one or two courts, which have held that the seller does not lose his lien, for purchase money, on goods sold, until he receives the actual cash, and may retake at any time prior thereto if the indebtedness be not met at maturity.

Stanley's Real Title to Fame.

The descent of the Congo is Stanley's real title to fame. There is the insight of genius in his convictions that the Lualaba would lead him to the sea, and he displayed, throughout the terrors and the privations of those weary months, all the resources, the endurance and the steadfast will of a great leader. There is nothing to mar the symmetry of the exploit. In his later achievements many things have a dubious aspect. The energy and the endurance are the same, but the heroic stamp is gone. He is jealous of other explorers, and praises none but subordinates and his Zanzibaris. There are implied professions of devotion to an ideal, and of generous purpose, and with these, utterances abounding in unworthy suggestion.

The founding of the Congo free state was the outcome of Stanley's great exploration. It will be long before the true author of the conception is known, but meanwhile the king of the Belgians is the reputed father. He closed his arrangements with Stanley and in 1870 the beginning was made by the international association. It was in clearing the ground for the town of Vivi that Stanley acquired the name of Bula-matary (Stonebreaker), by which he is known on the Congo. Three years were spent in making roads and establishing five stations, the last being Leopoldville, on Stanley pool, opposite to the French post of Brazzaville, which Savorgnan de Brazza had secured in 1880 by treaty with the native chiefs, while Stanley was on his way to the spot.—George C. Hurlbut in Frank Leslie's Monthly.

The Founder of Lending Libraries.

Mr. Mudie, who died in London, Eng., last week, will always have a celebrity of his own as the founder of the present lending library system of Great Britain. He conceived the idea of lending books to the general public on payment of a small yearly subscription. He had some literary gifts, a sort of instinct for what people would wish to read, and remarkable business talents and organizing power. He created an enormous business out of nothing, modified to a considerable degree the whole course of the publishing trade in England, kept up the published price of books, and fixed in the English public the habit of borrowing instead of buying books. He even found time to form opinions on the morality of books as they came out, and set up a kind of censorship which has not done much harm or good. Mudie's is now a limited liability company with a hundred thousand subscribers, but still managed by the founder's younger son. It is noted among Mr. Mudie's claims to remembrance that he knew Emerson and published the first English edition of Mr. Lowell's poems.

East Middlesex Petition.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The East Middlesex protested election case has resulted in a complete collapse. The petitioner only appeared in court by proxy. Mr. Love, his lawyer, stated that on examination of the witnesses he found they were not able to make out a case against the respondent, whereupon Vice-Chancellor Ferguson dismissed the case with costs.

Church and State in France.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Soir says the Pope will shortly make a definite statement in favor of Cardinal Lavigerie's policy of a union of church and state, and the Papal Nuncio here has requested Bishop Freppel to cease his extreme opposition to the republic.

Will Prevent Extortion.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Prof. Koch has taken action to prevent extortionate charges being made for treatment of patients by his method.

France is Jealous.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The French officials on the frontier have refused to admit the lymph sent by Prof. Koch to Prof. Pasteur.

A new fashion in Paris puts metal boxes on the tombs in all the cemeteries, into which friends of the deceased can drop their cards through the slit at the top.

500 PERSONS INJURED.

Seats Collapse at a Football Game and Disaster Follows.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 27.—Yale to-day downed Princeton in the great football game at Eastern Park, on which the interest of every collegeman and every lover of football has been centered for weeks past. Princeton's defeat was complete, the score standing Princeton 0, Yale 32. The game was witnessed by at least 30,000 spectators. Among them the partisans of Princeton were more numerous, but what Yale's friends lacked in numbers they made up in enthusiasm. The hour fixed for calling the game was 2 p.m. but as early as 9 a.m. the exodus from all parts of New York and Brooklyn began to flow toward Eastern Park. The gates of the park were opened at 11 o'clock and there were then hundreds outside patiently awaiting admittance. An hour later every seat on the bleachers was occupied and there was already a thickly-packed mass of men pressed against the board fence that surrounded the field. At 1 o'clock the grand stand also began to fill up, and long before 2 o'clock every seat on the stand and in the boxes was filled. About 12.25 o'clock the crowds seated on the free stands on the eastern side made frantic endeavors to get a place of vantage. A vast throng standing in front thought they could see a way to get seats in the rush. They crowded on to the seats, which were ordinary portable baseball seats made of cast iron supports with planks across. The minute the rush began an ominous crack was heard. It was followed by a crash and then a roar, which was soon drowned by the voices of men and women crying out in distress. The north end of the eastern bleacher had fallen, carrying down every one upon it. It took but an hour to extricate those from the debris. The part of the stand that fell was occupied by 3000 people and it was a miracle none were killed. Over 500 persons were hurt and half a dozen were injured internally. A dozen ambulances respondsd to hurry's call and the injured were carried away. Among the more seriously hurt were John Weed of Yale, John Carruthers of Wesleyan, Mr. Curley of Princeton '94, Mr. Leomard of New York, Percy Bainey of the Peekskill Academy and George Johnson of the Hotel Normandie, New York. The accident cast a gloom over the entire crowd, and the cheers and horns were hushed. It was half an hour before the crowd recovered its wonted gaiety. As the hour of opening the contest approached the shock of the accident was forgotten. Never before had such a crowd assembled to witness a football match, or in fact to witness any kind of a game. On one side of the arena the people all had a bit of blue as a distinguishing mark, ranging from a small bow up to a flag, hat bands and handkerchiefs. One fellow had an entire suit of blue. Their cry was the short rattling "Rah-rah-rah, Y-a-l-e," and as soon as it died away it was echoed by the lusty "Rahy-ray-ray, P-r-i-n-c-e-t-o-n!" from the orange and black on the opposite side of the arena. The appearance of the 22 athletes was greeted with vociferous cheers. Everybody got up and yelled for 15 minutes. The sun was shining brightly and the ground was good and firm. Referee Brooks of Harvard was referee and Coffin of Wesleyan umpired. The final score was 32 to 0 in Yale's favor.

Five Perished.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The steamboat T. P. Leathers, Capt. Wallace Lamb, bound from Lakeport, Miss., for New Orleans, was burned to-day near Fort Adams, Miss. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The chambermaid and four roustabouts, all colored, were lost. The vessel was owned by Capt. T. P. Leathers of this city. She was valued at $30,000. She carried 2000 bales of cotton and considerable other freight.

Hiding from Father.

There is something peculiarly sorrowful to me in the way in which the children of some households slip quietly out of sight when they hear father's footsteps outside the door. There must be no noise or disorder, no laughing and shouting when father comes home. The children must "lie down" then, for father "can't bear noise" and disorder "worries" him. Oh, it does, does it? It makes him nervous to hear the baby cry or the children laugh, does it? He likes to have the house perfectly still, does he? Well, then, what under the sun did he ever marry for? Why didn't he remain in that state of single blessedness peculiarly appropriate to men whom children "worry?" There are so many nice, quiet delightful boarding houses in which the laugh of a child is never heard because children are "not allowed" there.

Men whom children worry ought to forever remain within the walls of these delightful abodes. It would be better for them, and infinitely better for the children that come to them when they marry and establish homes of their own.

I know a great, tall, robust husband and father whose children have to "quiet down" the moment he comes home because their noise makes him "nervous." Poor man! I could feel a little sorry for him, perhaps, if I had not often seen him in the Board of Trade building enduring its Bedlam like rack et with perfect self-composure. He is a stock broker and the noisest, loudest mouthed one on the street, but the moment he gets within the doors of his own home he becomes so nervous that the laughter and childish prattle of his own children is more than he can bear. Sad, isn't it?

It is sad for the children. It cheats them out of so much of the joy of child-hood that other children know—the romps with father, the rummaging of his pockets to see if he has brought them anything, the climbing into his lap to hug and kiss him, the going "to Boston town" on his foot, the "trot, trot to Banbury Cross," and the feeling dear and sweet to childhood that father loves them and that they can come to him with all their little cares and sorrows. It is sorrowful to see natural, childish affection smothered and rejected and at last killed by a father whose footstep is a signal for his children to hide from the face that ought to be the dearest one in the world to them.

Hot Water Cures.

There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent. A strip of flannel or a napkin wrung out of hot water, and applied around the neck of a child that has croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and quickly wrung out of hot water, and applied over the seat of pain in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. The treatment in colic works like magic. We have known cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.

Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to sores and new cuts, bruises and sprains, is the treatment adopted in many hospitals. Sprained ankles have been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water, poured from the height of a few feet.

A Tolstoi Colony.

A Tolstoi colony has just been established in Vishnivolotski, Tver, Russia. The members are mostly aristocratic or wealthy, their chief being a rich land owner. They call themselves the Tolstoyji. They work at agriculture all day long. The ladies among them dress like peasant girls and go about barefooted. The police are watching them closely, but so far they have failed to link the cranks with any political movement.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Before the Queen's Bench Divisional Court the case reserved for the court as to the receiving of certain evidence in the case of Arthur H. Day, found guilty of murdering his wife by pushing her over the bank of the Niagara River, was heard. Day was tried before Mr. Justice Rose and sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 19. The court decided against the prisoner on all points, and he will have to hang.

1890 "TRUTH'S" 1891

Annual Holiday Bible Competition.

NO. 21.

The Greatest List of Prizes ever offered by any publisher in the world. Free Trip to Europe, Pianos, Gold Watches, Silk Dresses, Rings, Ladies' Fine Boots, Slippers, etc.,

THE REWARDS ARRANGED IN FIFTEEN DIVISIONS INSTEAD OF THREE AS HERETOFORE.

According to the usual custom for years past, the proprietor of TRUTH now offers the Annual Bible Competition. The prizes named below are all of the best material and workmanship. The Silverware is the best full Quadruple Plate direct from those reliable manufacturers, The Toronto Silver Plate Co. The Pianos are from the best makers in Canada and the States. The Gold Watches are all first class, warranted goods, the movements being either Waltham or Elgin. The Swiss Gold Watches are of the best manufacture. The Sewing Machines are the latest improved, and have always given great satisfaction to our friends. The Silks and Cashmeres are imported direct, and of a quality unsurpassed at the value placed upon them. The Ladies' Boots and Slippers, as well as the Gentlemen's Slippers, are made by the firm of J. D. King & Co., which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The Guns and Rifles are from the Chas. Stark Co., who import and handle only reliable goods. The Gold Thimbles are of the best English manufacture in twelve carat gold. The Silver Thimbles are also of the best quality. The Free Trip to Europe will be first class by the Allan Line from Montreal, any time within six months after close of this competition on Jan. 31st, '91. The other prizes named in the list are of the best class, and can be depended on to be as represented. Nothing will be offered but thoroughly first class goo is in every respect. This can positively be relied on.

Here are the questions, both of which must be answered correctly to secure any prize. Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1. COLD. 2. FROST. Send ONE DOLLAR with your answers and TRUTH will be mailed you for four months. You can compete any number of times, sending One Dollar each time and TRUTH will be sent for four months to any address post free. Three dollars is the annual subscription price, you therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these prizes, and every subscriber acknowledges that TRUTH is extra good value for the money.

The distribution has been so arranged that if your answers are correct, no matter at what time, between now and the 31st January next, inclusive, you send in, you will be in a better position than ever before to secure one of these rewards, although the best prizes, as will be seen, go to those whose answers are received first.

FIRST REWARDS.

First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Finished **Square Piano**, by Steck & Co.... $600
Second, One First-Class **Safety Bicycle**, Ball Barings, a superior machine.... $120
Next Six Each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, Double Walled **Ice Pitcher**, $15. $90
Next Twelve Each, a Pair **Ladies Fine Dongola Kid**, Hand Sowed, Turned Soled **Boots**, any size, $6. $72
Next Twenty-Four, Each a Child's Extra Quadruple Silver Plated Set, **Knife, Fork and Spoon**, in Fine Satin Lined Case, $3. $72
Next Twenty-Five, Each a Well Bound Vol. 1889 **Chambers' Journal**, $1.50...$37.50

SECOND REWARDS.

First Two, a Morocco Bound, 119 Plates, Gilt, Volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America**, the finest work of the kind yet published, sold at $75.... $150
Next Three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine**, with all latest improvements, solid walnut case, hand polished, retailed at $70. $210
Next Three, Each a Fine Double Barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun**, top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, twist barrels, $30. $90
Next Six, Each a **Lady's Fine Gold Watch**, hunting case, beautifully engraved, Waltham Movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50.. $300
Next Fifteen, Each an Elegant **Breakfast Cruet**, extra quadruple plate, hand painted bottles, very neat, $4. $60

THIRD REWARDS.

First Six, an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service**, (4 pieces), satin finish, a beautiful set, $40. $240
Next Three, Each a Colts New Lightning **Magazine Rifle**, sixteen shots, a magnificent fire arm, $25. $75
Next Twelve, Each a Ladies' Fine White **Evening Shawl**, very pretty and serviceable, $3. $36
Next Four, Each a Fine **China Dinner Service**, (100 pieces,) an extra choice design, $35. $140
Next Thirteen, Each a Pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors**, $2. $26
Next Twenty-five, each a Lady's handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin**, $2.... $50

FOURTH REWARDS.

First Five, each a Gentlemen's **Hunting Case Gold Watch**, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, non-magnetic, Waltham Movement, full jewelled, pinion set, stem winder, $50. $250
Next Twenty-five, Each a well bound Volume **Chambers' Journal**, a most excellent work, $1.50. $37.50
Next Thirty, Each a Handsome Quadruple Plate, fine glass, **Butter Dish**, $3.. $90
Next Twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble**, (any size), $5..... $105

FIFTH REWARDS.

First One, a **First Cabin Ticket** to **England** and **Return**, via Allan Line.... $150
Next Twelve, Each a Pair **Gentlemen's Slippers**, hand painted, turned soles, $3. $36
Next Five, each a beautifully chased full Quadruple Plate, **Satin Finish, Waiters** or **Salvers**, $10. $50
Next Twenty-four, each a very fine solid nickle straight line lever **Genius Watch**. This watch is well constructed and an **exact time piece**, and no way to be compared with cheap nickle watches, $6. $144
Next one, a French music box, plays ten airs, Harp, Harmonica and Piccolo, changes air at will, in handsome Rosewood case, with inlaid cover, size about 24 inches by 10 square, $60. $60
Next six, each a handsome hand painted, brass finish, **Drawing Room Lamp**, $6 $36

SIXTH REWARDS.

First Five each a fine Black Corded **Silk Dress** length, $25. $125
Next Fifteen, each **one dozen full Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons**, $5. $75
Next Ten, each a beautifully bound **Family Bible**, with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary, and magnificently illustrated, $15. $150
Next Six, each a full quadruple plate **Berry Dish**, with beautifully colored and white glass bowl, a very showy, choice article, $15. $90
Next Twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers**, with handsome rosette trimming, $3. $36

SEVENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set o half doz. extra full quadruple silver plated **Table Spoons**, $5. $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons**, $4.50. $54
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Dinner Knives**, in neat case, $10. $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives**, in neat case, $8. $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons**, $5.. $60

EIGHTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies'** Open Face, **Solid**, Plain **Gold Swiss Watch**, stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30. $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch**, Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50. $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch** a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble**, $1.50. $75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plate Combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder**, with one dozen Tea Spoons, of same quality, $12. $72

NINTH REWARDS.

First, One very Fine Toned and Finished **Square Piano**, by reliable maker.... $600
Second, One First Class **Safety Bicycle**, ball bearings, a superior machine...... $110
Next six, each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, double Rolled **Ice Pitcher**, $15 $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid**, hand sewed, turned soled **Boots**, any size, $6. $92
Next twenty-four, each a **Child's Extra** Quadruple Silver Plated Set, **Knife, Fork and Spoon**, in fine Satin Lined Case, $3. $72
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume 1889 **Chambers' Journal**, $1.50..$37.50

TENTH REWARDS.

First six, each an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service**, 4 pcs., satin finish, a beautiful set, $40. $240
Next three, each a Colt's New Lighining **Magazine Rifle**, sixteen shots, a magnificent firearm, $25. $75
Next twelve, each a Ladies' Fine White Evening Shawl, very pretty and serviceable, $3. $36
Next four, each a Fine **China Dinner Service**, (100 pcs), an extra choice design, $35. $140
Next thirteen, each a pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors**, $2. $26
Next twenty-five, each a Ladies' Handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin**, $2. $50

ELEVENTH REWARDS.

First five, each a Fine Black Corded **Silk Dress** length, $25. $125
Next fifteen, each **One doz. Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons**, extra quality, $5.. $75
Next ten, each a Beautifully Bound **Family Bible**, with concordance, maps, Engravings, dictionary and magnificently illustrated $15. $150
Next six, each a Full Quadruple Plate **Berry Dish**, with beautifully colored and white cut glass bowl, a very showy, choice article $15. $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers**, with handsome rosette trimming, $3. $36

TWELFTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies'** open face, **Solid** plain **Gold Swiss Watch**, stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30. $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch**, Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50. $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch**, a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble**, $1.50. $75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plated, combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder**, with one dozen Tea Spoons, $12. $72

THIRTEENTH REWARDS.

First five, each a **Gentlemen's Hunting Case Gold Watch**, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, full jewelled, non-magnetic, pinion set, stem winder, $50. $250
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume **Chambers' Journal**, 1889, a most excellent book, $1 50. $37 50
Next thirty, each a handsome Quadruple Plate, and Fine Glass **Butter Dish**, $3, $90
Next twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble**, (any size,) $5...... $105

FOURTEENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Table Spoons**, $5. $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons**, $4.50. $54
Next Twelve, a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate, **Dinner Knives** in neat case, $10. $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives**, in neat case, $8. $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons**, $5. $60

FIFTEENTH REWARDS.

First one, a **Morrocco Bound, Handsomely Gilt** volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America**, the finest of the kind published, $75. $75
Next three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine**, with all the latest improvements, solid walnut case, hand polished, retailed at $70. $21
Next three, each a double barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun**, top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, best twist barrels, $30. $90
Next six, each a **Ladies' Fine Gold Watch Hunting Case**, beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50. $300
Next fifteen, each an **Elegant Breakfast Cruet**, extra Quadruple Plate, hand painted Bottles, very neat, $4. $60

Be prompt! don't delay! It is best always to *be as early as possible* in sending in your answers. Be sure they are right, for no corrections can be made after your answers are mailed—unless you send the correct answers and another dollar and have your subscription extended and the paper sent to some friend. From among this great list you can hardly fail to get something good, IF YOU SEND IN QUICKLY.

These competitions have been going on for the past eight years, and their fairness and reliability have never been questioned. Fully sixty thousand people have voluntarily testified to this, and to the value of the articles received. Over 175,000 persons have obtained prizes in previous competitions. Here are a few names of winners of pianos in recent competitions: Mrs. H. H. Nelles, London South, Ont.; Rosa Brighton, Berlin, Ont.; E. Worth, 56 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.; Ella Lancey, Petrolia, Ont.; Geo. Black, 41 East Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Chas. R. Hext, Brantford, Ont.; Miss Lizzie O'Reilley, 149 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Mrs. W. Metcalfe, Hawkstone; Olivia Littlehales, Sussex, Yale, N. B., as well as scores of others in all parts of Canada.

Full lists of the Prize Winners will be published in TRUTH immediately at the close of the competition, (there will be no waiting) with street and number in cities where given, and post office addresses for town, village and country, so all may see just where the prizes go.

The distribution of the prizes will be in the hands of disinterested parties, and the prizes given strictly in the order the letters arrive at TRUTH office. Fifteen days after 31st January will be allowed for letters to reach us from distant points. Address, S. FRANK WILSON, Truth, **79 to 81 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.**

Reduction in Cabin and Intermediate Fares

—ALLAN LINE—



1890. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 189

PORTLAND, HALIFAX, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

Fr. Liverpool.	Steamer.	Fr. Port'ld	Fr. Hal'x
6 Nov.	Circassian	27 Nov.	29 Nov
20 "	Sardinian	11 Dec.	13 Dec.
4 Dec.	Parisian	25 "	27 "

And fortnightly thereafter.

RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE.

Cabin—to Liverpool and Derry—$40, $50 and $60. Return (via Halifax and Portland), $80, $90 and $110.

Intermediate—Liverpool, Derry, Glasgow $25, Return $55.

Steerage—To or from Liverpool, Derry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London $20.

Passengers embarking at Portland, can leave Belleville by Wednesday noon train, and those embarking at Halifax can leave by the Thursday noon train.

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U. E. THOMPSON,
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DESER'TO, PICTON & KINGSTON.

THE SPLENDID AND FAST

Str. Hero,

W. BLOOMFIELD, Master.

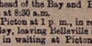
WILL on and after Monday, September 22nd, leave Belleville Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6:00 a. m. for Deseronto, Picton and Kingston.

Freight handled carefully and cheaply; the lowest local and through rates quoted.

Every comfort for passengers assured.

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STEAMER "VARUNA"

J. A. PORTE, Captain,

WILL leave Brighton every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 o'clock, Trenton 7 o clock, calling at Rednersville and all points between the head of the Bay and Picton, leaving Belleville at 8:30 a.m.

Will leave Picton at 1 p. m., in return for the head of the Bay, leaving Belleville at 4:30 p. m. Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.

THE RATHBUN CO.,
A. W. HEPBURN, Agents, Belleville
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MINAKER'S.

CUT THIS OUT!

Minaker's List for Presents Enumerated for the People.

Suit of clothes, boys 4 to 16 years, sizes 22 to 36.
Suits of underwear—boy's, No. 0 to 6, in Scotch and Canadian.
Overcoats, boy's size, 23 to 36.
Pants at $1.
Gloves and mitts in kid and wool.
Nutria wedge cap, $3.
Real fur cap, $1.

FOR MEN.

Collars in English and colonial.
Cuffs, links.
Ties—Windsors, four-in-hand, knot ties, bow ties.
Gloves—white, black, and colored, napa buck mitts at $1.
Handkerchiefs — silk — in white and black.
A most beautiful assortment of colored Bolter silk hdkfs for ladies.
Dress shirts, court shirts, night shirts—cotton and flannel.
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Corset brace will be used greatly.
Imported underwear, $2.25 suit.
Natural wool—extra—$5 to $6.
Regular $4 suit for $3.
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Christmas ties and handkerchiefs—special

Geo. P. Minaker.

Anglo-American block.

Will Tone up the Nerves,
Will Strengthen the Muscles,
Will make you Fat,

The D&L Emulsion.

Will give you an Appetite,
Will greatly help Consumptive People,
Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

High Time.

WHEN weakness, loss of appetite, lack of energy and other symptoms of dyspepsia appear, it is high time Burdock Blood Bitters was made use of. There is nothing else "just as good." It is B.B.B that cures dyspepsia, so be sure you get it.

A Source of Joy.

DEAR SIRS --My young sisters were attacked by croup so badly that we almost despaired and had little hope of curing them. At last we applied Hagyard's Yellow oil and to our great joy it cured them perfectly, and they now enjoy the blessing of perfect health.

ANNIE JOHNSTON, Dalhousie, N.B.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* recommended I immediatly sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

FARM TO RENT.

THE south part of school farm, Front of Sidney, consisting of 164 acres, for a term of five years. Possession given immediately.

Apply to
C. W. TAYLOR, Bayside, P. O.
Bayside Sept. 22, 1890 w41tf



BRISTOL'S PILLS

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For all Affections of the

LIVER & KIDNEYS

ERRORS OF YOUTH, Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses and Premature Decay, promptly and permanently cured by

SPERMOZONE.

Does not interfere with diet or usual occupation and fully restores lost vigor and insures perfect manhood. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists. Sole Proprietor, H. SCHOFIELD, Schofield's Drug Store, ELM STREET, TORONTO.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

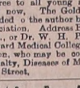
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle aged men. Send now, The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4, Bulfinch Street,

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PARTS of 9 and 10, 2nd Con. of Thurlow, containing about 100 acres of cleared land, adjacent to the Grand Trunk Station. Apply to

HON. ROB'T READ,
March d&wtf Belleville

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT.

IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. IT NEVER FAILS. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati O.

ATTENTION, YOUNG PEOPLE

There are doubtless hundreds of young people in Belleville who are desirous of improving their Handwriting, and their knowledge of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Spelling, Grammar, Reading, etc.

Why then should these young men not avail themselves of the grand facilities afforded at the

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

NIGHT SCHOOL

WE GIVE

INDIVIDUAL ∴ INSTRUCTION

to all who prefer it to going into the classes. Backward students receive individual instruction at their desks. Students may take any or all of the subjects taught.

Remember the nights,—Tuesday and Thursday, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

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Opposite Bank of Montreal.

Family Grocer & Poultry Dealer.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Bacon, Boneless Hams

FLOUR, CORN MEAL and all kinds of GRAIN.

JOHN GILBERT,

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RICORD'S SPECIFIC

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

Sold by all druggists. Sole Proprietor, H. SCHOFIELD, Schofield's Drug Store, ELM ST., TORONTO. The only Remedy which will permanently cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all private diseases, no matter how long standing. Was long and successfully used in French and English hospitals. Two bottles guaranteed to cure the worst case. Price, $1 per bottle. Every bottle has my signature on the label. None other genuine. Those who have

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A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 41 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
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Leave Toronto 11 p. m.

FRIDAY,
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Running through to Vancouver without Change. For Berths and all information Apply to any Agent of the Company or Write
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S. BURROWS,
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The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 4

CANADIAN TWO-ROWED BARLEY ALL RIGHT.

The jurors who examined the samples of Canadian barley shown at the English brewers' exhibition, have sent their report to Ottawa. They speak well of the higher grade of samples, and consider that there will be a good market for Canadian barley of that class.

The foregoing is taken from the news columns of the *Globe* of Nov. 29th. What have the editorial pessimists of that journal, who declared that Canadian barley is too flinty for the English market, to say on the subject? Canada rises superior to her detractors every time!

GRIT BAILIFFS.

HOW CONSERVATIVE BAILIFFS ARE BAMBOOZLED OUT OF OFFICE AND REPLACED BY GRITS—HOW GRIT BAILIFFS CAN EVADE THE LAW.

A lively time is being experienced in Trenton over the displacement of Bailiff Cruikshanks and the appointment of Mr. W. H. Garratt in his stead. Mr. Cruikshanks has been bailiff for many years and is highly respected, he having filled the office with satisfaction to all parties; but he has committed the unpardonable sin, in the eyes of the Mowat Administration, of voting for the Conservative candidate at elections. So the policy of the Mowat Government must be carried out and all office holders who do not work for the party and vote Grit must go. As no fault could be found against Mr. Cruickshanks in his official capacity, the Inspector was sent to Trenton, when, by a plausible story, he persuaded Mr. Cruickshanks to resign, with the distinct understanding that he should be at once appointed by the present Government. The representations of the Inspector were believed and Cruickshanks resigned, which he had no sooner done than Mr. Wm. H. Garratt was appointed in his stead. When it is known that Garratt was an applicant for the License Inspectorship it will be readily understood that his silence was purchased by the promise of another office, and this despicable ruse was resorted to for the purpose of providing an office for him.

To the credit of many Reformers in Trenton, be it said that they are up in arms against such a disgraceful mode of disposing of an old and reliable public officer. Looking at the other side of the picture we find that complaint after complaint have been entered against Bailiff Maybee of this city, during the past year, but Peter is a hard shell Grit and no notice has been paid to the complaints, until, the election being past, a few days since the Inspector came here to look into the matter. But Peter is a party hack, whose sins will doubtless be condoned for the sake of the party of purity.

FIGURES THAT TALK.

The following important statement is furnished by the Ottawa correspondent of the *Empire*, under date Nov. 27th:

The totals of Canada's trade for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were to day handed to the Minister of Customs by Mr. Barry, chief of the statistical branch. Figures, as a rule, are considered dry. People do not care to see them in print, but there is not a Canadian who rejoices in his country's progress and prosperity but will be delighted with the following grand record of Canada's increasing trade. Only to one man possibly, and that man, Sir Richard Cartwright, known as the "mixer and muddler of figures," will they be unpalatable; but juggle with them as he may in his speeches next week, the figures are here and tell their own story. First in regard to the imports. The total imports were as follows:

Dutiable Goods	$86 253,633
Free goods	35,599 608
Total	$121,858,241
Total entered for consumption	$112 765,584
Duty collected	24,014 908

	Imports	Entered for home consumption.	Duty.
1886	$104,424,561	$99 602,694	$19,448,124
1887	112 892,236	105,639,428	22,469 705
1888	110 94,630	102,847 100	22 209 611
1889	115,224,931	109,673,447	23,784,523
1890	121,858,241	112,765,584	24,014,908

Exports for the year ending June 30, 1890:

Produce of the mine	$ 5,126,131
Produce of the Fisheries	8,524,608
Produce of the forest	27,289,264
Animals and their produce	26 690 672
Agricultural products	17,245,575
Manufactures	6,388,064
Miscellaneous articles	183,081
Coin and bullion	2,439,782
Estimated amount short, returned at inland ports	2,922,072
	$96,7 9,149

Of the foregoing the produce of Canada amounted to $85,257,586 The figures for the previous four years are as follows:

EXPORTS.

1886	$85 251,314
1887	89,515,811
1888	90,203 000
1889	89,189 167
1890	96,749 149

The grand total of Canada's trade imports and exports for the five years is as follows:

1886	$189,675,875
1887	202,408,047
1888	201 097,630
1889	204 414,098
1890	218 607,390

Doubtless it will be the following table which Sir Richard Cartwright will scrutinize the closest, but it is questionable whether it will afford him much comfort. The following is the value of exports and imports for home consumption by countries:

	Exports	Imports.
Great Britain	$48 353 694	$43 390,241
United States	40,522 810	52,291 973
France	278 552	2 615,602
Germany	507,143	3,77 ,993
Spain	69 788	822,506
Portugal	207 777	84,034
Italy	81 059	163,1 6
Holland	1 642	472 2 7
Belgium	41,814	721 332
Newfoundland	1 18 ,739	469 711
West Indies	2 7 9 141	3 0 9,048
South America	1,551 887	1,003,962
China and Japan	61,751	2,100 065
Australia	471,028	205 384
Switzerland	400	316,523
Other countries	695, 24	1,790,457
	$96,749,149	$112,765,584

The comparison of our trade with Great Britain and the United States for five years is here given:

	Exports to Great Britain,	Exports to United States
1886	$41,542 629	$36,578 769
1887	44,674,846	37,660 199
1888	40,084,984	42,572,065
1889	38,105,123	43 522,404
1890	48,353 694	40,522,810

Now the imports for home consumption from these two countries:

	From Great Britain.	From the United States
1886	$40,601,199	$44,858,039
1887	44 962 243	45 107 066
1888	39 298,721	48,481 848
1889	42,317,389	50 537 440
1890	43,390,241	52,291,973

The more people study the foregoing tables the more must the conclusion be forced upon them that Canada is all right.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

"KISSING GOES BY FAVOR."

In a recent issue we contrasted the shameful manner in which Mr. Lewis Cruickshank, who was bailiff of the Division Court at Trenton for upwards of thirty years, was induced by the Mowat faction to resign and then dismissed because he is a Conservative, and upon the fact that many complaints have been made against bailiff Peter Maybee of this city, but quietly ignored by the same authorities because he is a Grit.

But these are not the only instances of scandalous favoritism and shameful oppression which have been perpetrated by the same Grit Government in this part of the country. Mr. R. C. Hulme, Clerk of the Division Court in this city, who had for twenty one years held the office, was dismissed for—can any one tell us for what reason, excepting that he is a Conservative?

On the other hand, Mr. Hulme preferred upwards of twenty specific charges against George W. Sills, a bailiff; but Mr. Sills is a Grit, so the only notice taken of these charges by the Mowat Government was the formal acknowledgment of their receipt by the Provincial Secretary. Not until after Sills had been convicted in court of perjury on complaint of Mr. Hulme and had served a sentence of a month in gaol, could this discreditable official be got rid of; and then he was allowed to resign.

Many additional instances of Grit tyranny towards Conservatives in office and of undue favoritism to Grit officials could be given, but the above will suffice for the present.

CANADIAN MECHANICS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Sayward, of Boston, appeared before the U. S. Senate Committee on relations with Canada and stated that he and builders and contractors generally believed in a reciprocity treaty with Canada. He did not care what kind of arrangement was made. All he wanted was a change that would put money into his pocket. "Now," said he, "I met yesterday a large manufacturer living in my vicinity, and informed him of this committee's meetings. He said, "Well, I ought to be there, for I am very much interested in matters connected with Canada, as I sell a great many goods there, and my trade is very much affected by the present condition of things. I am just about to build a large manufactory in Canada, which I would build in this country (United States) if it were not for the fact that I am obliged to build in Canada, owing to the duties which I cannot pay and manufacture my goods here; so I must support a manufactory here and a manufactory in Canada." The Boston builder's comment upon this to the committee was: "In all probability, as a builder, I should have had an opportunity to build that factory if it had been built on this side of the line."

Many thanks, Mr. Sayward, for your candor. Canadian mechanics will continue to support a policy which forces such manufacturers across the line as desire the privilege of our markets to build new factories on this side of the boundary Employment is thus given to the Canadian mechanics who erect the buildings, to those who manufacture the machinery, to the others who operate it, to the tradesmen and farmers who supply their wants, to the railways, vessels and carters which transport the goods which they consume, their raw material and the products of their labor, whilst the country is benefitted in many other ways.

We have reason for hoping that Belleville will ere long have a further pleasant experience of the effects of the tariff in this direction, in addition to those which our city is now enjoying.

AN IRATE POLITICIAN.

The ancient aphorism, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," has seldom had a better exemplification than has been given by Sir Richard Cartwright in his present stumping tour throughout Ontario. That notorious politician, no doubt soured by long continued failure, has been going about the country raging like "the heathen" of old. Brimming over with gall, he has gone tearing about the province depreciating the country, cursing his successful opponents and abusing all who venture to differ from him, and even, in his blind rage, slandering the clergymen of Canada who have not, from their pulpits, proclaimed his jaundiced opinions on public affairs. In a speech which he recently delivered at Otterville, he said, as reported by the *Globe*:

"A thousand pulpits more or less have held up John Charles Rykert as an awful example. How many of these *pious frauds* have pointed out to their hearers that Mr. Rykert is the natural outcome and very latest evolution of John A. Macdonald's system?"

To this scandalous outburst the London *Free Press* makes the following scathing reply: From this, it would appear that every clergyman who has not gone out of his way to denounce the Government of the day is to be paraded from riding to riding as "a pious fraud." The discrediting of the pulpit is to be a part of the Liberal plan of campaign.

It is of interest to notice the sweeping nature of this slander. The references to Mr. Rykert's case were chiefly made in Ontario, and to refer to a thousand clergymen as pious frauds would not leave many free from the imputation of hypocrisy. It is unnecessary to figure in this way, however, since Sir Richard evidently means that the pulpits of the land in general are to be regarded as "pious frauds." Without stopping to debate the need for defence, we unhesitatingly declare that the clergymen of Canada do not deserve this attack. They have done nothing to warrant this imputation being cast upon them. In the exercise of their clear right many of them took occasion to speak of the retribution which overtook Mr. Rykert. They did not go out of the way to make the fact the excuse for an attack on Sir John Macdonald, because they knew perfectly well that Conservatives had been just as active as Liberals in the purging of Parliament. But not having continued from that day down to the present time to call for the deposition of Sir John Macdonald, they are now denounced as "pious frauds." Had they taken pattern from Sir Richard's methods, and made their pulpits the agencies for Grit propagandism, they would not have brought down on their heads this new slander.

In common with every man who has the moral well being of the community at heart, we must deplore this new form of electioneering. If a clergyman cannot say what his conscience prompts him to say without being denounced from cross road to cross-road, and riding to riding as a "pious fraud," we will have to abandon our notions about liberty of speech in Canada. More than that, the man who, on any excuse whatever, aims to spread the belief that ministers of the gospel in general are "pious frauds," strikes a blow at the spread of Christianity. He strikes a blow at the usefulness of the pulpit as a moral factor in the community. One might not be surprised at such condemnation coming from atheistic writers; but even they have been just enough to credit gospel missionaries with sincerity. It has remained for the leader of a great political party to open a crusade against the pulpits of Canada. Men everywhere detest hypocrites and frauds, and if Sir Richard can only succeed in discrediting the pulpits of the Dominion he may lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has made the work of revenge complete.

—Five persons have so far died in Berlin while being treated with the Koch cure.

—The writ for south Victoria has been issued. Nomination, December 11; polling, a week later.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Eggs are worth twenty-four cents a dozen in Buffalo and sixteen cents in England. Will somebody kindly explain why Ontario farmers should send their eggs to Great Britain rather than to Buffalo?—*Port Hope Guide.*

Certainly. The reason is that the allegation as to the price of eggs in England is simply a Grit falsehood. And once more we ask, When will Grit lying cease?

In their efforts to abolish what they call "tyranny" of the law under British rule, the Home Rulers of Ireland find themselves very much worse off under Parnell and the League than under the government of "the bloody Saxon." The tyranny of the Home Rule Leader and of the League is ten times worse than anything that has gone before. It is another case of "out of the frying pan into the fire.

Canadian Poultry, Cheese, Egg and Apples for England.

(Trade Bulletin.)

POULTRY.

For the past five or six years dead poultry has been shipped in considerable quantities to the Christmas markets in England with good results. A Montreal firm will send forward next week between 14,000 and 16,000 lbs. in one shipment to Liverpool, principally turkeys and chickens. Western shippers are also expected to increase the exports next week, and if they turn out as well as they did last year some money will be made. Now that the McKinley tariff has checked the exportation of poultry to the American market, larger quantities should be diverted to England, and no better time than the present could be chosen for doing so, as the Xmas markets on the other side will absorb all the choice stock we can push forward.

CHEESE.

At present prices, which are 1c to 1½c per lb, lower than at this time year, cheese is considered good property, and as soon as the demand sets in for the regular winter trade, values are expected to improve. The estimated stocks left in Canada will now receive the attention of statisticians, but the prevalent belief in the cheese trade of Montreal is that they are at present between 70,000 and 100,000 boxes less than at this time last year. The total production in Canada, however, during the past season is about 200,000 boxes in excess of that of 1889, showing that the shipments this season have gone forward far more freely than in previous years. A letter just received from Liverpool states that country buyers are very bare of stocks, having been operating only from hand to mouth in expectation of laying in their winter's supply at lower prices, but as soon as they become convinced that values have touched bottom, there may be quite a scramble for fresh stock.

The total exports of cheese from this port during the past season of navigation was 1,385,647, after deducting the Idaho's duplicate shipment, against 1,182,433 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 203,212 boxes.

EGGS.

Although the shipments of eggs to England have so far shown profitable net proceeds, it is probable that there will not be much of an export business done before next season, on account of the bulk of last season's crop being shipped to the United States before the McKinley bill came into operation. Consequently there will be no great surplus to ship before next season, when a large English trade will undoubtedly be done in Canadian eggs. Recent sales of Canadian eggs in London shipped from this port realized 10s. 6d. per hundred of ten dozen, netting 21c. per doz. here. Advices from receivers in England state that the style of our packages gives great satisfaction among the trade, as they are far more convenient than the large bulky cases from the Continent. The only thing that can be urged against them is the extra cost of the cases, but some of our shippers are of the opinion that it is too small a matter to interfere in the least with our shipments. Owing to the fact that it is now believed we have only sufficient eggs for the home trade to carry us over until next spring, prices here have advanced beyond the export basis, and therefore we do not expect many shipments will be sent from Canada this winter. The foundation, however, has been laid for a good trade next year.

APPLES.

So far this season, shippers of Canadian apples have met with very fair success in the English markets, and latest cable advices from Liverpool have been of a most satisfactory nature, actual sales being made on Monday last at 23s for Baldwins and Greenings, 20s for Spys, and 28s for Kings. One lot of about 600 bbls. were sold in Liverpool on Monday at prices netting $4.00 to $4.50 here, while sales have been made in Glasgow netting $4 00 to $4 80 per bbl. here. One dealer here who has correspondents throughout the West, states that he knows of 27,000 bbls. being held at several points in Ontario besides quite a number of small parcels that are still in farmers' hands. In this city, stocks are estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000 bbls., which are light compared with those of former years. A Western firm has 4,000 bbls in store here, which it intends to ship later on. Up to Nov. 8th, Liverpool had received 54,367 bbls. from this side, against 89,585 bbls. for the corresponding period last year. The receipts for week ending Nov. 8th were 15,917, against 10,579 bbls. for the week previous, the bulk being from Canada, and considering the arrivals in Liverpool have been heavier than expected, the activity of the demand at the high prices ruling was a surprise to shippers as well as receivers, and augurs well for the future of the market. Our advices from Halifax state that Nova Scotia will ship quite a large quantity to London, and that the Nova Scotia fruit already marketed shows very satisfactory returns.

Then and Now.

In ancient days for many an ill,
We used to take a big blue pill.
It did so surely tear and gripe,
We felt for purgatory ripe.

To-day, when sick, we take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are gently aperient or strongly cathartic, according to size of dose. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Put up in vials, hermetically sealed, hence always fresh and reliable. Purely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a vial.

Professional Amenities.

Dr. Kilsome—A man must be tired of life when he calls you in.

Dr. Curenone—Well, as soon as an insurance company find out that you are treating one of their clients they send an agent to cancel the policy.

A Last Resort

"You had a narrow escape on the lakes, I understand?

"Yes, indeed, the coal ran out and the captain had to split the ship's log to keep the fires going."

FOR SALE.

A FEW shares of the Hastings Loan and Investment Society's Stock. Address P. O. BOX 595.

FARM FOR SALE.

I AM instructed by the proprietor to sell the Acker farm, being part of lot No. 9 in the Sixth Concession of Sidney, contain'ng 105 acres, with good buildings. This is a good farm and will be sold cheap on easy terms.

J. A. CONSAUL, Frankford.

w443mo

NEW - MANTLES.

SEVERAL CASES OF

New Mantles and Jackets

LATELY RECEIVED

STYLISH AND WELL MADE

AT

VERY - MODERATE - PRICES.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

Belleville - Agricultural - Works

ARE MANUFACTURING

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTERS,

with Carriers. Horse powers to run them with.

PLOUGHS

Their equal is not found in the Dominion. Su'ky Ploughs and a large assortment of walking Ploughs. Call and see our new "CHALLENGE" Plough before purchasing. It will pay you.

THE WALKER CO.

P. S—Repairing a specialty. Done on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Glen Cheese Factory Company will be held at the Factory on Friday, December 12th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for general business.

H. L. MULLETT, President.

Huntingdon, Nov. 27, 1890. 61w2t

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the stock holders of Thurlow Cheese and Butter Company will be held in the Factory on Wednesday, the 10th day of Dec., at 1 o'clock sharp, for the transaction of general business.

O. R. WEESE, President.

Nov. 29, 1890. w1t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the East Hastings Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the Factory on Friday, the 5th day of December, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., for reorganization and the transaction of general business.

All stockholders are requested to attend.

W. A. CHAPMAN, President.

51w2t

Some women imagine that nothing will stand the peculiar breaking strain of their forms on corset "bones."

They don't know Kabo, which neither breaks or kinks.

If B. & C. corset boned with Kabo breaks or kinks in a year, go back to the store at which you bought your corset and get your money again, every cent of it.

If the corset doesn't suit you, after wearing a week or two or three, go back for your money.

There's a primer on Corsets for you at the store.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

BELLEVILLE

CRYSTAL .·. HALL!

We're too busy to say much.

Preparations for Christmas take all our time.

The three months just ended are the best we have had in Belleville, and we are stocking up and calculating upon a continual increase from this on, if prices and assortment together, with quality and hustling, are any good.

There's a satisfaction in business when you know you lead.

Some dealers' experience in crockery has been expensive to them, but you know it's a good teacher.

W. J. REID & CO.

Got It Again

Do you remember the silverware we had four years ago? Well, we have it again, and here are the prices:

Silver Spoons	$1 00	per doz.
Dessert Spoons	1 50	"
Table Spoons	1 75	"
Dessert Forks	1 25	"
Medium Forks	1 50	"
Dinner Knives	3 00	"
Salts and Peppers	25	each
Butter Knives	20	"
Sugar Spoons	20	"
Pickle Forks	20	"

W. FLINT JONES.

FOR SERVICE.

A PURE Yorkshire Boar, registered pedigree, Lot 10, 3rd Concession of Sidney. Terms one dollar,

w2t WM. W. SIMMONS

BOAR FOR SERVICE.

IMPROVED Large Yorkshire, white, registered pedigree, seven months old. Weight 250 lbs. Service $1.00

W. F. PAGET, Marmora, Deloro P.O.

w2t

C. E. THOMPSON,

TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. Bridge St. Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.

D. GUNN, Agent G. T. R.

Be w

B. H. SWEET,

COUNTY Constable and Fishery Overseer for all the Townships in the County of Hastings north of Tudor, Lake and Grimsthorpe line. Be careful to write the initials B H. Sweet, Post Office address Bancroft, Ont.

FOR SERVICE.

A PURE bred Berkshire Boar, registered pedigree. Lot 23, in the third concession of Sidney. Terms, one dollar, cash.

GUILFORD DESISLET.

Nov. 19, 1890. 49w3t

WANTED.

MEN to cut three thousand (3000) cords of wood. Apply to Geo. Easterbrook, Tweed. 15 d&wtf

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Moira Cheese Factory Company will be held at the factory on Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the payment of dividend, election of officers and transaction of other business.

W. H. MORTON, President.

51wtd1td

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Thomasburg Cheese Factory, will take place at the Factory on Tuesday, December 9th, 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m

MATTHEW ROBINSON, President.

50w2t

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THREE Stores, East side of Front Street, in the City of Belleville. Apply

FRANK J. KENNEDY, 187 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Also Farm for sale, Lot 19, 9th con. Madoc Apply

R. R. CASEMENT, Madoc

48wtf

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE notice, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the Shire Hall, Belleville, on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF DEC'R,

1890, at the hour of 2 p. m., for the despatch of general business.

All parties having accounts against the Corporation, are requested to hand them in not later than the second morning of the session.

By order,

JAMES T. BELL, County Clerk, C. H.

Shire Hall, Belleville, Nov 26, 1890. d2taatw2t

To the Readers of this Paper.

DUNNET'S OLD STAND.

Opposite Haines & Lockett's. You can buy the cheapest hosiery, gloves and corsets in Canada; you can also get there the best fitting suits and overcoats made to measure of any merchant tailor store in Belleville; you can also get the cheapest men's and boys' underwear, gloves, mitts, men's neckwear, braces, hosiery, boys' suits, top shirts, cardigan jackets, and cottons, steamlooms, lace curtains, cretonnes, table covers, etc., etc.

JAMES HENNESSY.

ORCHARD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a fine orchard of standard fruit trees situated in Thomasburg, county of Hastings, containing over 400 trees of the best varieties of apples, such as Northern Spy, Russett, Snow apple, Duchess of Oldenburg, Talman Sweet, etc. Since a ready and sure market for apples has been established in England at high prices, this is a rare chance for one of moderate means to secure a neat property of pleasing appearance, and just coming to a paying condition, the trees having been planted 12 years. The soil is sandy loam and well suited for gardening, as has been proved for the last 30 years. On the property is a small stone house with a splendid cellar and a frame stable. The property is situated on a main gravel road 7 miles from the village of Tweed, where there is a through railroad connection with east, west, and south. Thomasburg is noted for good water, healthy climate and good neighborhood. For terms, etc., apply to

R. ROBINSON, Tweed, Ont.

46wtf

Greene & Sons Company,

MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS AND Straw Goods. 1891.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES!

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Newest Styles Selected for SPRING TRADE 1891.

Agents for Woodrow's Hats.

WAREHOUSE, 517 TO 525 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

FELT .: BOOTS.

Felt Boots for men, with Loose Socks which can be pulled out to dry. Heavy Ribbed knitted Socks with Rubbers made especially to fit Felt Overshoes. Lowest Prices at

HAINES & LOCKETT'S

NO BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, long line of expensive freights but THE FINEST, RICHEST SOIL in the world with BEST PAYING MARKETS right at the door for farmers in Michigan. How to get a FARM CHEAP, long time, easy payments, and full information, address O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.

FULLER'S



BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Owing to our increased Business and the heavy stock we carry, we were compelled to secure larger premises, and consequently have

REMOVED

into the store formerly occupied by James Hennessy, 2ND DOOR NORTH of ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL, where we have opened out a Large and Well-Assorted Stock, amounting to over $12,000, of RUBBERS, OVERSHOES and all kinds of Leather and Felt Goods for Men, Women and Children's Wear.

OUR GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT!—Over $5,000 worth of the above goods is a Bankrupt Stock which we have bought at 60c. on the dollar, and as the business season is now short, and these are Fall and Winter Goods, they must be all sold before the holidays, and in order to do so we will sell at less than cost. Now is Time and Season for Bargains. Remember the stand 2nd Door North Anglo American Hotel.

CLEARING .: SALE.

$10,000.00

OF

New and Well Selected Stock

OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, ETC., ETC,

TO BE

SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

Having decided to close out my Business, I will begin a

GRAND CLEARING SALE

COMMENCING

Monday, - December - 1st,

And continue until the whole of my immense stock is cleared out.

This will be a rare chance and just at the right season of the year for you to purchase your Xmas and New Year's presents at greatly reduced prices.

Our Stock is very large and principally of this season's buying, so that you may rely upon getting the newest and most fashionable Goods far below their real value.

We are now busy marking down our whole Stock, every article will be reduced and marked in plain figures. Remember date of sale, Saturday, Dec. 1st, 1890, and then come and secure bargains.

Every person invited to examine Goods and Prices.

S. A. SPANGENBERG.

THE LAKE OF GALILEE.

DR. TALMAGE'S TENTH SERMON ON PALESTINE.

His Vivid Description and Comparison of Lives Passed Upon and About this Lake—Christly and Herolic Characters—Galilee and the Dead Sea.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 30, 1890.—Dr. Talmage preached to-day the tenth of his series of sermons on his Palestine tour, describing his experiences on the lake whose waters were once stilled at the command of Christ. The sermon was from the text: "He entered into a ship, and sat in the sea; and the whole multitude was by the sea on the land." Mark, 4: 1.

It is Monday morning in our Palestine experiences, and the sky is a blue Galilee above, as in the boat we sail the blue Galilee beneath. It is thirteen miles long and six miles wide, but the atmosphere is so clear it seems as if I could cast a stone from beach to beach. The lake looks as though it had been let down on silver pulleys from the heavens and were a section of the sea of glass that St. John describes as a part of the celestial landscape. Lake Galilee is a depression of six hundred feet in which the river Jordan widens and tarries a little, for the river Jordan comes in at its north side and departs from its south side, so this lake has its cradle and its grave. Its white satin cradle is among the snows of Mount Hermon, where the Jordan starts, and its sepulchre is the Dead Sea into which the Jordan empties. Lake Como of Italy, Lake Geneva of Switzerland, Lake Lomond of Scotland, Lake Winnipesaukee of America are large, but Lake Galilee is the greatest diamond that ever dropped from the finger of the clouds, and, whether encamped on its banks as we were yesterday and worshipping at its crystal altars, or wading into its waves which make an ordinary bath solemn as a baptism, or now putting out upon its sparkling surface in a boat, it is something to talk about, and pray about, and sing about, until the lips with which we now describe it can neither talk, nor pray, nor sing.

As sometimes a beautiful child in a neighborhood has a half dozen pet names, and some of the neighbors call her by one name, and others by another, so this pet lake of the planet has a profusion of names. Ask the Arab as he goes by, what this sheet of water is, and he will call it Tabariyeh. Ask Moses of the Old Testament and he calls it Sea of Chinnereth. Ask Matthew and he calls it Sea of Galilee. Ask Luke and he calls it Sea of Gennesaret. Ask John and he calls it Sea of Tiberias. Ask Josephus and Eusebius and they have other names ready. But to me it appears a child of the sky, a star of the hills, a rhapsody of the mountains, the baptismal bowl of the world's temple, the smile of the great God. Many kinds of fish are found in these waters, every kind of tree upon its bank from those that grow in the torrid zone to those in the frigid, from the palm to the cedar.

Of the two hundred and thirty war-ships Josephus manœuvred on these waters—for Josephus was a warrior as well as a historian—there remains not one piece of hulk, or one patch of a canvas, or one splinter of an oar. But return to America we never will until we have had a sail upon this inland sea. Not from a wharf but from a beach covered with black and white pebbles we go on board a boat of about ten or twelve tons, to be propelled partly by sail and partly by water. The mast leans so far forward that it seems about to fall, but we find it was purposely so built, and the rope through a pulley manages to hoist and let down a sail. It is a rough boat and so far as possible removed from a Venetian gondola or a sportsman's yacht. With a common saw and hammer and axe many of you could make a better one. Five bare-footed Arabs, instead of sitting down to their oars, stand as they always do in rowing, and pull away from shore. I insist on helping, for there is nothing more exhilarating to me than rowing but I soon had enough of the clumsy oars, and the awkward attempt to wielding them while in standing posture.

We put our overcoats and shawls on a small deck in the stern of the boat, the very kind of a deck where Christ lay on a fisherman's coat, when of old a tempest pounced upon the fishing smack of the affrighted disciples. Ospreys and wild duck and kingfishers fly overhead or dip their wings into the lake, mistaking it for a fragment of fallen sky. Can it be that those Bible stories about sudden storms on this lake are true? Is it possible that a sea of such seeming placidity of temper could ever rise and rage at the heavens? It does not seem as if this happy family of elements could have ever had a falling out and the water strike at the clouds and the clouds strike at the water.

Pull away, oarsmen! on our right bank are the hot sulphur baths, so hot they are scalding, and the waters must cool off a long while before hand or foot can endure their temperature. Volcanoes have been boiling these waters for centuries. Four springs roll their resources into two great swimming reservoirs. King Herod there tried to bathe off the results of his excesses, and Pliny and Josephus describe the spurtings out of these volcanic heats, and Joshua and Moses knew about them, and this moment long lines of pilgrims from all parts of the earth are waiting for their turn to step into the steaming restoratives. Let the boat, as far as possible, and not run aground, hug the western shore of the lake that we may see the city of Tiberias, once a great capital, of the architecture of which a few mosaics and fallen pillars and pedestals, and here and there a broken and shattered frieze remain, mightily suggestive of the time when Herod Antipas had a palace here and reigned with an opulence, and pomp, and cruelty, and abomination that paralyzes the fingers of the historian when he comes to write it, and the fingers of the painter when he attempts to transfer it to canvas. I suppose he was one of the worst men that ever lived. And what a contrast of character comes at every moment to the thoughtful traveller in Palestine, whether he walks the beach of this lake or sails as we now do these waters!

Side by side are the two great characters of this lake region: Jesus and Herod Antipas. And did any age produce any such antipodes, any such antitheses, any such opposites? Kindness and Cruelty, Holiness and Filth, Generosity and Meanness, Self-sacrifice and Selfishness, the Supernal and the Infernal, Midnoon and Midnight. The father of this Herod Antipas was a genius at assassination. He could manufacture more reasons for putting people out of this life than any man in all history. He sends for Hyrcanus to come from Babylon to Jerusalem to be made High Priest and slays him. He has his brother-in-law while in bathing with him drowned by the king's attendants. He slays his wife and his wife's mother, and two of his sons and his uncle, and filled a volume of atrocities, the last chapter of which was the massacre of all the babes at Bethlehem. With such a father as Herod the Great you are not surprised that this Herod Antipas, whose palace stood on the banks of this lake we now sail, was a combination of wolf, reptile, and hyena. While the Christ who walked yonder banks and sailed these waters was so good that almost every rood of this scenery is associated with some wise word or some kindly deed, and all heavens are put to the utmost effort in trying to express how grand and glorious and lovely He was, and is, and is to be. The Christly and Herodic characters as different as the two lakes we visit and not far apart, Galilee and the Dead Sea; the one flower-banked and the other bituminous and blasted; the one hovered over by the Mercy of Christ, the other blasted by the wrath of God; the one full of finny tribes sporting in the clear depths, the other forever lifeless; the waters of the one sweet and pleasant to the taste, the other bitter sharp and disgusting. Awful Dead Sea! Glorious Gennesaret.

We will not attempt to cross to the eastern side of this lake, as I had thought to do, for those regions are inhabited by a thieving and murderous race, and one must go thoroughly armed, and as I never shot anyone and have no ambition to be shot, I said:—"Let us stay by the western shore." But we look over to the hills of Gadara, on the other side, down which two thousand swine, after being possessed by the devil, ran into the lake, and bringing down on Christ for permitting it the wrath of all the stock-raisers of that country, because of this ruining of the pork business. You see that Satan is a spirit of bad taste. Why did he not say;—"Let me go into those birds, whole flocks of which fly over Galilee." No; that would have been too high. "Why not let me go into the sheep which wander over these hills?" No; that would have been too gentle. "Rather let me go into these swine. I want to be with the denizens of the mire. I want to associate with the inhabitants of the filth. Great is mud! I prefer bristles to wings. I would rather root than fly. I like snout better than wing."

Infidelity scoffs at the idea that those swine should have run into the lake. But it was quite natural that under the heat and burning of that demoniac possession, they would start for the water to get cooled off. Would that all the swine thus possessed had plunged to the same drowning, for to this day the descendants of some of those porcine creatures retain the demons, and as the devils were cast out of man into them, they now afflict the human race with the devils of scrofula that comes from eating the unclean meat. The healthiest people on earth are the Israelites, because they follow the bill of fare which God in the Book of Leviticus gave to the human race, and our splendid French Doctor Pasteur, and our glorious German Doctor Koch, may go on with their good work of killing parasites in the human system; but until the world corrects its diet, and goes back to the Divine regulation at the beginning, the human race will continue to be possessed of the devils of microbe and parasite. But I did not mean to cross over to the eastern side of Lake Galilee, even in discussion.

Pull away, ye Arab oarsmen! And we come along the shore near by which stand great precipices of brown and red and grey limestone crowned by basalt, in the sides of which are vast caverns, sometimes the hiding-place, of bandits, and sometimes the homes of honest shepherds, and sometimes the dwelling place of pigeons, vultures and eagles. During one of Herod's wars his enemies hid in these mountain caverns, and the sides were too steep for Herod's army to descend, and the attempt to climb in the face of armed men would have called down extermination. So Herod had great cages of wood, iron-bound, made and filled them with soldiers and let them down from the top of the precipices until they gave signal that they were level with the caverns, and then from these cages they stepped out to the mouth of the caverns and having set enough grass and wood on fire to fill the caverns with smoke and strangulation, the hidden people would come forth to die; and if not coming forth voluntarily, Herod's men would pull them out with long iron hooks, and Josephus says that one father, rather than submit to the attacking army, flung his wife and seven children down the precipice and then leaped after them to his own death.

Row, ye Arab oarsmen, row on with swifter stroke, for we want before noon to land at Capernaum, the three-years' home of Jesus. But before arrival there we are to have a new experience. The lake that had been a smooth surface begins to break up into roughness. The air which all morning made our sail almost useless, suddenly takes hold of our boat with a grip astonishing, and our poor craft begins to roll and pitch, and tumble, and in five minutes we pass from a calm to violence. The contour of this lake among the hills is an invitation to hurricanes. I used to wonder why it was that on so limited a sheet of water a bestormed boat in Christ's time did not put back to shore, when a hurricane was coming. I wonder no more. On that lake an atmospheric fury gives no warning, and the change we saw in five minutes make me feel that the boat in which Christ sailed may have been skillfully managed, when the tempest struck it, and the wild, impetuous cry went up:—"Lord save us, or we perish!" I had all along that morning been reading from the New Testament the story of occurrences on and around that lake. But our Bible was closed now, and it was as much as we could do to hold fast, and wish for the land. If the winds and the waves had continued to increase in violence the following fifteen minutes in the same ratio as in the first five, and had been still at their mercy, our bodies would have been bleaching in the bottom of Lake Gennesaret instead of our being here to tell the story. But the same Power that rescued the fishermen of old to-day safely landed our party.

Here at Capernaum, the Arabs having in their arms carried us ashore to the only place where Our Lord ever had a pastorate, and we stepped amid the ruins of the Church, where He preached again and again, and again, the synagogue, whose rich sculpturing lay there, not as when others see it in spring time covered with weeds, and loathsome with reptiles, but in that December weather completely uncovered to our agitated and intense gaze. On one stone of that synagogue is the sculpturing of a pot of manna, an artistic commemoration of the time when the Israelites were fed by manna in the wilderness, and to which sculpturing no doubt, Christ pointed upward, while He was preaching that sermon on this very spot, in which He said: "Not as your fathers did eat manna and are dead; He that eateth of this bread shall live forever."

The Arab tents which on this December day I find in Palestine disappear, and see Capernaum as it was when Jesus was pastor of the church here. Look at that wealthy home, the architecture, the marble front, the upholstery, the slaves in uniform at the doorway. It is the residence of a courtier of Herod, probably Chuza by name, his wife Joanna, a Christian disciple. But something is the matter. The slaves are in great excitement, and the courtier living there runs down the front steps and takes a horse and puts him at full run across the country. The boy of that nobleman is dying of typhoid fever. All the doctors have failed to give relief. But about five miles up the country, at Cana, there is a Divine Doctor, Jesus by name, and the agonized father has gone for Him, and with what earnestness those can understand who have had a dying child in the house. This courtier cries to Christ: "Come down ere my child die."

While the father is absent, and at one o'clock in the afternoon, the people watching the dying boy see a change in the countenance, and Joanna, the mother, on one side of his couch, says:—"Why, this darling is getting well; the fever has broken; see the perspiration on his forehead; did any of you give him any new kind of medicine?" "No," is the answer. The boy turns on his pillow, his delirium gone, and asked for something to eat and says:—"Where's father?" Oh, he has gone up to Cana to get a young doctor of about thirty-one years of age. But no doctor is needed now in this house at Capernaum. The people look at the sun-dial to find what time of the day it is, and see it is just past noon, and one o'clock. Then they start out and meet the returning father, and as soon as they come within speaking distance they shout at the top of their voices:—"Your boy is getting well." "Is it possible?" says the father; "When did the change for the better take place?" "One o'clock," is the answer, "Why," says the courtier, "that is just the hour that Jesus said to me 'Thy son liveth.' One o'clock!"

As they gather at the evening meal what gladness on all the countenances in that home at Capernaum! The mother Joanna, has not had sleep for many nights and she now falls off into delightful slumber. The father, Chuza, the Herodian courtier, worn out with anxiety as well as by the rapid journey to and from Cana, is soon in restful unconsciousness. Joanna was a Christian before, but I warrant she was more of a Christian afterward. Did the father Chuza accept the Christ who had cured his boy? Is there in all the earth a parent so ungrateful for the convalescence or restoration of an imperilled child as not to go into a room and kneel down and make surrender to the almighty love that came to the rescue.

But some one may say that Christ at Capernaum healed that courtier's child, yet he would not have done it for one in humble life. Why, in that very Capernaum, He did the same thing for a dying slave, belonging to the man who had made a present to the town of the church of which Jesus was pastor, the synagogue among whose ruins I to-day leap from fragment to fragment. This was the cure of a Roman soldier's slave, whose only acknowledged rights were the wishes of his owner. And none are now so enslaved or so humble or sick or so sinful but the all-sympathetic Christ is ready to emancipate them.

Thank God that I have seen this Lake of Christly memories, and I can say with Robert McCheyne, the ascended minister of Scotland, who, seated on the banks of this lake, wrote in his last, sick days, and just before He crossed the Jordan, not the Jordan that empties into Galilee, but the Jordan that empties into the "Sea of Glass mingled with fire:" these sweet words fit to be played by human fingers on strung strings of earthly lute, or by angelic fingers on seraphic harps:—

It is not that the mild gazelle
  Come down to drink thy tide,
But He that was pierced to save from hell,
  Oft wandered by thy side.
Graceful around thee the mountains meet,
  Thou calm, reposing sea;
But ah! far more, the beautiful feet
  Of Jesus walked o'er thee.
O Saviour! gone to God's right hand,
  Yet the same Saviour still
Graved on thy heart is this lovely strand,
  And every fragrant hill.

BRIDGEWATER

(From our own Correspondent.)

A Small Grain Crop—Railway Facilities—Mail Service—A Social—Milling Improvements.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 2.

The grain crop being small last year, farmers, to be successful, will have to turn their attention to cattle and dairying.

Much of our trade is being directed from the south, our natural outlet, on account of superior railway facilities in other directions. Will Belleville awake to its interest in this matter?

Through the exertions of Hon. B. Flint and others, a contemplated change in the mail service detrimental to our interest, has been averted.

A successful social was held in the Methodist church lately. Interesting addresses by Rev. G. W. Dewey and W. Brill, Esq., constituted the evening's entertainment.

Hon. B. Flint has completed further improvements in his grist mill which, it is expected, will meet with merited reward.

PLAINFIELD

School Examination and Presentation.

(From another Correspondent.)

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 2.

On Friday afternoon, the 28th Nov., there was held a public examination in the sen'r. dep't. of the Plainfield school, which is under the instruction of Mr. W. G. Graham, who is one of the best (if not the best) teacher in South Hastings. The school house was completely filled by residents of the section and visitors from a distance. The examination was conducted by Mr. Johnston, I.P.S. and teacher, which showed thorough work on the part of the teacher and scholars. We have the reputation of having good examinations, but this one surpassed anything of the kind ever held here. The musical talent of the scholars had been well cultivated, for they treated the visitors to a genuine concert, which made the house ring with applause. After everybody was more than satisfied with the class work, Mr. Johnston was called to the chair, which he filled in an able manner as usual. His speech was a succession of compliments to the teacher and the scholars. Short, sharp and stirring addresses were delivered by the following visiting teachers: Mr. F. D. Hicks, Plainfield; Mr. Joseph Henderson, Tyendinaga; Miss White, Roslin; and Miss Graham, Thurlow; also by Mr. W. H. Garrison, Mr. E. N. Gould, ex-Sec. Treas., of the school board and the Rev. Mr. Meyers. At the close an address to Mr. Graham was read by Frank H. Gould and the presentation, on behalf of the pupils of an album, cuff and collar case and gentleman's companion made by Walter P. Meyers.

Mr. Graham made a very suitable reply, after which the scholars sang the National Anthem. The audience dispersed well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

A Leading Grit M. P. and His Journal Openly Favor Annexation.

The St. John *Globe*, edited by Mr. Ellis, M.P., says in an editorial: "There is no doubt whatever that the people of the maritime provinces are steadily being confirmed in the idea that their true business relations are with the United States. Confederation and the national policy have been tried to their limit as trade creators, and they have been found wanting. So far as advantage or benefit to their provinces are concerned they are complete failures. This community for some time has been buoyed up with the hope that the Canadian Pacific railway would supply that which is desired, but the idea is being rapidly dispelled now the "will o' the wisp" which we are chasing, trade with the West Indies, will soon be over. In the meantime our population floats to the United States by hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands despairing of the annexation in which they show they are practical believers. Australia is making strides toward independence and is sure to be the home of a vast multitude of men. In less than a quarter of a century the only tie that will bind Australia to England will be the tie of respect. Canada too is making rapid strides in the pathway towards independence, and whether her ultimate destiny will be in union with the other English speaking people on the continent or a national organization of her own makes little difference so far as England is concerned."

He Was Honest

Wife (reading paper): I always held that Col. Hooker was an honest man. I see that a man filled him full of buckshot last night.

Husband: Where does the honest part come in?

"Why, this article says the Colonel returned the shot."

—Last night Ottawa experienced 20° below zero.

—The case of the Jesuits against the *Mail* will come up for hearing on Friday.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

—The threshing machine men of the United States are engaged in forming a gigantic combine.

—Blanchard, who lies under sentence of death, was baptized into the Roman Catholic Church in Sherbrooke gaol on Friday.

—Mr. H. T. Godwin (Conservative) stands as M.P.P. for East Elgin. The petition against his return was yesterday dismissed.

—Dr. Koch was until years ago an obscure country physician. His practice and his reputation did not extend beyond the little town of Wollstein, a place so small and unimportant that it is only with much difficulty that it can be found upon the map.

—Edward Braithwaite, son of Capt. George Braithwaite, of Gore's Landing, when skating on Rice Lake near Close's Point on Friday morning broke through the ice, and after a desperate struggle to escape was drowned. A young man named McAllister, who witnessed the accident, went to the rescue and also broke through the ice in his efforts to save Braithwaite. McAllister succeeded in saving himself, but could do nothing to help his friend.

COBOURG'S SENSATION.

THE ATTEMPTED CRIME OF A JILTED LOVER.

He Throws a Woman and Her Escort in Front of a Train and Both Experience a Narrow Escape from an Awful Death.

COBOURG, Dec. 1.—To-night, on the arrival of No. 2 G.T.R. express from Montreal, what might have been the most sensational tragedy yet written in Canadian criminal annals nearly transpired at the Cobourg station. A young man named Andrew McGuire pushed a girl named Miss Tucker and a man named Turner, who was walking with the girl, between the moving train and the station platform, with the intention of killing them. They both escaped, however, with slight injuries. McGuire has been in love with Miss Tucker for some years past, but his advances were repulsed by the girl. This made McGuire wild with jealousy, and about five years ago, in a fit of fury at Miss Tucker's father, who forbade him coming to his house, McGuire shot and seriously wounded the old man. For this he served a term in the Kingston penitentiary. After his release he still persecuted Miss Tucker, whose life has become a burden to her from her fear of her savage admirer. To-night McGuire was again maddened at seeing the girl walking with Turner, and, it is supposed, determined to kill both. The police are looking for McGuire, but as yet no trace of him has been found. After the assault, which was witnessed by a large number of people who were standing by, McGuire made good his escape. Every one who witnessed the act says that the escape of Miss Tucker and her escort from death was miraculous.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At the Opening of Congress Yesterday—The McKinley Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The difference between the two Governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring Sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform rate, no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the "Revised Statutes Relating to Lotteries" has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over sixty-eight million dollars. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than 60 days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. I do not doubt that a largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market for such products as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

If the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products, I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to development of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the tariff bill will be largely limited and its benefits retarded and diminished if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first-class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures.

The House, after receiving the President's message, adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate, when the reading of the message was finished at 2¾, adjourned till to-morrow.

The House Committee on appropriations to-day completed the bill providing for payment of pensions. The bill appropriates $135,099,785. Its details have already been published.

To Amend the McKinley Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Wike of Illinois introduced in the House to-day a preamble and resolution on the subject of the tariff. The preamble recites that it is manifest that the people of this country have at the recent election most emphatically repudiated the policy and principles of taxation and protection embraced in the McKinley law, and have by an overwhelming majority at such election unmistakably demanded lower taxes and cheaper necessaries of life. The resolution instructs the Committee on Ways and Means to report bills to repeal all increases in the tariff duties occasioned by that enactment and to place upon the free list wool, lumber, salt, coal, ores of all kinds, dyestuffs, tin plates, agricultural and manufacturing machinery, binding twine and the materials out of which it is manufactured, bagging, cotton ties and other articles of raw material as the committee may deem of like importance to manufacturers or the people, such bills to provide carefully for carrying the reduction occasioned by putting such articles upon the free list into and through the various manufactures into which such materials may enter, to the end that the ultimate consumers and not the manufacturers alone may get the benefit of such reductions.

FATALITY AT LONDON.

Night Yardsman Harry Wooley Instantly Killed While Coupling Cars.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Another terrible accident occurred to-night in the C.P.R. yard here, the victim this time being Harry Wooley, aged about 19, employed as night yardsman. While coupling cars a short distance from the station he either slipped or was knocked down by the cars, run over and dragged for a considerable distance, being badly mangled about the hips and abdomen, and left arm broken above the elbow. He died a few minutes later.

Accident at a Funeral.

MERRITTON, Dec. 1.—While returning from the funeral of the late Mr. Coy yesterday a horse driven by Postmaster W. H. Schooly backed into the canal. The animal was drowned, but Schooly and Miss Benson, the other occupant of the vehicle, were rescued by the bridge tender, but were almost exhausted.

PARNELL'S RED HERRING.

HEALEY SAYS HE IS DRAWING IT OVER THE SCENT.

With a View of Postponing a Vote on the Question of the Leadership—A Stormy Scene at the Nationalist Meeting Yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Nothing was done at the morning session of the Nationalist party to-day, and an adjournment took place until after the debate on the second reading of the Land Purchase Bill.

A sharp controversy took place concerning the cable despatches which had been sent to the delegates in the United States for the purpose of influencing their action. Mr. Kenny admitted he had cabled his own views to the delegates.

Mr. O'Connor declared that the business had not been conducted fairly. He justified Parnell's action in issuing his manifesto and condemned misleading cable despatches that had been sent to the delegates in the United States.

Mr. Campbell described the proceedings of Parnell's opponents as infamous.

Mr. Parnell was appealed to to decide whether the expression used by Mr. Campbell was orderly He replied the country would decide as to their proceedings.

Mr. Healy described the actions of Parnell's friends as obstructive. Parnell denounced this remark as insolent and impertinent. This statement was greeted with cheers of approval by Parnell's friends, which were answered with cheers of derision by his opponents.

A Postponed Resolution Rejected.

Joseph Nolan's amendment, that the question of the retirement of Parnell should be postponed until members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the subject, the party then to meet in Dublin and decide the matter, was rejected 44 to 29.

Mr. O'Kelly declared that whatever might be the result of the meeting the question of Parnell's retirement would not be decided at Westminster. A decision ought not to be hurriedly reached. It would be best to give the country time to think. The power of the Liberal party to do any thing for the furtherance of the Home Rule cause was limited by the House of Lords, which was always a barrier unless its members feared a revolution But they would never see a revolution in England based upon Irish claims.

Arthur O'Connor advised Parnell to withdraw, as henceforth it would be impossible for him to be the leader of the party.

Mr. Jordan accused Parnell of sacrificing the cause of the nation to his insensate pride and culpable ambition.

In the course of the discussion Parnell attacked Barry and others for sending despatches to America trying to influence the delegates there.

Mr. Sexton said he became aware last week that a number of messages were being received from the delegates.

Parnell: "Where are they?"

Sexton: "They were from individual delegates to individual members."

John Redmond: Give the names.

Sexton; I received a telegram from T. P. O'Connor requesting me to give my view on the situation. I cabled informing him that a majority favored the retirement of Parnell as necessary both for the Home Rule cause and the security of evicted tenants. I further added that if the envoys saw a way to support the majority substantial unanimity would be secured.

Col. Nolan: Mr. Sexton ought now to withdraw his expression of opinion in that telegram for he made a mistake. It is such an important expression of opinion that probably the telegram from the delegates in America were founded thereon. [Cries of "hear, hear."] Mr. Sexton must now see that unanimity does not follow the delegates voting against Parnell. [Cries of "hear, hear"].

Mr. Leamy: Unquestionably the effect of these telegrams has been to create false impressions at home and abroad.

A Large-Sized Row.

Timothy Healy—What's all this discussion about? It seems another piece of pure obstruction.

Parnell—That is a most insolent, impertinent observation. [Cheers.] Yes, most insolent and impertinent.

Barry—I rise—

Parnell—Sit down, Mr. Barry.

Barry—But allow—

Parnell—I will not allow you, sir. Mr. Leamy is in possession of the floor.

Leamy—These telegrams to America certainly produced a false impression in implying that a majority of the leading men of the party were going in one direction.

Mr. Redmond: If any names were sent to the delegates in America all on each side ought to have been given. I hear that the delegates' cablegram was read by certain members of our party in an English club and was received with cheers. If Parnell is to be deposed, in God's name depose him without making it a matter of cheering in an English club. [Hear, hear.]

Timothy Healy said he regarded this line of debate as a red herring drawn across their path to delay them in coming to a decision on the main question of Parnell's retirement.

There were angry colloquys between Parnell and J. F. X. O'Brien and Parnell and Healy.

How The Vote Stood.

The following voted in the minority on Nolan's Amendment:

John P. Nolan.	Joseph Nolan.	Blane.
Byrne.	Corbet.	Clancy.
Campbell.	Dalton.	Fitzgerald.
Edward Harrington.	Hayden.	W Macdonald.
McKenna.	J. H. McCarthy.	Harris.
John O'Connor.	Maeroney.	Maguire.
Parnell.	O'Hanlon.	O'Kelly.
John Redmond.	Richard Power.	Quinn.
Conway.	Wm. Redmond.	Sale.
	J. E. Kenny.	Leamy.

Carew, Gilhooley, P'OBrien, Leahy, Lalor, and Mahon were absent. No demonstration was made over the result of the division. Parnell declared himself more than satisfied. party will resume to-morrow the discussion of Barry's motion for the retirement of Parnell, Parnell's supporters are considering another amendment. Mr. Clancy will submit a resolution suggesting a compromise. It is reported he will propose Parnell retire temporarily from the leadership.

A Letter from Harcourt.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt has written a letter in which he confirms McCarthy's statement made at the Parnellite meeting last night relative to what took place between them at the time of McCarthy's recent visit to him. Sir William further says he did not regard Parnell's proposals as practical. He told McCarthy the condition of secrecy was inadmissible—a document accepting the proposals could be of no value to Parnell or any one else unless its contents were made known. Sir William says he did not attach any importance to Parnell's pledge of inviolable secrecy. The Irish party and the Irish nation possessed a higher and more lasting security than any secret negotiations of individual pledges in the unquestionable fact that no party, no leaders, could ever propose or hope to carry any scheme for Home Rule which did not have the concurrence and support of the Irish nation as declared by its representatives in parliament. Sir William says the statements of Parnell relating to his (Sir William's) views and conduct are unworthy of notice and opposed to the truth.

Liberals Confer.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Arnold Morley, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Campbell Bannerman, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Earl Granville and Shaw-Lefevre assembled at Gladstone's residence to-day and conferred for an hour with the ex-premier.

The subject discussed was the retirement of the Liberal leader. It was decided to convoke a meeting of Liberal peers and members of the House of Commons to hear a statement by Mr. Gladstone.

Harrington Summoned Home.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Timothy Harrington, the only one of the Irish delegation here who is in favor of Parnell still holding his position as leader of the Irish Nationalist party, to-day received a telegram from Parnell's supporters calling him home instantly. Mr. Harrington subsequently said: "I have not yet decided what I shall do. I will not return home at once. I will remain with my colleagues here to see if we cannot finish the great work we have in hand."

To his callers to-day Harrington said: "I have full advices Parnell is safe. The man who has handled this great Irish party for 11 years so successfully, often in the face of his own friends, will do it now. He is a man of destiny. He cannot be overthrown. He is invincible, and the Irish people feel it. He will make his enemies his footstool."

Storms in the East.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 1.—The incoming trains were delayed more or less by to-day's snowstorm. At French River, Pictou county, an embankment on the Intercolonial was swept away, and trains are unable to pass. An embankment has also fallen near Pictou, preventing trains from leaving or reaching that town. The tide is very high at Pictou, and a schooner was washed upon a wharf.

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Fine Mink Linings, $35. Other Linings from $15 upwards.

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Commencing Saturday, Dec. 6th, prices all reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. on all winter goods for cash.

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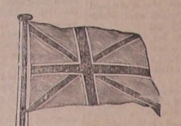
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Our stock of Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Ulsters is still very large and as we are anxious to clear these goods all out we have made a further Reduction.

Remember this Removal Sale goes right on until our New Store is ready for us. Hundreds are taking the advantage of this grand opportunity to purchase New and Seasonable Goods at far below their value. All goods reduced. Don't fail when in the City to call and secure Bargains.

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The FLAG OF ALL NATIONS Clothing House offers you this time for ONLY $12.00, a complete man's outfit—GOOD HEAVY OVERCOAT, A FINE SUIT CLOTHES, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS & DRAWERS. It is really worth double the money. If you will give them a trial you will come again.

FLAG OF ALL NATIONS,
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FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE,

Blue Front, next to J. C. Overell's. You cannot miss the ace.



HIS FLEETING IDEAL.

The Great Composite Novel.

THE JOINT WORK OF

W. H. Ballou, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Maj. Alfred C. Calhoun, Alan Dale, Howe & Hummel, Pauline Hall, Inspector Byrnes, John L. Sullivan, Nell Nelson, Mary Eastlake, P. T. Barnum, Bill Nye.

Edna was inspired by the occasion to her best effort. In the inspiration of the moment she forgot all but her art. The dainty melody of the great German floated on the air like a lullaby sung by one spirit to another.

As she went on he felt that some occult influence was at work within the girl. Instead of the free, spontaneous movement and the entire absorption in the composition there seemed a tense, nervous agitation in the performer which betrayed itself to him he hardly knew how. The tempo was quickened, and the bow seemed to bite into the catgut, while her smooth forehead contracted into a faint frown, her nostrils dilating slightly now and then.

Was she going to be overcome at the moment of her triumph? Could nervousness be asserting itself now after she had triumphantly conquered her public, and when the house was hanging breathlessly on her playing?

He felt in himself a sense of discomfort, which he was attributing purely to his sympathy with the young girl. But it seemed to augment. At last by an attraction which was almost against his will he felt his head turned to one side, as if drawn there by some subtle influence.

Not five yards away from him was Dr. Watson.

His eyes were bent with growing earnestness on the girl's face. They were hot, and seemed almost starting from his head. It was evident that the hateful man was concentrating all the power of his soul into that look. By his side stood Mr. Crawford.

Henry Henshall understood the situation at a glance. His own creeping, disgusted sense of being under some influence seemed explained by the magnetic attraction of this devilish man. He knew, too, that his ideal, this nervous, high strung girl whose artistic temperament must answer to the faintest impression, was being overcome by that terrible glance which Dr. Watson was directing toward her.

He felt that something must be done. A little more of this occult violence and Edna might break hopelessly down. He was her knight, self constituted, to be sure, but with the fond hope that some time he might receive from those soft brown eyes the sign that he was not an ungrateful defender.

His course was quickly decided on. He walked behind the hateful form of the doctor, and after standing a moment turned around sharply and, as if by accident, struck the man in the back so heavily that he turned in wrath and surprise.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Dr. Leopardi," he said, with a stress upon the name.

He darted a glance at him as he said this that sufficiently conveyed his feeling. It was to be war to the knife.

Dr. Leopardi looked at him in return with a deadly hate.

"You are mistaken, sir," he said hotly, without a moment's hesitation. "My name is not Leopardi."

Henshall felt that his ruse had succeeded in what he chiefly intended. He had broken the fatal current which streamed from Dr. Watson's eyes, and which was slowly but surely unnerving the fair girl who struggled so bravely against the malign influence.

He stepped close to his ear and hissed into it: "If you do not withdraw at once and cease persecuting that innocent girl I will bring one that will prove you are Dr. Leopardi and a thief and a villain. Go, quietly and at once, and I will do nothing more at present, but otherwise beware, for I know you much better than you do me. Go!"

Leopardi's brown face grew sallow white and his eyes looked like an angry snake's.

"I will be even with you some day," he said in a low tone of intense revengefulness. "I never forget a debt like this."

Then he turned and said something to Mr. Crawford, who had been watching his daughter too persistently to have remarked this side scene. After a moment apparently of hesitation on the old man's part he turned, and with an agitated air left the hall with the doctor.

"What did you do to that fellow?" asked his companion as Henshall returned to his side.

"I scotched a snake!" he said, his lip curling with disgust and scorn.

Edna Lewis had completed her solo triumphantly, and twice she was obliged to return to bow her acknowledgments to the applauding house. She was deadly pale, and there was a strained look in the dark brown eyes which pierced Henshall's very soul.

He could not leave her unprotected. He must wait and see her safely home. Dr. Watson and old Mr. Crawford were nowhere in sight, but that did not dispel his fear.

He waited until the crowd had disappeared. Then he saw a slight figure, a gleam of white satin showing beneath the long fur trimmed cloak, which he recognized as the same that his ideal had worn at the time he had rescued her from Watson's persecutions.

She was so heavily veiled that he could not detect a single feature. He approached her humbly, and raising his hat said in the most deferential tones:

"Miss Neville, pardon my again intruding upon you, but it is only in your own regard that I do so. I have a cab here for you, which will bear you at once to your home, and if you will permit of my escort I shall feel safer to know that you arrive there without any molestation."

She bowed, but seemed too nervous to speak. As if distraught, one little gloved hand fluttered out toward him and grasped his own, but it was instantly withdrawn, and she hastily entered the coupe he had engaged.

She gathered her robes close to her, and left a place at her side for Henshall.

"Where shall I tell the driver to go?" he said as he leaned toward her.

In muffled, agitated tones the number of a west up town street was conveyed to him. He hastily repeated it to the cabman, and then boldly entered the coupe and seated himself by her side.

The cabman drove off. Henshall's fair companion kept her handkerchief to her face, and seemed to labor under an agitation that she could with difficulty repress. He made no attempt to converse with her. He had said as he closed the door of the coupe:

"Dear Miss Neville, you will surely acquit me of want of respect under the circumstances. You know my one desire is to be your most trusted guardian should you need any. Do not try to speak. My only wish is to see you safely housed."

The agitated girl underwent some violent throe of feeling, but did not attempt to speak. The carriage bowled rapidly along over the pavements, and soon drew up at the door of a large flat.

Henshall sprang out and rang the bell. The janitor opened the door, and then only did the fair maiden spring lightly from the coupe and run up the steps into the hall.

She turned, with her hand upon the door, removed her veil, and with a mocking smile called out: "Thanks, awfully! Good night!"

The next instant she had closed the door in his face and was flitting up stairs. Henshall, with a muttered curse, turned, paid the cabman, then, scowling, took down the number of the house and strode away.

The face he had seen was that of the young singer at Louise Neville's concert.

"They must have changed cloaks," he muttered to himself. Then, as he walked on, despite his chagrin, he had to laugh.

VII.—ONE THREAD BREAKS.

By INSPECTOR BYRNES. Illustrated by REGINALD T. SPERRY.

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Henshall did not know whether to laugh or to swear when he reflected on the way in which he had been played by the singer. He felt glad that he had made sure of her number. He meant to see her the next day and find out if he could where Edna Lewis was living.

The interest which he had felt in this girl, who represented to him so fully his ideal, was quickened ten fold by the late occurrence. He had protected her from one whom he was convinced by many reasons she disliked and who boded her no good. The glance that had shot from her eye as she darted off when he had freed her from Dr. Watson had spoken of gratitude. He laughed at himself for being tempted to think there was any other feeling in that glance.

"Yet I had only seen her once," he said to himself, as if to defend the absurd thought that she would feel any deep interest in him. "I saw her only once, and she has lived in my brain and my heart ever since. What a soul she must have to play as she did! What could have made that woman play me like that?"

"That woman" was not the fascinating Edna, but the singer who had decoyed him away from her.

He remembered that Edna at the concert had worn a white satin dress, and the singer had worn a pink one. Then they must have changed gowns! And the long cloak he was sure was the same as that he had seen upon the young girl at the time he had come to her rescue and freed her from Dr. Watson.

He recalled the singular change which he had remarked in her playing. He also remembered the strange fact that he had turned his eyes directly from her upon Dr. Watson.

The thought that he and the girl he was beginning to feel such an interest in could be swayed by a common sympathetic feeling was pleasant to him, but when he reflected that it was the odious doctor who had apparently swayed both their souls by some occult magnetism he was indignant.

He could have endured it for her, but that he, a strong man, should be drawn like a piece of iron filing to the magnet by this fellow, whom he hated and whom he knew to be a villain, mortified his pride.

"It was only a chance coincidence," he said angrily to himself.

The next morning he called at the house where he had been the night before with the singer. He had lost his programme of the concert, and could not recall her name. But he trusted to his wit to find her.

A colored man answered his impatient ring at the bell.

"Is there a public singer living in this building?" Henshall asked.

"Yes, sir; there's two—Mrs. Bucks and Miss Dudley."

"Where is the man who was on duty last night at 11 o'clock?" he inquired.

"He doesn't come on till 6 this evening," was the answer.

"Well, you can take me to Miss Dudley's," he said impatiently at a venture.

The elevator boy took him up to the third floor and pointed to the door on the left. "That is Miss Dudley's," he said.

Henshall rang the bell. The door was opened after two or three minutes by a young woman whom he had never seen.

"Can I see Miss Dudley for a moment?" he asked.

"What do you want to see her for?" said the young woman.

"It is on a matter of private business," he replied.

The lady's face was not at all encouraging as she replied, "I do not know it."

"Have you any objections to telling me why you and Miss Neville exchanged dresses last night and why you led me on such a wild goose chase?"

The lady's eyes twinkled a little with merriment as she recalled the incident. Then she replied provokingly:

"Why, I thought the least I could do after your goodness in supplying me with a coupe to come home in was to allow you to accompany me—as far as the door. So you didn't mean to come with me at all," she went on ironically. "How mortifying!"

"Miss Dudley, I've no doubt it was very amusing to hoodwink me as you did. But you have not told me why you changed dresses with Miss Neville and wore her cloak."

"Why, you see, she asked me to," said Miss Dudley, opening her eyes and looking very innocent.

"And why did she ask you to?" retorted Henshall, showing a little irritation. "I don't suppose it is a common thing for young women who sing or take part in the same concert to change clothes with each other to go home in!"

Miss Dudley smiled again. Then, as if feeling that she had carried the matter far enough in this line, she said decidedly and with a serious countenance:

"I have told you all I have to say about the matter. If you wish to know more you will have to see Miss Neville herself, and I do not really know her address. So I can be of no service to you, and I must beg you to excuse me now."

"Miss Dudley," said Henshall, softening his tone, "you would not have acted as you have unless you were a friend to Miss Neville. Believe me, you would do her no harm by trusting me, as I am—ahem!—a true friend to the young lady.

"I had the pleasure of rescuing her from a man who was annoying her with his attentions only last evening. I feel sure that it was the wish to escape him that led her to propose this extraordinary change of dress. Your being so nearly the same height and figure as Miss Neville made this an easy means of throwing him off the track. Am I not right?"

Miss Dudley's eyes had opened rather wide as he was speaking, and when he was through she exclaimed:

"Then you are not the man?"

"I am not the man, I swear to you," said Henshall.



"I am not the man, I swear to you."

The singer reflected for a moment and then said: "I do not see what harm it can do to tell you the truth in any case. Even if you are the man, nothing that I say would do any harm now. Who is the man?" she asked suddenly, fixing her eyes on the young fellow.

"He is an Italian mind reader whose real name is Leopardi. I know him to be a villian," replied Henshall at once.

"I only asked that to see if you would have an answer ready," Miss Dudley returned, smiling roguishly again. "Well, I will tell you the whole thing. After her last solo Miss Neville was strangely agitated. She came to me trembling and said: 'There is a man whom I greatly fear, because, although I detest him, he has an influence over me which I cannot resist. From the way I felt while I was playing I believe he was somewhere in the hall. I desire above all things to avoid meeting this man. My happiness in life may be destroyed if he should find where I am living. Will you not change dresses with me and wear my wrap? We are so nearly alike in figure that if you go out in these clothes and veil yourself well he can easily mistake you for me and will follow you. I feel as if he would wait until he sees me come out.'

"She so impressed me," continued Miss Dudley, "that I consented. The fun of the thing tickled my fancy, too. Well, when I came out and you addressed me as Miss Neville and invited me into the coupe which you had engaged, I felt sure you were the man. I thought I was helping Miss Neville all the more by bringing you home with me. Then it was a satisfaction to show you how you had been fooled."

She laughed and then said earnestly, "And you are not the man at all, then?"

"No, I am not the man at all," replied Henshall. "You acted a friendly part. Now, you can act a still friendlier one if you will help me find this young woman. I believe she needs assistance and I shall gladly aid her."

Miss Dudley darted a keen glance at his handsome face as she answered: "I do not doubt it in the least. But I know nothing about Miss Neville more than I have told you. Still, when I see her I will tell her what you have said, and if you leave your address with me I will write to you what she says."

With this Henshall had to be content. He saw that the singer was sincere in what she said so far as he could judge. He went to Steinway hall and got Heinrich Neuberger's address. It was on Third avenue, far up town.

He decided to call at Miss Hartman's on his way up to let Mrs. Smith know that he had seen her villainous husband. This would help to cement the confidence between them which he wished to inspire.

When he rang the bell he told the servant to give his card to Mrs. Smith. He penciled on it: "Come down for a moment. Do not say I am here."

He entered the parlor and waited. In a very short time Mrs. Smith presented herself. She seemed flurried, but glad to see him.

"You came at a very opportune time. I can trust you implicity, can I not?" she asked, looking at him fixedly.

"Certainly. I want you to do so. I want your help and will give you mine. I saw your husband last night," he added.

"Read that and see what it means," said Mrs. Smith, drawing a letter from her pocket. "Do not be afraid to do so because it is directed to Miss Hartman. I have read it," and her eyes flashed, "and I know he meant villainy by it."

Henshall hastily ran his eye over the letter. It was as follows:

"MISS LENA HARTMAN—If Mr. Henry Henshall has any relations to you which would make his compromising another young woman of interest to you ask him what he has to do with a girl who plays the violin in public and whose stage name is Louise Neville. He may deny that he knows her, but you are entitled to this warning from

"A FRIEND."

Henshall raised his eyes interrogatively to Mrs. Smith.

"That note came this morning," she said excitedly. "The handwriting is disguised, but I know the character of Leopardi's Italian letters too well not to detect it. I took the liberty of opening it, thinking I had a right as his wife," she said bitterly, "to know what he would write to a young lady engaged to a young gentleman. When I read it I decided not to let Miss Hartman know anything about it, and felt it was only fair to show it to you."

"It is only his devilish malice perhaps," said Henshall, "for he hates me. But I do not know how he could have found out my name and my engagement to Miss Hartman."

He then told Mrs. Smith the history of yesterday. When he was through she exclaimed: "That man seems to me devilish at times. Keep this letter at all events. It may come into play later."

When Henshall left her he went at once to Neuberger's. What was his astonishment when that gentleman said to him: "Miss Neville has accepted an engagement to appear in San Francisco with a manager named Rudolph Opper. She started for there this morning."

"Beaten again!" said Henshall savagely to himself as he descended the stairs. "But I will find her if I have to follow her around the world."

VIII.—COLLISIONS AND COLLUSIONS.

By NELL NELSON. Illustrated by Mrs. JESSIE CURTIS SHEPARD.

"Oh! how good the fire feels," said Miss Brown, as she rolled over on the soft Persian rug and presented her left shoulder to the open grate.

She lay with her elbows on the floor, her chin in her hands and her feet crossed, purring like some regenerated cat as she toasted herself a bright scarlet.

"Oh! how good it feels," she repeated, gazing into the glowing coals through the iron bars of the grate and recrossing her neatly slippered feet. "The best fire that ever blazed. If I ever get a home of my own I'll have a grate in every room and a roaring fire in every grate nine months in the year. If there was nothing else in life but hot coffee, hot water and a hot fire it would still be worth living.

"Coffee is the best thing that ever went down a human throat. I know of no sensation to compare with a hot bath, which is a purification, a solace and a benediction, while a grate fire, with a soft rug to lie on, is company, comfort and consolation. There's history in the burning coals, and there must be inspiration, only I haven't brains enough to perceive it.

"The present lies in the white heat. There's that Doctor of Devils grinning at me; there's poor little Edna; there's the crazy painter, and leaning against the brick is Mr. Crawford, scarcely able to support himself.

"The embers of remembrance in their dying glow picture the past, and there's one fact that never fades. I see it in the ashes after the last spark goes out, and I shall see it in the coffin lid at my funeral, and in my grave when I'm buried. God help her to forgive me!" and rolling over on her back she clasped her hands and raised them in supplicating appeal above her burning face.

Just then the door of her room opened noiselessly and Dr. Watson, in slippers and lounge coat, entered, and taking a cigarette from his lips stood for a moment watching her.

Not a sound was made nor a syllable uttered, but Miss Brown felt the presence of the hypnotist in an instant.

A shudder ran through her body, an excessive quivering agitated her eyelids. Her eyeballs moved convulsively, and quickly turning her face as close to the fire as the brass fender would permit she said by way of recognition. "It's you, is it?"

"You have said it, my dear Martha, and if you don't mind I'll finish my cigarette here. Damnation can have little terror for you, by the way."

"How do you know?"



"You have said it, my dear Martha."

"Because you can stand such an infernal lot of heat. I've seen something of life and people, but I never met a creature without feathers or fur who could stand as much roasting as you can and not get scorched. Do you know, I sometimes think that you lived in Hades before you came to earth, for you are certainly the most fireproof young woman in my time."

Miss Brown rose to a sitting posture, straightened out her skirts, threw one corner of the fine rug over her feet and knees, and lying down again turned her eyes to the fire and covered her face with her arm to shut out the demon gaze that made her soul writhe.

Without heeding her silence Watson blew out some delicate rings of smoke.

"I wish you were not so prudish," he said. "I like the lace ruffles of your skirt better than that rug. They remind me of the girl I married in Chicago."

"That was your third wife, wasn't it?" she said venomously.

"Well, really, Mattie, to tell you the truth, I don't remember her number, but now that you betray some evidence of rationalism, I have a little matter to talk about that will interest you.

"Your truant mistress has gone west, and to-morrow, if possible, we will take the same route. I have given old Mortality a powder to make him sleep for the next fifteen hours, and if you have any packing to do you needn't be afraid of disturbing him. You have been a very useful assistant, Martha, and you can make yourself indispensable to me now if you want to."

Miss Brown slowly raised herself, rubbed her eyes with both hands, and without looking at him asked, "In what way?"

"In the same old way."

"No. I've done all I intend to do 'in the same old way!' When I leave this house I leave your service for good. I have enough on my conscience now to keep me as wide awake as the Macbeths, and I tell you I'm sick of it, and I intend to quit."

"You're never so good looking, Martha, as when you reflect the fire you absorb. If you were my wife I'd keep you angry all the time. Conscience? Bah! the thing went out of style before you were out of bibs. It's indigestion that's bothering you. I'll mix you a powder when I go to my room.

"Now, Miss Crawford is expected in San Francisco Monday evening. She will stay at a private house, the name and number of which I will give you, and I want you to go to her with a letter her father has written and look after her. I am determined to marry her and you can help me."

"And what if I refuse?"

"I'm determined that you will not refuse, and the sooner you understand that the better. Do you hear what I am saying? Look at me!"

"Let me go!"

"Answer me first."

Unable to move a muscle under his grip Miss Brown felt her senses reeling beneath his hideous gaze and for an instant was overpowered.

The doctor gave her arm a sudden twist that brought the girl to her feet. Then fixing his black, beady eyes on her, and looking steadily at her trembling lids till she raised her eyes to his face, he said clearly and decidedly:

"You will do as I tell you? Say you will?"

A shade passed across the pale face of the governess. It was there an instant and gone in an instant. But Miss Brown was conscious of it, for she raised her left hand to brush it away, and as she did so gasped, "Yes," and tore away the lace from her throat.

"Now you are reasonable. Sit down and listen to me. Tell Mr. Crawford in the morning that you had a dream, that you saw Edna on a sick bed, neglected and alone. Tell him you saw her mother— What the devil ails you?"

"Don't say any more, for heaven's sake! I know what to tell him," and she buried her face in her hands as if to shut out a vision too horrible to contemplate.

"I am willing and all that, Dr. Watson, but I know I can't help you and it's no use sending me. Miss Edna does not trust me. She dreads me and I fear her. I can't look into her face, and have not been able to meet her eyes since the night I made her mother use your vinaigrette.

"Asleep or awake it's all the same, and the older the daughter grows the stronger becomes the resemblance to her mother. It is wasted time; I can't stay with her or near her, and I won't try. I will go to California with the letter, if that will do you any good, but there isn't money enough in America to keep me in her service."

"And that is final, is it?"

"Yes."

"Does it occur to you that I have evidence sufficient to convict you of murder?"

"Who ever heard of an accomplice hanging and an adept scoundrel who has won success as thief, bigamist, forgerer and blackmailer escaping judgment? There was profit in Mrs. Crawford's death, and you know who got her fortune and what became of her property."

"Hold your tongue, you jade. Your wages will depend upon the success of your dream to-morrow morning. We give up these quarters this week without fail, and on second thought it will be better to have you travel with us as nurse or companion, or secretary to Mr. Crawford.

"To save you the trouble of planning an escape I might as well tell you that I have paid a private detective to watch you, and that I am determined to have your assistance. So good night, dear. Get as much rest as you can, for it's a long, weary run from here to 'Frisco."

* * * * * *

Banker Hartman's house in Stuyvesant square was as gay as a palace for a coronation. Incandescent lanterns hung in the branches of the trees, flooded the scene below with soft light, and wove a delicate tapestry of skeleton leaves and graceful branches over pavement, street and wall. From curbstone to doorstep stretched carpet and canopy, one hung with little chamber lanterns, from the jewels of which the light streamed in soft splendor, and the other hedged with date and fan palms.

White liveried grooms stood at the carriage step to assist the wedding guests, and in the vestibule and along the staircase were servants of inscrutable face and faultless dress, each with a single phrase to deliver by way of direction to the bewildered company.

The air was redolent with the breath of roses, and up from an arbor of palm and oleander floated the light strains of mandolins, flutes and harp, rapturous as love itself.

Newel posts and balustrades were twined with roses and rosemary; window seats and mantel shelves were cushioned with violets and daffodils; gorgeous balls of hydrangea and chrysanthemum filled the fireplaces, and invisibly hung against screens of smilax was a wainscoting of orchids extending through the drawing room and library.

The alcove off the music room had been turned into a nuptial bower. An umbrella of white buds roofed the inclosure, the walls were tapestried with pink roses, and just within the floral gates stood a prie-dieu of carved ivory and golden satin, where Henry Henshall would kneel with his bride to receive the nuptial benediction.

Up in one of the sumptuously appointed guest chambers sat the painter in the attitude of a penitent, desolate as a lighthouse, for he had locked the door and given orders not to be disturbed. The marriage was set for 7 o'clock, and the neighborhood abounded in belfry clocks. He had his gloves on and the ring in his pocket and he was listening for the knell.

"Confound it, any way. Why should I care?" he muttered, rising abruptly and beginning to pace the floor. "It's the woman in me. Men marry nurses and housekeepers and influence every day in the week, and I can name at least five fellows in the club who have married for mere social position. This thing of love is an involuntary sort of a sensation, any way, and as for swearing to keep it up, it's all balderdash; for a fellow can no more hate all his life than he can love. I'm in love with that small, brown eyed musician, yet I wouldn't marry her if I could; but I mean to find her and know her and use her as an ideal, if I have to sell my immortal soul.

"Lena is a good, wholesome girl, ample in everything but imagination, amiable and lenient, and she loves me, poor child, with her whole soul. Ah, well, the least I can do is to treat her decently! And I wish to gracious this ordeal was over with.

"My idea in hurrying the thing was to escape the gaping mob, and the servant at the door told me he had counted one hundred and twenty. I never could understand the whims of woman and her aversion to quiet weddings.

"And then the nonsense of paying tribute to her intuition! I'll swear that I haven't made love to her, and I know for a certainty that I haven't kissed her three times. She thinks she loves, and she thinks she has a heart, and she thinks she thinks, which is equivalent to the demonstration of an absurdity."

Lena Hartman, buxom, blonde and warm blooded, belonged to that vast army of women that thrives best on neglect. She loved Henry Henshall because she feared him.

He had called her silly when she attempted to be playful, made fun of her theories, and referred to her as dull, inartistic and shallow pated.

He teased her unmercifully, but what hurt her was the indifference he showed when she pouted, expecting to be coaxed.

Coaxing was not in the painter's tactics. He could have soothed her with a hand clasp if he cared to do so, but he didn't, and by ignoring her moods he deified himself to a "whistle-and-I'll-come-to-you" state of importance.

Inadvertently Henry was training his wife for future success. Women are as easily spoiled as children, and once indulged they twine a man about their fingers or play doormat with him, as the humor suits.

It's the stinting of grain and grass that gives the thoroughbred beauty and go; and just in proportion to the checking and stinting of his affection will a man hold and enslave the woman who is in love with him. The velvet glove is very soothing to the touch, but a woman wants to know that there's an iron grip under it.

Henry Henshall counted the belfry strokes and waited for the resounding tones to die away before unlocking the door.

In the hall, on his way to the bridal chamber, he met Banker Hartman going to signal the leader of the orchestra for the march.

"Ah, old man; glad to see you! How are your knees? Shall I get you a drink of something?"

"No, thank you; I'm all right. Where's Lena?"

"Dear Henry, how do I look? Is my veil on straight? I'm awfully nervous. Are you?"

The pale faced bridegroom was spared the effort of response by a burst of melody that came from the fifty strings hidden away in some place overhead, and offering his arm to the goddess in satin and pearled tulle he led her down the broad staircase, along the rose trellised hall, through the orchid scented drawing room and into the floral bower.

In the gateway stood the venerable clergyman, book in hand, straight as a sentinel and bright as a January rose.

The sweet strains of "Oberon" came from the pleading, sobbing violins.

In six minutes by the watch of Broker Henshall his son was a husband, and at 6 o'clock the following evening Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henshall, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Watson and Miss Brown were in the Union depot of Chicago, waiting for the San Francisco limited.

(To be Continued.)

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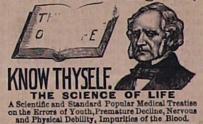
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HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from Poor and Watery Blood, or from Vitiated Humors in the Blood, and also invigorate and Build up the Blood and System, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price, by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville Ont.

BANKING OFFICE

—OF—

U. E. THOMPSON

Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.

American Currency and Drafts Bought and Sold.

Deposits received, subject to cheque.



FOR

FLAX-SEED EMULSION COMPOUND

BRONCHITIS

New York City, Sept. 10, 1888.

I have used the Flax-Seed Emulsion in several cases of Chronic Bronchitis, and the early stages of Phthisis, and have been well pleased with the results.

JAMES K. CROOK, M.D.

CONSUMPTION

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1888.

I can strongly recommend Flax Seed Emulsion as helpful to the relief and possibly the cure of all Lung, Bronchial and Nervous Affections, and a good general tonic in physical debility.

JOHN F. TALMAGE, M.D.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

GENERAL DEBILITY,

WASTING DISEASES

And RHEUMATISM.

As a Fat Producer has no Equal, and can be retained by the most delicate stomach.

Sold by Druggists. Price One Dollar.

FLAX-SEED EMULSION CO.

35 Liberty St., New York.

For Sale by R. TEMPLETON.

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as head-ache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND

CATARRH

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND

NOTICE.

ALTHOUGH the Massey Mfg. Co., have closed their Belleville office for the present, they are still "in the ring" and will open up early in 1891 with full lines, including their new Superior Combined Drill. In the meantime, Mr. H. Fowell, Alexander St., will attend to any business connected with the Co. At home Mondays and Saturdays. 45w4t

Telephone 210.

(From Thursday's Daily, Nov. 27th.)

Life is Too Short,

and time and money too precious, to be frittered away in the trial of uncertain means of cure, when one is afflicted with any lingering or chronic ailment of the liver, lungs or blood. Now, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is such a positive remedy for all such ills, as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, on condition that if it don't do all that it is recommended to, the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. There are a great many blood-purifiers advertised, but only the "Golden Medical discovery" of Dr. Pierce could sustain itself and be sold under such trying conditions. To sell any ordinary medicine under such a guarantee would bankrupt its proprietors, but with the "Golden Medical Discovery," all that is asked for it is a fair trial, and if it don't do all that it is advertised to, the manufacturers will cheerfully and promptly refund all money paid for it. By this singularly peculiar method of business, alike liberal to the purchasers and exacting to the manufacturers, the invalid can be sure of getting the value of his money, which is not true of any other medicine. All diseases arising from a torpid liver, or from impure or poisoned blood, are conquered by the "Golden Medical Discovery." Especially has it manifested its marvellous potency in curing Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Psoriasis, Impertigo, Erysipelas, and all skin and scalp diseases, no matter of how long standing. Scrofulous affections, sores and swellings, as Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip joint Disease and kindred ailments yield to its positive, purifying, strengthening and healing properties. Lung Scrofula (commonly known as Consumption of the Lungs) also yields to it, if it be taken in time and given a fair trial. Contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to ferment and impair digestion; as wonderful in its curative results as it is peculiar in composition. Don't accept any substitute, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit.

Sheep for England.

Mr. J. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, says—I have pointed out that with care and attention, and the introduction of Down sheep into the Dominion, breeders there will find a profitable market for all the sheep that can be exported to Great Britain, despite the increase in the frozen mutton trade; and the present state of the market fully warrants my assertion. I have to note, during the past year, a novelty in the Canadian export trade—namely, the arrival here of a consignment of Canadian lambs. These were by no means of exceptional quality, but they arrived in splendid condition, and the mortality was very small indeed. These lambs were immediately snapped up by graziers, and will be kept as stores until next year. So profitable was the venture, that arrangements are being made to extend the business considerably.

This will be of great importance to the farmers in the Dominion, one of their difficulties having always been the risk of getting flocks of sheep too large to carry over the winter. If, by the introduction of early maturing sheep, Canadian farmers could produce a lamb 60 lbs weight to ship to this country in October, I am confident they would find the British markets far more profitable than those of the United States, which have hitherto been relied upon, and the result would be a development of the export sheep trade. A breeder in England has just published a report of his lambs, which shows that the wether lambs, fed in the ordinary way in the fields, sold at £2 4s 2d—between $11 and $12 each—at from six to nine months old; probably the average did not exceed seven months. There is nothing to prevent Canadian farmers, with care and attention, obtaining equally satisfactory results.

Forestry.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—As your paper has previously taken an interest in the forestry movement, I shall be obliged by your inserting the following lines:—

The value of preserving a proper amount of forest throughout the country is now well known, and last spring, whilst travelling through several districts of Ontario, I saw much progress made in tree planting, both for shelter and ornament. I should have travelled through most of Ontario to observe what is being done in this line, but was prevented by an illness of some months duration. I should therefore be very glad if some of my old correspondents or others would take the trouble to send me a reply to the following questions, for use in my forestry report, which will be sent to all who answer:

1. Whether and to what extent lines of trees for wind-breaks or ornament are being planted, and how those planted are thriving.
2. Whether plantations of young trees have been set out, and how they succeed.
3. Whether cattle are fenced out from any portions of forest in your neighborhood and how it answers.
4. Any difference in climate, rainfall, drifting of snow and so forth, you may have observed since the clearing of the country.
5. What measures, if any, would be likely to improve the existing state of affairs?

Yours truly,

R. W. PHIPPS,

(direct to) 251½ Richmond St. W.

Nov. 25. Toronto, Ont.

A Quiet Home Wedding

Yesterday there assembled, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Vandervoort, Rawdon, a large number of friends and acquaintances to witness the marriage of their daughter Maud, to Mr. Frank Tinholy, of San Francisco, California. The ceremony was performed by Rev'd Mr. Cook, of Stirling. After the ceremony the guests sat down to an elegant dinner. The bride looked very handsome in a dress of ashes of roses, with only orange blossoms for ornaments. The presents were both numerous and costly.

We hope the future of the young couple may be as bright as their wedding day. They left by the evening train for Chicago and other American cities.

A Warlike Moose.

At Rock Lake, on the upper waters of the Madawaska, where Messrs. McLachlin Bros. have a gang camped making saw logs, the men have several times seen two very large moose, a male and female. The buck being an enormous fellow, evidently considers that he has proprietory rights in that section, and objects to any intrusion on his domain, as he has several times chased them when singly by themselves in the bush. On Sunday one of the men started out patridge hunting, but after a short absence returned in, full speed nearly exhausted and shouting for help, to the camp, the moose in full chase. When the moose came in sight of the camp he turned and trotted off.—*Brockville Times, Nov. 17.*

The Egg Trade

Mr. C. G. Burk, of Campbellford had a conference with Hon. Mr. Bowell, acting Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, yesterday. Mr. Burk represents the Northumberland Paper and Egg Case Company, and had with him a sample of the new kind of case which his company is making for egg exporters. The great feature about the box is its strength, any amount of ordinary handling not being likely to affect it. The interior of the box is of cardboard, each box being capable of handling 30 dozen, each egg having a separate compartment. Mr. Bowell was greatly pleased with the invention.

—There has been such a heavy snowstorm in England that railway traffic is seriously impeded.

(From Friday's Daily, Nov. 28th.)

The Egg Trade.

Further Gratifying Reports as to Shipment to Britain.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—The Canadian hen still continues to defiantly cackle and the Dominion Government backs her up every time. Mr. Geo. Wait, of Geo. Wait & Co., has just written Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, the latest results obtained by the firm in question, the same being given to your correspondent this afternoon. Mr. Wait's shipments have been exceedingly lively, and of a total shipment of 1,500 cases to England 900 cases have been exported since the 22nd November. One feature of the new trade is that we hear no more about trial shipments. The character of the Canadian eggs appears already to be so well established in the London market that cable messages for quotations, replies to the same and the closing of the bargain, like any other staple product, are now of daily occurrence in the offices of Mr. Wait and other leading city dealers. These last shipments will net the exporter in Montreal 22½ cents per dozen, and as each case contains 30 dozen of eggs the total amount received for Wait & Co.'s shipments, between the two dates referred to, will not be less than $6,075.

"What are eggs worth to-day in Boston?" asked the *Empire.*

"Our best stock," replied the Montreal dealer, "would bring 26 cents in that market, and now deduct five cents for poor Major McKinley, peace to his ashes, one cent for freight and two cents for commission and shrinkage; thus you have your choice of a net return of 18 cents from Boston or a net return of 22½ cents from Great Britain, or a difference in favor of the British market to the amount of the new duty or very nearly so. Montreal shippers expect to continue exporting eggs to the old country via Portland up to the middle of January, as contracts are being daily made for large lots, and it is believed that all the leading London dealers will have their regularly constituted agents here before spring.—*Empire.*

The Prohibitory Tariff.

That the McKinley bill is intended to completely shut out Canadian goods from the United States market is apparent from the testimony given by the collector at Buffalo a short time ago. He said:

"The importations from Canada to this city have been enormous. Last year 5,304,000 eggs were brought here and consumed here; $323,000 worth of cattle; $652,000 worth of sheep; 2,000,000 bushels of barley and $205,000 worth of horses, to say nothing of the vast quantities of hay, apples, beans, peas, potatoes, etc., brought across the border. In all, these agricultural products imported from Canada for Buffalo's own consumption, amounted to about $8,000,000 last year. Nearly all these products will be shut out now, and the markets for neighboring American farmers will be improved just that much."

That this is the view of both political parties is shown by the small opposition offered by the Democrats to the Bill. A western exchange puts the question fairly before its readers when it remarks that if an outsider, whose judgment has not been warped by partisan considerations, were to examine the tariff of the United States and then the tariff of Canada, he would be bound to infer that Canada exhibits the friendliest disposition. He would find that we have a longer and a broader free list, and that there is less of a disposition to make our duties prohibitory. The trade figures would bear out this view. He would see that our free list admits twice as large a volume of American products as the American free list does of Canadian products. He would, moreover, be particularly struck by the manifest purpose of the American tariff to shut out the products of Canadian farms. Taking a few of the more prominent articles he would find a comparison of tariffs to result as fellows:—

	Canadian.	American.
Horses	20 per cent	$30 each.
" value over $120	" "	30 per cent.
Cattle, over 1 year	" "	$10 each
" under 1 year	" "	$2 "
Sheep, over 1 year	" "	$1.50 "
" under 1 year	" "	75c. "
Hogs		$1.50 "
Barley, per bushel	15 cents	30 cents
Corn, "	7½ "	15 "
Oats, "	10 "	15 "
Wheat, "	15 "	25 "
Butter, per lb.	4 "	6 "
Cheese, "	3 "	6 "
Eggs per doz.	Free	5 "
Peas, per bushel	10 "	20 "
Potatoes, "	15 "	25 "
Poultry	20 per cent	5c. per lb.

Here it will be seen that in nearly every one of these items the American scale of duty is twice as high as ours. The clear intention of the United States tariff is to prohibit the importation of any of the articles enumerated in this list. That is the intention, we say; but we doubt if it will have that result in practice.

The point which these figures emphasize is one that the Liberals stubbornly refuse to admit, viz., that our tariff can be no cause of offence to the Americans. It is freely asserted, for example, that the so called Foster tariff of last session was a tacit invitation to the Americans to retaliate and did, in effect, bring about the McKinley duties. Such a contention will scarcely find acceptance with reasonable men who are cognizant of the facts. The duties which Mr. Foster imposed this year had reference in chief to pork, beef, flour and fruits, and not to articles which have formed the main subjects of the McKinley duties. But that is not so important to bear in mind as the fact that throughout the long debate on the McKinley tariff not a word was said about the Canadian tariff. It was not so much as mentioned as a reason why Congress should exalt the scale of duties on agricultural products, and no one is justified in saying that Canadian legislation was a factor in any sense in guiding the action of the Americans. In fact, we know that Mr. McKinley has over and over again been careful to explain the reasons which led up to this measure, and these reasons were wholly domestic. They had no relation to Canada. If Canadian legislation had any influence in the debate whatever, it was the repeated assertion by the Liberals that that legislation was prompted by hostile feelings on the part of Canada and in a spirit of defiance to the United States. To the same unwise course the Liberals still adhere. But the facts are against their contention that our tariff is unfriendly and irritating.

District Intelligence

The foundation has been laid for a planing mill at Stirling village, to replace the one which was burned this summer.

On Dec. 15th the village of Campbellford will vote upon a By-law to grant $15,000 to aid the construction of the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific railway.

The new steel bridge at Hastings village cost $16,375. It covers a space of 456 feet.

The swing bridge at Hastings will probably be completed next week.

The telephone extension and C. P. R. telegraph wire to Norwood have been completed.

Mr. D. Breeze has been appointed Fishery Inspector on the waters of the Otonabee River and Rice Lake. Mr. Breeze is having a canoe made specially for his official use.

On Saturday of last week Mr. Geo. Dickson, of Campbellford, while working in the new Methodist church, Norwood, fell from a ladder a distance of twenty feet and sustained serious injuries.

The Tweed Seduction Case

The charge of seduction preferred against Walter Lynch, of Tweed, by Miss Frances Cornoyea, has not yet been settled, and a trial will, in all probability, be had. The girl has made an affidavit, fastening the offence upon Lynch.

How Flies Die.

Destructive Work of a Species of Parasiti Fungus.

(From Knowledge.)

Like many other insects house flies are subject to the attacks of a parasitic fungus which destroys great numbers of them, especially towards the end of Autumn. We sometimes see the corpses of such as have met this fate glued to the window-panes in the attitude of life, with legs widely spread and wings raised as if in preparation for flight, but with a white halo on the glass all around them and with bodies pale, unhealthy looking and distended. The spores of the fungus, which are excessively minute and are present in the air, are carried against the fly's body, and such as strike its under surface may become adherent, when each spore sends out a long tubular projection, which penetrates the skin and enters the body. Once here its host's doom is certain, for it meets with suitable nourishment in the shape of the fluids of the fly's body, by aid of which it will speedily propagate itself until its victim, drained of its life support, finally succumbs. The thread-like tube first produces a series of detached, round bodies, something like the cells of the yeast plant. These cells, which have an indefinite power of self-multiplication, are carried by the blood to all parts of the body, and thus the disease spreads. They, in their turn, give rise to a number of branching tubular threads, similar to those of the earlier stage, which in process of time penetrate the skin. Each thread which thus makes its appearance outside gives rise to a sort of head, which contains spores like those which the series started. These are cast off with considerable force, and multitudes of them no doubt perish, while others are ultimately wafted against the bodies of other flies, to deal destruction among them as among their predecessors. The particular species of fungus which makes havoc with the house flies is called *Empusa muscæ*, and is one of a group which are distinguished by their habit of subsisting upon living insects. The maturation of the fungus involves the death of the fly, the fluids of whose body serve as food for the parasite. Under its attack the fly becomes gradually feebler, and finally quite unable to move, and then the viscid secretion from the pads on the feet hardens and glues the insect to the surface to which it is clinging, while the fungus spreads round it and leaves some of its spores adhering to form the halo above described.

The Fishery Season.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—Commander Gordon. R. N., Commodore of the Fisheries' Protection Fleet, returned to Ottawa to-day, and reported to the Minister of Marine. He says the season has not been eventful, the capture of the American vessel "Davy Crockett," for inshore fishing, being the only seizure. The case is still in the Admiralty Court, the vessel having been allowed to go on giving bonds for $25,000. The master of the "Davy Crockett" was very sly, trying to evade detection by keeping in safe water himself, but sending small boats inside the three-mile limit. The Bank fisheries were good this year. The boats have seldom done better with mackerel, though cod was not so good. The mackerel was of good quality and the prices good. The most surprising thing was the fact that mackerel came in this season to the shore of Nova Scotia, about Yarmouth and St. Mary's Bay, something that has not happened for several years past. This, Commander Gordon thinks, shows the value of the protection fleet. The Americans this year availed themselves more than ever of the *modus vivendi*, Mr. Gordon having collected about $16,000 for licenses, against about $9,000 last year. The local fishermen do not care much for the *modus vivendi*, as the American competition and demand put up the price of bait.

Anglican Mission Board.

The regular meeting of the Mission Board was held at Kingston on Wednesday. Amongst those present were Canon Burke and Rev. H. Farrer.

It was resolved that those clergymen who have not made the necessary collections for the mission fund and who thus have not complied with the canon, be reported to the bishop, who may take such action as he may deem advisable. The parishes in default for the Trinity collection are Almonte, Ameliasburg, Amherst Island, Cornwall, Trinity church, Franktown, (vacant), Gananoque, Marysburg, (vacant), Napanee, North Gower, Shannonville, Tyendinaga, Ottawa, Millbridge, (vacant), Westport, (vacant), Ashton, (vacant), Dungannon and Monteagle.

A communication was read from Rev. H. Farrer, requesting the redistribution of the grant to the mission of Monteagle, and its application in aid of extended work in the original mission of Hastings.

It was resolved that a grant of $500 be made to the North Addington mission as soon as the funds are at hand.

On motion of Judge McDonald, the board made a grant of $100 to the bishop to assist in paying a lay reader for Tyendinaga until May 1 next.

A $750 Cottage

or its equivalent in cash will be given to the person detecting the greatest number of errors (words wrongly spelled or misplaced) in the December issue of "OUR HOMES." In addition will be given two cash prizes of $200 each, four of $100, eight of $50, ten of $25, twenty five of $10, fifty of $5, one hundred of $2, and one hundred and fifty of $1, distributed in the order mentioned in rules and regulations, which will be sent with a copy of December issue, on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Special *cash prizes* given away almost every day during competition, which closes February 1st, 1891.

Address, OUR HOMES PUBLISHING CO., BROCKVILLE, CANADA.

145dsat&wtJan15.

The Reality of Canadian Loyalty.

(Interview with Lord Aberdeen.)

"You have praised the sobriety of Canadian people, what has your lordship to say about their loyalty?"

"That was to me most striking and gratifying. Take for instance the schools we visited in Ontario, I never heard children sing "God Save the Queen" with more heartiness and precision. At Winnipeg I had the honor of being invited to a luncheon and I shall never forget the way the company—men of all parties and creeds—rose and sang the national anthem. There was a swing and a reality about the proceedings which would have gone to the heart of every loyal Briton as it did to mine."

Sent to the Central.

Thos. Bedford and James Payne, the latter of whom was before the Magistrate yesterday morning and the former last week, were this morning charged with being vagrants. They wanted to go to gaol, but the Magistrate gave them three months in the Central.

A Successful Business

Mr. G. W. Perrigo closed his evaporator at Stirling last week, after a successful season. During its operation 23 tons of fruit was purchased. Mr. Perrigo and family have gone to their home, at Wilson, N. Y. He will return next year and run the evaporator.

More Election Petitions.

A Welland despatch says the protest against the election of Mr. McCleary, M. P.P., (Conservative) has been dropped.

The election of Mr. Campbell, Grit Equal Righter, as member of the Local Legislature for East Durham, has been voided.

MARMORA.

A Happy Social Event—Another Social Event that turned out badly—The Young Man Gives the Bridal Party the Slip at the Last Moment.—A Successful Social.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MARMORA, Nov. 27 1890.

Married, at the Methodist parsonage, by Rev. J. A. McCamus, Nov. 26th, Miss Annie Brown, of Belmont, to Mr. Tucker, of Havelock.

The same date was agreed upon for the marriage of Miss Maud Fletcher to Mr. William Connors, and accordingly the necessary preparations were made; friends and relatives assembled in goodly numbers, and a rich repast was also in waiting, but the bridegroom failed to make an appearance, and the guests returned to their homes without witnessing the important event, as the bridegroom stood at a distance and coolly gazed at the guests as they wended their way to the bride's residence to witness a marriage in which he was to take a principal part. This morning he was seen on one side of a fence and she on the other, holding a very interesting conversation. She had a right to rail at him, if the rail was not too heavy to handle.

A very successful social was held at the Methodist parsonage on the evening of the 26th. Proceeds upwards of $20. A highly appreciated programme was carried out. The social was provided by our worthy pastor, Rev. J. A. McCamus.

The New Aspirants.

Municipal Politics Waxing Hot in the North.

Aspirants for municipal honor are rapidly coming to the front, especially in the northern part of the County. The Madoc *Review* of this week says: There will be two new municipalities in North Hastings next year, owing to the separation of Carlow and Mayo, and Dungannon and Faraday. Tweed, in South Hastings, also becomes an incorporated village, so that the County Council for 1891 will be increased by three new members. In the new municipalities many aspirants are already in the field. From what we can learn, Mr. Wm. Rankin, the present Reeve of Carlow and Mayo, will stand for Mayo, and will have as opponents Mr. W. McMunn, ex Reeve, and Mr. Robt. Stringer. In Carlow, ex Reeve Robt. McLean is expected to be the man, but will probably be opposed by Mr. James Wilson and perhaps others. In Dungannon, Mr. J. R. Tait, the present Reeve, it is said will be opposed by some one; but it is reserved for Faraday to enjoy a real old fashioned red hot fight—Messrs. D. Kavanagh, ex-Reeve and Warden, and Fred. Mullett being the candidates. Candidates for Councilmen will no doubt also be numerous, as the people of the northern townships believe in having plenty of material to select from.

An Ugly Cut.

A G. T. R. Employee Injured by a Fellow Workman.

Mr. H. Cassan, an employee on the Grand Trunk Railway shops, was yesterday afternoon struck in the forehead by a piece of coal thrown by another employee, and a serious wound inflicted. It appears that a man named Henry fell asleep, and whilst in this condition some of the men blackened his face. When he awoke and discovered what had been done he accused Cassan of being implicated, and picking up a large piece of coal threw it with the above result. The wound made was a jagged one and cut to the bone. Dr. Willson was summoned to attend the injured man. Cassan denies that he had anything to do with the affair.

For a Disordered Liver Try BEECHAM'S PILLS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



SEE MY SPONGE?

SHINE your Shoes with WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING ONCE A WEEK! Other days wash them clean with SPONGE AND WATER.

DO AS I DID

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EVERY Housewife
EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush
SHOULD USE

PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH

and Varnish at the same time.

Sold everywhere.

OLMSTED & CO., General Agents for Canada, 138 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Ministers and Public Speakers use SPENCER'S Chloramine Pastilles For Clearing and Strengthening the voice. Cure Hoarseness and Soreness of Throat. Price 25c per bottle. Sample free on application to Druggists.

TO MOTHERS

PALMO-TAR SOAP

Is Indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin. THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN. Price 25c.

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract, (Liquid) To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic. 40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla, It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum. Large Bottles, $1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM For CONSUMPTION, Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA, D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," Tic, "stitches," Rheumatic Pains and Chronic Rheumatism. Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren Pa., U. S. A.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Beecham's Pills taken as Directed Restore Females to complete Health.

FOR SICK HEADACHE, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DISORDERED LIVER, ETC.,

they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally. EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

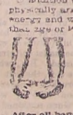


There is hardly any other disease which undermines the health and happiness of hundreds of thousands of families as HERNIA or

RUPTURE

It creeps into almost every household as a worm; it causes nervous debility, impairs memory, extinguishes the spark which invigorates the relations of life & domestic circles, and impairs devotion to the most sacred institutions of marriage, morality, etc.

In addition to the above it especially affects the man, both physically and socially, of all ages and positions; it destroys energy and wears out the human machine ten-fold quicker than age or work.





SUFFERER, BE WISE

RUPTURE or DEFORMITY

can only be treated by

Mechanical Treatment

After all have failed to hold your rupture come to me and I will do for you what others have failed to do. CLUB FEET made straight without cutting or pain in 6 months. Patented. SPINAL cases a specialty. The best appliances made to correct any deformity of the human frame.

Send 6c. stamp for Illustrated Book, "Valuable Information." Will be at your service Belleville, Queen's Hotel, Friday and Saturday, March 21st and 22nd, CHAS. CLUTHE Surgical Machinist, 134 King St., Toronto, Ont.

CHAS. CLUTHE

Will be at QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

Sun Life Assurance Company

—OF CANADA.—

Income for 1888	$ 563,140.52
Assets at end of 1889	2,233,322.72
Life and Accident Assurance in force	17,164,383.08

The past year has been by far the most successful the Company has had, the Life business written being $706,226.00 in excess of 1888.

JAMES LITTLE

Belleville,

General Agent, for Hastings, Prince Edward and Lennox and Addington Counties.

AGENTS WANTED.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

MCKINLEY :. TARIFF !

Let us take a hint from the AMERICANS and keep all the Cash we can in OUR OWN COUNTRY. You cannot do it more practically than by Insuring Your Life in

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL.

It is a Home Company well worthy of you support, having full GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, Economical Management and all the leading well-tried plans at Lowest Safe Rates.

J. G. DAVISON, S. ROUGHTON, } Special Agents.

S. BURROWS, General Agent, Office Front Street, Belleville.

THE PILLS

Are at all seasons of the year a reliable remedy for correcting any Disorder of the Digestive Organs, and for restoring a healthy action to the STOMACH and BOWELS. They act on the Liver and Kidneys with marvellous effect, and by giving strength and tone to these important organs create a circulation of pure and healthy blood. Females of all ages find these Pills invaluable.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE OINTMENT

Heals all recent Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, and is a certain cure for BAD LEGS, SORES, ULCERS, and OLD WOUNDS. It has no equal for the cure of Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Gout, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases.

Manufactured only by Thomas Holloway, 78, New Oxford St., late 533, Oxford St., London.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, they are spurious.

FROM $10 TO $8.

We are overstocked in $10 Overcoats, and have decided to put the knife in them. Remember that when a line is reduced in a one price house you get an actual reduction—no advertising fake. We are simply overstocked in four different lines and we give you the benefit. Starting Saturday, the 29th Nov., these $10 lines can be bought for $8. Any person wanting a nice fine overcoat at wholesale price, now is the time

OAK :. HALL,

The One Price Clothiers,

BELLEVILLE.

BLANKETS !

A Bargain in White Blankets this week. Every pair of White Blankets bought from us this week for cash will be sold at a reduced price.

LADIES' ASTRACHAN JACKETS and MEN'S FUR COATS, will be sold at reduced prices.

FUR TRIMMINGS,
FUR BOAS,
AND ALL FUR GOODS

will be reduced this week.

CARPETS !

SPECIAL BARGAINS given in lines of Carpets this week It will pay you to call and see them, even if you don't purchase. It will post you when you want to buy. Though we have so much room—we have the largest store in the city of Belleville—yet we need more room for the bargains we have coming in for the Xmas trade. We have a lot of them and good ones too.

JAS W. DUNNET.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, December 3rd.
New premises, west side Front St.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY NOV. 27.

MERE MENTION.

STIX mends everything. Price 15c.

BEECHAM'S Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders.

—Severe frosts and snow have visited the shores of the Mediterranean, an occurrence unknown for the past twenty years.

TO INVIGORATE both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

THE improved Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt and Hypophosphites for sale at Geen's Drug Store.

GEEN'S 25c. lamps have had a very large sale. If you want a good and large lamp at a small price call at Geen's Drug Store.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abscesses of all kinds.

GREENE & Company, of Montreal, celebrated hat and cap dealers, have in another column an advertisement, which is worthy of careful perusal.

IF you want a free trial of a reliable cough medicine, that hundreds of your friends and neighbors will tell you they have tried and found excellent, call at Geen's Drug store.

THEY MAKE ONE FEEL as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

It is extremely interesting to visit some of the leading manufacturing houses in Toronto. Perhaps the most interesting of them all, are the extensive Ornamental Stained Glass and Decorative Works of McCausland & Son. It is from this establishment that the finest windows have come, for the principal churches and dwellings.

Wild Cherry Bark, Elecampane, Hoarhound and Senega. These are the remedies with which Dame Nature has supplied Canada for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Loss of Voice. All these are contained in Wilson's Wild Cherry in their most active form, and with other medicines constitute this most reliable cure for all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Wilson's Wild Cherry is sold by all druggists.

What Breaks up a Plumber

Nothing breaks up a plumber so badly as to have to buy something at a retail drug store. Nothing makes better or more beautiful biscuit than Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Sold by all grocers.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Experientia Docet.

Mr. J. H. Hourigan, after using Wilson's Wild Cherry in his family for eight years, writes us that it has never failed to cure Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough or Bronchitis. Be wise, profit by the experience of others, and use Wilson's Wild Cherry when afflicted with any such troubles. Sold by all druggists.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corn in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

The Population of Belleville

Is about 10 000, and we should say that at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. *Trial size Free.* Large Bottle 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

(From Saturday's Daily, Nov. 29th.)

A MURDEROUS BLOW.

A Hotel Keeper Makes a Vicious Assault upon a Boarder.

The Injured Man in a Precarious Condition — Rum at the Bottom of the Trouble—The Assailant Arrested and Bail Refused.

(Kingston News, Nov 28.)

An assault that came near being a murder, and may yet prove to be such, was committed last evening in the Anglo-American hotel, corner of Ontario and Johnston streets. In the hotel a young man George Gunn was boarding. He hails from Belleville and is employed in the locomotive works here. About 7 o'clock last evening he, a young fellow named John Burke and several others were in the office of the hotel. The proprietor, Jos. Little, was also there. Several accounts are given of the fracas which occurred. According to one of them, Burke and Gunn were squabbling with each other, when Little interfered and was struck in the face by Gunn, after which Little went into the bar, and returning with a mallet, hit Gunn on the head while his back was turned, felling him instantly to the ground. This is Joseph Little's version. Another account says that Gunn and Little were quarrelling, and that the former struck the latter in the face, after which Little went away, and coming back, found Gunn talking to his (Little's) wife. He then went and got the mallet and struck Gunn as before mentioned. But, whatever was the cause of the row, the fact remains that Gunn was struck a murderous blow. Drs. Sullivan and McVety were quickly in attendance. Gunn remained insensible for hours, bleeding profusely from the nose and ears. The doctors say that there is no fracture of the skull, but that it impossible to decide yet as to whether the blow will have fatal results. Dr. Sullivan stated to the police magistrate to day that for at least four or five days no one could say how the matter would end. Gunn is quite conscious, but is very weak and nervous. When Little was brought up in court to-day, Col. Duff at once refused to take bail, and adjourned the case until Monday, on account of the injured man's precarious condition. When Little was arrested by Officers Snodden and Burnett, he was under the influence of liquor. Prior to last night's difference, it appears that Gunn and Little were on the best of terms.

The mallet with which the blow was struck was a heavy wooden one used in tapping liquor barrels.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the injured man was doing well.

The *Whig* furnishes the following further particulars:

This morning a reporter called at the Anglo American hotel and interviewed Mrs. Little. She gave an account of the row in which her husband figured so conspicuously last evening. She said that George Gunn and John Burke, boarders at the hotel, had fallen out a couple of weeks ago over a statement made by one of the servants. They had afterwards met and quarrelled in a room. Last evening Burke, Gunn, T. Kennedy and a couple of others were in the bar. Very soon Burke and Gunn began to dispute and then acted as if they wanted to strike each other. The language was bad, and the fuss they raised was disgraceful. Mrs. Little checked them and said, "Boys, you must not fight here." Then the two men got locked and staggered into the sitting room. Here they began to wrangle again and Mrs. Little again said, "Boys, if you must fight you must go outside." A man whose christian name is Archie put in his oar and said, "By —— we are boarders here and won't go out." Mrs. Little said she did not care whether they were boarders or not, they would have to keep quiet. They surged about and became a terrible annoyance. Mr. Little heard the racket in the sitting-room, and seizing Gunn by the coat collar pushed him into the hall, telling him at the same time to keep quiet. Gunn came back, and he and Little clinched and fell and Gunn punched Little with his fists. As soon as they rose Mrs. Little said to Gunn, "I am going to swear out a warrant against you." Her husband went to the bar, and she slipped outside; she did this to frighten Gunn. She was only gone a few minutes; when she returned, Gunn was lying in the hall unconscious; she did not see her husband use the mallet, and had not seen it this morning.

At noon Gunn was sitting in his room in his proper mind. He could converse intelligently, but complained of a stinging pain in his head. The physician left orders that no person was to be allowed to talk to him.

[The young man who was so brutally assaulted is a son of Mr. Donald Gunn, G.T.R. station agent here. The news of the occurrence has been received with great concern by his many friends in this city.—ED. INT.]

TRY Stroud's celebrated French coffee, only 30c per lb.

A Large Importation.

Messrs. J. E. Walmsley & Co., wholesale grocers, are now receiving a direct importation from Yokohoma, Japan, of 107 half chests of new season's teas, which are arriving in fine condition and will be found well worthy the inspection of the trade and of connoisseurs in teas. This is the second direct importation of Japan teas made this season by the same house, they having a few weeks ago placed 101 half chests in their retail store. Messrs. Walmsley & Co. are exhibiting commendable enterprise, and that it is appreciated is shown by a steady increase in their business.

The Knife Cuts Deep.

Any business establishment doing a strictly one price business must have their prices right. We notice the one price clothing house Oak Hall are this week advertising four different lines of first class $10 overcoats for $8. We would think this a chance to get a first-class overcoat at a low price, and the fact of this house having prices at all times right seems really an extraordinary rare opportunity for cheap goods right in the best season.

The Bay Bridge.

We are requested to state that the time limited for completing the superstructure of the bay bridge has not expired, as stated by our local contemporary. All the work is now in hand in the Brown Mfg. Co's shops and on the ground, and it is fully expected that the bridge, excepting the draw, will be erected by Christmas. The sixth span was placed in position to day.

(From Monday's Daily, Dec. 1st.)

A Prominent Doctor Accused of Murder!

A gentleman recently made a startling accusation in the hearing of the writer. Said he, "I firmly believe that Dr. ——, intentionally or unintentionally, killed my wife. He pronounced her complaint—Consumption—incurable. She accepted the verdict, and—died. Yet since then I have heard of at least a dozen cases, quite as far advanced as hers, that have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Her life might have been saved, for Consumption is *not* incurable." Of course it is not. The "Discovery" will remove every trace of it if taken in time and used faithfully. Consumption is a disease of the blood—a scrofulous affection—and the "Discovery" strikes at the root of the evil. For all cases of weak lungs, spitting of blood, severe lingering coughs and kindred ailments, it is a sovereign remedy.

MARVELLOUS value—Stroud's new season 30c tea, 5 lbs for $1.25.

PROF. KOCH.

His Cure for Consumption by Inoculation

BACTERIOLOGY.

The Berlin despatches of to-day contain accounts of the continued arrival of medical celebrities from England, France and other parts of Europe and America, and it is confidently expected that the government grants will be sufficient to establish a state university to pursue the studies that have engaged Prof. Koch and his associates. It is admitted by all physicians that there can be no broader field of research for medical science than Bacteriology, comprising as it does those tuberculous diseases to which the learned Dr. Koch is giving his attention. When one remembers that over half a million victims annually fall before this terrible scourge, and that every eleventh family, on an average, furnishes a subject to recruit the ranks of the great host suffering from tubercular consumption, it is not to be wondered that so profound an interest is felt in the investigations of the learned German physician. The furthest Dr. Koch is yet able to extend his work, proves his discovery of much value for tubercular lupus and tuberculous affections of the joints, where the surgeon can remove the tuberculous tissue, which has been killed as result of inoculation with the lymph, and in which the bacilli have been active; where this dead tuberculous tissue remains, as in phthisis or consumption, it is as yet impossible to say how valuable this discovery will prove; and as the tissue cannot be removed by the surgeon's knife, it is not improbable that from this the bacilli may migrate to the live tissue in immediate contact.

As it now presents itself, the work of Dr. Koch in discovering this bacillus and the lymph for diagnosing tuberculous diseases, has made him a name and reputation to which a tribute of honor will be paid second only to the immortal Dr. Jenner.

While the physician can understand the action and the result to be relied upon in using vaccine virus as well as the method of its manufacturing, this has yet to be learned with the lymph being used by Dr. Koch, and it will require many years of experiment to demonstrate how valuable this discovery may prove. It is therefore probable that those who look for an immediate and unfailing cure for tubercular consumption will meet with disappointment, unless they find it in the use of Scott's Emulsion, the curative agent that has already done so much toward relieving the terrible fatality of phthisis.

Physicians have not been slow to acknowledge the wonderful remedial value of Scott's Emulsion of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, as it has proved a reliable cure in all forms of wasting diseases and consumption, when treated in the early stages; as also for severe colds or coughs. It not only heals where disease has made its inroads, but it fortifies and builds up the vital tissues, giving strength and vigor to the weak and emaciated with marvellous rapidity. In Scott's Emulsion the ingredients have been made known to every physician and chemist, and hence many unscrupulous persons, without experience or knowledge, have imitated the medicine.

The skilful manner of compounding and the purity and excellence of the ingredients have always characterized Scott's Emulsion and made its value acknowledged throughout the entire civilized world, wherever the physician has to combat these diseases.

PLUSH boxes, albums, bisque figures, dolls, toys, etc., for Xmas, now arriving at Stroud's tea warehouse.

A Young Thief

Visits the Various Hotel Stables, and Steals Ivory Rings.

On the first day of the Fair in September last, a number of ivory martingale rings were cut from harness at the fair grounds, and also from harness left on horses in rear of Conger Bros.' store, and Hambly's old stand. Nothing more was heard of this being done until Saturday last, when Mr. J. Mackie, of the Dominion House, reported that some rings had been stolen from harness in his stable. Suspicion pointed to a boy named Ed. Cowan. An officer was sent to investigate the affair, and in a short time Cowan was found and conveyed to the police station. On his person was found 13 rings, eight of which he acknowledged having stolen that day. Inquiry at the various hotels led to the discovery that the same kind of thieving had been done at a number of them, namely, at the Queen's Hotel, Albion Hotel, Kyle House, and Mr. Howie's place. Mr. James McGuire had a valuable halter stolen on Saturday, but this could not be found. In a number of cases the rings had been cut off by a jack knife, which was found in the thief's possession. The boy gave his age as 13 years and said he resided in Tyendinaga. After being in the cells for some time he was liberated, his father furnishing bail for his appearance.

Mr. Shelly reported to the police this morning that some rings had been taken off his harness on Saturday whilst his horses were in Mr. Howie's stables. He also states that he saw Cowan about the premises, but had no suspicion that he was the guilty party. Two of the rings found upon the boy, he was certain, belonged to him.

The trial of Cowan will take place on Friday next, he in the meantime being out on bail.

Burglary

A Grocery Entered and a Number of Articles Stolen.

Mrs. A. J. Burton keeps a small grocery on St. Charles street, near the boundary line of the city and Thurlow. She, with her family, resides in the same building in which the grocery is situated. Some time after midnight on Saturday the door of the grocery was broken open, the place entered and a quantity of articles stolen, including 4 pounds beefsteak, 4 loaves bread, 4 pounds of tobacco, a bottle of pickles and 1 pound of candies. Although members of the family sleep in an adjoining room no noise was heard, and the theft was not discovered until Sunday morning. There is no clue as to who committed the act.

Died at Duluth

A telegram received this morning by Ald. Wallbridge, conveyed the sad information that Mr. S. S. Wallbridge, barrister, died at Duluth last night at 9 o'clock, after about two weeks' illness, from typhoid fever.

Deceased, who was a son of the late S. S. Wallbridge, of Ameliasburg, was between 40 and 45 years of age. He studied law in Cobourg and in Belleville, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced his profession in this city for several years. A few months ago he removed to Duluth, Minn., where he had entered upon a promising career when seized by the illness which proved fatal. Deceased had for several years been a widower, and leaves two children, who are at present in the care of their aunt, Mrs. Greene—widow of the late Prof. Greene—in this city. Many old friends of Mr. Wallbridge will learn with regret of his untimely taking off.

An Aged Bride and Groom

At the Eastern Passage, Nova Scotia, on the 18th ult., an event of peculiar interest transpired. On that day, William Baker, aged 87, and Eliza White, aged 74, were married. Rev. Mr. Slipper performed the ceremony. The bride's son and his wife acted as best man and bridesmaid.

HOUSEKEEPERS look to your interests and pay a visit to Stroud's tea warehouse, Ashley Block, Front St. Belleville

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

A Writ Issued for a Prominent Farmer

Probably Another Victim of the Oat Gambling Swindle.

At the time when the hull-less oat swindlers were pushing their business in this section, many farmers became infatuated with the scheme, with its prospects of a rich golden harvest

WITHOUT WORK,

which is the lot of every man since the days of Adam.

Amongst others who dabbled more or less in this questionable trade was a Quaker farmer named Chester W. Yourex, who lived in Thurlow, and who, with his wife, perambulated Prince Edward County, acting as agents of the principals in the scheme. Through their instrumentality many respectable fermers were persuaded to give their notes for this worthless commodity, as compared with the price demanded and paid.

As a result many of the friends of Yourex and his wife

WERE SWINDLED,

for which they had Yourex expelled from the society of Quakers, when he removed his field of operations to the west, where he branched out as a principal in a similar oat swindling scheme, from whence, upon his return, he was in the habit of telling his friends of the large sum he was making.

Friday last he called at the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, accompanied by his wife, where he presented a cheque for

$600 DOLLARS,

purporting to be made by a private banking house in the west, and as everything seemed regular it was cashed, and with the proceeds Yourex retired a note due at the Bank of Commerce, and paid out the balance in settling accounts around town.

It is now claimed that the cheque presented and endorsed by Yourex is a forgery and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

(From Tuesday's Daily, Dec. 2nd.)

BANCROFT.

Serious Accident—Favorable Weather—Lumbering—Railroads Wanted—Business Dull.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANCROFT, Dec. 1.

A rifle shooting match between the young men of the villages of Bancroft and L'Amable being in prospect for the Christmas holidays, both parties are busy in practice. An unfortunate accident happened at L'Amable on one of these occasions, on Saturday last, to a youth named William Sutton, who was engaged in moving the target, when, before he could get out of the way, a man named Badgely, not seeing the boy, took his turn to fire at the mark. The ball struck the boy on the knee joint, partially shattering the bones. Dr. Beeman, of Bancroft, is in attendance, and a few hours will decide whether amputation will be necessary; but even if the member is preserved, the boy will be lamed for life.

The fall weather has been remarkably mild up to the end of November, and farming operations are well advanced for the winter. Cattle have needed but little shelter, and farmers have economised a month's feed compared with other seasons.

Lumbering operations are not as active so far, as usual, but this may be owing to the weather being too fine and the absence of snow. The new firm T. McGuire & Co., have a few shanties in the north, also Bronson and Weston, Mr. Booth and Messrs. Rathbun, all in this district; but the universal wish with them and all others is, that Mr. Ritchie, of the Sudbury mines, or some other company, would direct their energies, meaning business, in carrying out one of the many railroad schemes pointing this way.

Owing to the rough and bad roads, business is remarkably dull; rather disappointing to the merchants here, of which we have a goodly number, with stores well stocked with merchandise, there being no less than six for a population of little over one hundred inhabitants; but it must be remembered that this is the trade centre of a district extending for twenty miles in almost every direction.

The Kingston Assault Case.

Little Again Remanded—Gunn in a Critical Condition.

The Kingston *News* of Monday says:

There was quite a fancy docket at the police court this morning, no less than nine names being being inscribed on the sinners' roll. The Little assault case was called. Dr. Sullivan said that the injured man Gunn was not out of danger. He was weak and dizzy, and could not stand. The effects of the blow might become apparent months hence. The magistrate adjourned the case for a week, refusing bail. In adjourning the case the magistrate told Little that should the doctors declare Gunn to be out of immediate danger before the period of remand was up he would at once proceed with the case.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

The condition of the young man Charles Gunn, recently injured by Joseph Little, proprietor of the Anglo-American hotel, is precarious. Since the blow was struck, he has been unable to retain any food on his stomach. He is also affected by giddiness, which causes him great suffering when he attempts to raise his head from the pillow. Gunn has never been a hard drinker, and says he does not know why Little struck him, as he never remembers giving him any cause of offence. The sick man's father will arrive from Belleville this evening. Dr. Sullivan, who is attending young Gunn, says that if he desires to go, there will be no risk in taking him home, but the young man prefers to go to the hospital here.

The Merriest Girl that's Out.

"Bonnie sweet Bessie, the maid of Dundee," was, no doubt, the kind of a girl to ask, "What are the wild waves saying?" or to put "a little faded flower" in your button hole, she was so full of vivacity, and beaming with robust health. Every girl in the land can be just as full of life, just as well, and just as merry as she, since Dr. Pierce has placed his "Favorite Prescription" within the reach of all. Young girls in their teens, passing the age of puberty, find it a great aid. Delicate, pale and sickly girls will find this wonderful invigorator, and a sure corrective for all derangements and weakness incident to females.

Discovery of Phosphates at Bancroft.

Mr. W. Whitefoot, living on the West Monck Road, about a mile from Bancroft, has recently discovered a good bed of phosphates on his place. He has also found mica, and indications of silver. Mr. S. Vankleek, living on the adjoining lot, has also a fine bed of phosphates on his land, and in a clearance of about fifteen acres, it can be seen cropping up in various places. There is every reason to believe that these beds are extensive and valuable.

Close of Navigation

The severe frost of last night, when the temperature fell to zero, closed navigation on the Bay for the season, one day later than last year.

THE sale of lands for county taxes was held in the court house to-day and was fairly attended.

HANDSOME and useful Christmas presents arriving daily at Stroud's tea warehouse, to be given away to our customers with the tea or sold for cash at wholesale prices.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

THAT FORGERY.

THERE WERE SEVEN CHEQUES FOR $200 EACH,

Of Which One was Genuine.

Yourex Started for the Woolly West

The announcement, made exclusively in THE INTELLIGENCER last night, that three forged cheques for $200 each, purporting to have been drawn on a private bank in the west, had been cashed at the Bank of Commerce on Friday by Chester Yourex, of hull less oats swindle notoriety, for whose arrest on the charge of forgery a warrant had been issued, created a considerable degree of excitement in town.

The whole story was not, however, told in our issue of yesterday. It has since been learned that there were in all

SIX FORGED CHEQUES FOR $200 EACH,

all purporting to emanate from the same concern, cashed by Yourex on that day. Three of these were cashed at the Bank of Commerce, as previously stated, and three at the Merchants' Bank. These cheques purported to have been issued by R. & J. Fox, private bankers of Lucan, Ont., a concern well-known in the mercantile world.

WHAT LED TO THE DISCOVERY.

It being, although rather unusual, yet not without precedent, for a person to draw several small cheques to cover a given amount, no suspicion was created by Yourex presenting six cheques of $200 each from one bank under the same date, although as to the total number of cheques it may be presumed that the managers of the banks interested were not wholly uninformed. When, however, a seventh cheque, precisely similar in all seeming to the others, was presented at the Bank of Commerce on Saturday by Mr. J. H. Simpson, to whom it had been paid by Yourex, the suspicions of Mr. Stork, the local manager of the Bank were aroused and he at once telegraphed Fox & Co., of Lucan, who replied that but one of the cheques was genuine. The genuine one, it may here be stated, was that held by Mr. Simpson. The others were forgeries, executed by some person who had obtained some of Fox & Co's forms and had cleverly copied the genuine cheque. It is not, of course known by whom those forgeries were perpetrated, but it will be for Yourex, if he is captured, to account for being in possession of and negotiating them.

THE SUSPECT.

If our information is correct, Yourex passed the day (Friday) in town, paid debts to the amount of some $800 or $900, bought two revolvers and some ammunition at a hardware store, and left for the west by the first express at 3:45 a.m. on Saturday. Nothing has since been heard of him.

BETTER than ever—Stroud's 40c tea, a 6 lb tin for $2.10. Call and get sample.

"I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral freely in my practice, and recommend it in cases of Whooping Cough among children, having found it more certain to cure that troublesome disease than any other medicine I know of."—So says Dr. Bartlett, of Concord, Mass.

A Startling Contradiction.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—There is an old adage which says, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinary preparation, is much more likely to meet with popular approval at a distance than at home. Nasal Balm, acknowledged as being the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that popular opinion for once at least, is wrong. From the outset its popularity, in the home of its manufacture, has been unbounded and constantly increasing. In evidence of this, we offer testimonials from two Brockville gentlemen who are known throughout the Dominion.

D. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, and for the past two years President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says:—"Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of Catarrh, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable symptoms. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the droppings into the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headaches that follow catarrh, and in fact makes one feel altogether like a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trial."

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says:—"It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and thoroughly cured within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

These are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal Balm it will be sent on receipt of price—50 cents small size and $1 large size bottle—by addressing FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont.

GRANITE and agate ware saucepans, teakettles, tea-pots, etc., given away with the tea or sold for cash at Stroud's tea warehouse.

Surrogate Court

The following business was transacted in the surrogate Court yesterday:

Wm. Rath, of Hungerford, deceased. Probate of will granted to N. H. Rath. Personal estate $450; divided amongst the family.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Miss Lena A. Murney of the infant children of the late Henry E. Filliter.

Clementine Hunter, deceased. Probate of will has been granted to H. M. Hunter, who is the sole executor.

The Kingston Assault.

The *News* of Saturday says: "The young man Charles Gunn, who was assaulted by Joseph Little, is rapidly convalescing. He is very weak and low, but is not in the least delirous. Little is still confined in the cells."

Prize Flag.

The *Empire* prize flag for a school in this county has been won for school section No. 23, Sidney, by Miss Florence B. Henry, whose essay was the best sent from Hastings. The young lady is the eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Henry, of Thomasburg, and a niece of Ald. Henry, of this city.

Your Life in Danger.

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping, hacky cough of yours carries you where so many Consumptives have preceded you; lose no time, but procure a bottle of the rational remedy for Lung and Bronchial Diseases, *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.* It will cure you. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.
Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

THE

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

CAPITAL (PAID UP) SIX MILLION DOLLARS . . $6,000,000.
REST, ... $800,000

B. E. WALKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED. DRAFTS ISSUED PAYABLE AT ALL POINTS IN CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BERMUDA, &c.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED, AND CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ADDED TO THE PRINCIPAL AT THE END OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Special Attention given to the Collection of Commercial Paper, and Farmers' Sales Notes.

C. M. STORK, MANAGER.

(From Wednesday's Daily, Dec. 4th.)

TWEED.

Various Local Items of Interest.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TWEED, Dec 1st, 1890.

The tea-meeting at Bethel on the evening of the 26th ultimo was a grand success. Mr. John Stokes, of Thomasburg, acted as chairman. Rev. L. W. Dewey, of Lindsay, gave an interesting address on "Home Without Walls." The choir furnished some very excellent music. Proceeds of evening $106.

Geo. Noble has taken Wm. Carscallen's place until he is able to resume duties.

"Who shall be Reeve of the village of Tweed?" is the topic of the day.

Miss Mather is the guest of her brother Dr. Mather.

Miss Diamond is the guest of Mr. George Easterbrook.

Number of pupils on roll in Tweed public school for the past month was 156. Average attendance 122.

Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Tamworth, is to occupy the pulpit of the Methodist church on Tweed circuit, on Sunday Dec. 7th.

Sons of England

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

Oxford Lodge S. O. E. No. 17, held their annual meeting last evening, a large number of members being present. The following were elected to office for the ensuing year:

President—Bro. Arthur Wensley.
Vice do.—Bro. R. Oliphant.
Fin. Sec'y—Bro. H. Tammadge.
Rec. " —Bro. W. Hopkins.
Treasurer—Bro. H. W. Smith.
Chaplain—Bro. W. Wilton.
Managing Com.—Bros. W. Creeper, Harker, Young, Baker, Salter, Belcher.
Inside Guard—Bro. F. H. Hill.
Outside " —Bro. Wm Corham.
Surgeon—Bro. Dr. Tracy.
Auditors—Bros. Hulme, Wilton, and Harker.
Grand Lodge Delegates—Bros. R. C. Hulme and J. W. London.
Trustees—Bros. J. W. London and Geo. Twining.

The annual dinner will take place at the Anglo American Hotel on the 19th inst.

PRINCE EDWARD.

The Busy Reaper—Personal—A Local Option Vote.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PICTON, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Gillespie, widow of the late Dr. Gillespie, died on Sunday morning, aged 62 years. The funeral, which took place this morning, was largely attended.

Mrs. G. Sinden died on Saturday last. She was interred at Cherry Valley on Monday beside the remains of her former husband, the late Elias Werden of Hallowell.

Mr. Benj. Palmer, an old resident of Hillier, died on Tuesday of last week.

A vote will be taken on Thursday, Dec. 4th, in the village of Wellington on a by-law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Rev. Dr. Griffith, of the 1st Methodist church here, preached a temperance sermon in that village on Sunday evening.

Personal.

The Rev. S. J. Shorey, Peterboro, has accepted a call to the Eastern Methodist Church, Napanee, in June next.

Young Gunn, says the Kingston *News* of yesterday, now lying at the hospital, the victim of the row in the Anglo American hotel, is still very low to day. It is impossible to say what the issue will be.

A notable Montreal dissolution is that of Tees, Wilson & Co., wholesale grocers; Mr. Wilson retires from the firm, and Mr. D. T. Tees continues alone under the old style.

Mr. Thos. Johnston, of St. Paul, Minn., his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Russell, are in town on a visit to relatives here.

Rev. W. W. Carson has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of Sydenham St. Methodist church, Kingston, to take effect in February. He is going to Detroit.

Mr. W. P. Clarke has received official notification of his appointment as Fishery Overseer for this district, dating from November 22d.

HANGING lamps, study lamps, parlor lamps, etc., given away with the tea or sold for cash at wholesale prices at Stroud's tea warehouse.

Cheese Markets

UTICA.

UTICA, N.Y., December 1.—The cheese market was dull and featureless to-day. Transactions were as follows: 3 lots, at 7¾c; 3 lots at 8c; 16 lots at 8¼c; 3 lots at 8½c; 4 lots at 8¾c; 23 lots on commission; total, 4993 boxes; ruling price 8¼c. Transactions same date last year aggregate 3660 boxes, ruling price, 8½c.

LITTLE FALLS.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., December 1.—The cheese market was dull to-day, but prices were well maintained. Transactions were as follows: 1 lot at 6¾c; 1 lot 7c; 13 lots at 7½c; 3 lots at 7¾c; 21 lots at 8c; 1 lot at 8¼c; 8 lots at 8½c; six lots consigned; total, 4257 boxes. There were also 409 boxes farm dairy cheese sold at 7½ to 8¼c.

Cheese Factory Statements for 1890

ELZEVIR FACTORY.

Amt. milk received—lbs.	2,124,900
" cheese made "	216,340
Average lbs milk for 1 lb cheese.	9 82-100
Average price paid per standard.	$23 74
No. cheese manufactured	2,708

All cheese manufactured was of a first-class quality.

BRONK FACTORY.

No lbs milk received at factory	1,890,980
No. lbs. cheese manufactured	188,455
Amt. received for cheese	$17,474 26
Amt. paid stockholders	15,250 30
Average price received per lb.	9¼c
Average lbs. milk to make lb. cheese	10.03
Average price paid per standard	$24 20

The Handsomest Lady in Belleville

remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle *Free.* Large size 50c and $1.

Hotel Burned.

The hotel opposite the G. T. R. station at Trenton was burned this morning. As the wind was blowing towards the station, it was for some time in danger.

MADOC

Serious Accident—Extortion—Reward for Incendiaries—Athletics—Cheese News—Dangerously Ill.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MADOC, Dec. 2.

Mr. Warham Tuller, whose farm adjoins the village, a few days ago fitted up an old horse power to run his corn and root cutter. After getting it to work, a band wheel burst and a flying piece of iron struck Warham Harris in the eye, and injured it so that it will be forever useless. He is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Parties who purchased lots at the recent sale of the Russell estate, are feeling very indignant to think they have to pay $12 for a deed in addition to the price paid for the lots. This exorbitant charge for a deed will make itself felt at the future sales of the balance of the estate, as the feeling is very bitter.

Our village fathers have at last made a move. They offer a reward of $125 for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who, of late, have been setting buildings on fire.

The Madoc Athletic Association held a meeting last Friday evening, for the election of officers, and to look over the affairs of the Assocsation. The following officers were elected: Thos. Cross, President; T. McNamara, Vice do.; J. R. Orr, Sec'y and Treas. They have leased for a term of years suitable grounds, and have had them fitted up. Our citizens have subscribed $500, thus enabling them to put a first class team in the field. It is to be hoped that Belleville, Napanee, and other large towns will be able to meet them with first class teams, as the boys have no desire to engage in the business of shipping goose eggs to the London market.

Nearly all our cheese factories have settled, and the season's business has been a good one. The Golding factory, the largest in the Township, is paying the most per standard—the Queensboro the least. This was owing to a few bad sales.

Mrs. Dr. Wishart was taken ill on Monday, and has since lain in an unconscious condition. There is very little hope of her recovery.

The fountain of perpetual youth was one of the dreams of antiquity. It has been well-nigh realized in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, gives vitality to all the bodily functions, and thus restores to age much of the vigor and freshness of youth.

CAMPBELLFORD

An Explorer's Funeral—The Railway—Marriage.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CAMPBELLFORD, Nov. 30, '90.

The body of John Wenman was taken to its last resting-place in the Church of England burying ground this afternoon, followed by a great number of the townspeople, by whom he was deservedly respected, having lived in this neighborhood a great many years, and having been known as an industrious, loyal and honest subject. He was one of the crew of H. M. ship "Enterprise" which went out in search of the unfortunate expedition under Sir John Franklin, and received a medal in honor of his services in that arduous undertaking.

It is said that the new piece of railway will be opened for travel next week; that a train will go through every day to Toronto; and that some other changes will also take place.

Mr. Jos. Sharp, the celebrated cricketer (bartender at Mr. Blute's Windsor Hotel), got united in the bonds of matrimony to an estimable partner, one evening last week, by Rev. Mr. Walker, Church of England Minister. Many have been the hearty congratulations he has received since.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cts. 50 cts., and $1. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

STIX mends Glassware, China, Crockery, etc.

—In Winnipeg yesterday Mayor Pearson was re-elected. T. Kelly was elected mayor of Brandon, Wm. Garland of Portage la Prairie, R. Adamson of Virden and F. W. Colcleugh of Selkirk.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Dec. 3rd, 1890.

Receipts of grain during the week have been considerable and have embraced all kinds. Prices show but little change, wheat being 5c. lower, whilst barley has taken a wider range.

In provisions there is no change whatever to note.

Hides are still declining and may go lower.

WHEAT—85c. to 90c.
BARLEY—45c. to 60c.
RYE—60c.
OATS—37c. to 40c.
PEAS—55c. to 60c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c. to 40c.
BUTTER—Roll 16 to 20c.
BUTTER, TUB—16c.
BEEF—$4.00 to $6 50.
DRESSED HOGS—$5.25 to $5.75
MUTTON—6c. to 8c.
LAMB—6c. to 8c.
EGGS—15c. to 18c. per doz.
HIDES—Rough $4.00, inspected No. 1, $4.50
CALF SKINS—6c. per lb.
SHEEPSKINS—90c.
DEAKINS—30c.
TALLOW—Rough, 2½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5c.
WOOL—20c.
POTATOES—60c. to 75c. per bag.
LARD—10c to 12c.
HAY—$5.00 to $7 00 per ton.
CHICKENS—30c to 60c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 60c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.50.
DUCKS—40c. to 75c.
ONIONS—80c. to $1.00 per bag.

STROUD'S teas and coffees are recommended by all who use them.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents—We consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best in the market, and cheerfully recommend its use.

J. H. HARRIS, M.D.,
Bellevue Hospital.
F. U. ANDERSON, M.D.,
L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, M.R.C.S. England.
H. D. WILSON, M.D.,
University of Penn.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published for the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company (Limited) by JAMES C. JAMIESON, resident in Belleville, at Office, Front St. south of Hotel St.

CONGER BROS.
—SELL—
—FULL - LINES—
—OF—
Crockery - and - Glassware.

Weekly Intelligencer.

CONGER BROS.
—SELL—
—FULL - LINES—
—OF—
Crockery - and - Glassware

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 57. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11 1890. NO. 52





TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
Special attention paid to Hydraulics and Land Drainage. Patents obtained and Drawings made. Office—McAnnany Block, under Ontario Business College, Front St. P. O. address—Box 203, Belleville.

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OFFICES { Over Dominion Bank, Belleville. / Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc.
F. E. O'FLYNN. W. H. CAMPBELL.

DR. COOK,
HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon having returned from Europe, may be consulted at his old office, Robertson Block, West Front Street, over Brignall & Thompson's store.

A. GOODRICH, lawyer, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 25 years' successful practice; advice free; no publicity; special facilities in many states. 313d1y

CHAS. JOSE,
VETERINARY Surgeon, Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Member Ontario Veterinary Society. Office and residence, Foxboro, Ont. Calls by mail or telegram promptly attended to. 304d&wly

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Private and company funds to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Branch Offices:—Stirling, every Tuesday and Friday. Tweed, every Monday.

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CLERK of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office L'Amble. 52y

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THOMAS WILLS,
COUNTY Treasurer, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S.,
SURGEON Dentist, Front Street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House, next door to Bank of Commerce.

DR. R. TRACY,
HAVING returned from Europe is prepared to meet his patients as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consulting hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and after 6 p. m., daily. nov5

FRED. E REDICK,
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office, Ashley Block, Front Street, Belleville. Ont.
P. S.—Money to loan at six per cent. interest. 49wt

IN HOSTILE CAMPS.

PARNELL'S RULE-OR-RUIN POLICY BEARING BITTER FRUIT.

The Party Divided and the Anti-Parnellites Reorganize and Elect Mr. Justin McCarthy as Chairman—Gladstone's Letter to the Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—At 1 o'clock to-day the Irish members of the House of Commons who are considering the advisability of retiring Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Nationalist party reassembled in the committee room of the House of Commons, which has been set apart for their use.

The first business transacted was the reading of Gladstone's letter. Gladstone remains firm in his determination to in no way recognize Parnell as the leader of the Nationalists, and his position is emphasized by his letter, in which he offers to conduct negotiations with a new Irish leader on a footing of confidence equal to that which he once accorded to Parnell. The reading of the letter was greeted with cheers by the section of the party opposing Parnell and with ironical cries by his supporters. A stormy debate followed.

Messrs. Barry, Sexton and Healy made a determined attempt to bring about a final settlement of the question. They insisted that there be an immediate division of the members on the main question before the meeting, namely, the retirement of Parnell from the leadership of the party. Finally Sixton gave Mr. Parnell his ultimatum, that if a decision of this question was delayed by the chairman (Mr. Parnell) after 6 o'clock this evening, the majority of the representatives of the party would hold a meeting of their own and depose him from office. A scene of great excitement followed. At 2¾ o'clock a recess was taken for half an hour.

At 3¼ o'clock the members reassembled. A strongly-worded letter from Archbishop Walsh was read, demanding Mr. Parnell's removal. The reading of the letter produced a marked effect.

John O'Connor moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that Mr. Gladstone's letter was not satisfactory, and that Ireland required assurances regarding the constabulary and land questions. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kenny.

Mr. Abraham then made a motion that Mr. Parnell vacate the chairmanship. Mr. Parnell refused to allow the motion to be put whereupon Mr. McCarthy, followed by 44 other members, left the room.

Parnell Strikes McCarthy.

An exciting scene arose when Parnell refused to put Abraham's motion. As a written resolution was being handed in by Justin McCarthy, Mr. Parnell leaned across the table, struck Mr. McCarthy's hand, seized the resolution and tore it into pieces. Justin Huntly McCarthy, son of Justin McCarthy, arose from his seat and denounced Parnell as the insulter of his father and an enemy to his country. He declared that he had hitherto acted with Mr. Parnell, but henceforth he would repudiate him.

The defection of the younger McCarthy has raised the total number of anti-Parnellite members to 45.

The opponents of Parnell who withdrew held a meeting in a conference-room and elected Justin McCarthy chairman. When Mr. McCarthy had assumed the chair the meeting considered the following resolution:

"We, members of the Irish Parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle in devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is, and always must remain, independent of all other parties.

"Further, we declare that we will never entertain any proposal for a settlement of the Home Rule question, except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish party and the Irish people."

The resolution, which was proposed by Timothy Healy and seconded by Mr. Sexton, was unanimously adopted. The result was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done Mr. Gladstone exclaimed: "Thank God. Home Rule is saved."

After the withdrawal of Mr. McCarthy and the other anti-Parnell members the supporters of Mr. Parnell adopted resolutions expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to state his views on the questions submitted to him and then ratified the re-election of Mr. Parnell as chairman. The McCarthy party are now preparing a manifesto to the Irish people.

Parnell Receives a Home Thrust.

The climax of the wrangle between the Nationalist members to-day was reached when Parnell, taunting his opponents with what he termed a cowardly surrender to a vain-glorious and weak-kneed old Englishman- cried angrily: "Who is master of Ireland, Gladstone or myself?" Instantly Timothy Healy's voice was heard above the chorus of angry protests shouting: "You had better ask who is mistress of Ireland." The blood surged into Parnell's face, and he shook his fist threateningly at Healy as he retorted passionately: "Sir, you are a dirty blackguard and a cowardly little scoundrel, to insult a lady in the presence of Irish gentlemen." When the majority started to withdraw, for Mr. Parnell had refused as chairman to put the question on the motion for his retirement from the leadership, there was a tumult. Bitter epithets were exchanged, and each faction warned the other that the verdict of the people of Ireland at the polls would overwhelm traitors with ignominy.

Parnell Eulogized by Nolan.

After McCarthy and his followers withdrew Col. Nolan in a speech to those remaining with Parnell said whatever Parnell's position was in the next two or three years he would be ranked with O'Connell as the greatest Irishman of the last three centuries. [Cheers.]

Parnell said: "The deserters, knowing we were going to Ireland to-morrow, clamored for a decision because they dreaded the lightning of public opinion in Ireland. Gentlemen, we have won to-day. [Loud cheers.] Although our ranks are reduced I hold this chair still. [Cheers.] Although many comrades have left us, Ireland has power to fill their places. I little know our gallant country if I am mistaken in the opinion that when she gets an opportunity she will freely exercise the power." Parnell further said that the deserters stood in the contemptible position of men who, having pledged themselves to be true to their party, their leader and their country, have been false to all. [Loud cheers.]

John O'Connor said he pitied Irish members who were obliged to accept the leadership of a coward who dared to insult a woman. He defended Mr. Parnell's action in divulging what passed at the Hawarden meeting. Such a course, he said, was entirely justifiable.

Mr. Abraham followed Mr. O'Kelly. He pointed out the danger of a Liberal defeat at the general election in case their action should induce Mr. Gladstone to retire. As Parnell refused to resign they would be wanting in respect to themselves if they longer delayed bringing matters to an issue, the chairman having ignominiously treated and torn Mr. McCarthy's resolution.

Mr. Parnell: "That is untrue."

Mr. Abraham declined to enter into an altercation, but repeated that it would be shameful to allow the minority to continue making the party a laughing stock. Parnell and his adherents desired to appeal to Cæsar, but his side was quite willing to abide by the decision of the Irish people. He proposed an amendment that Parnell's chairmanship be terminated.

Mr. Nolan protested that Mr. Abraham was out of order and a squabble ensued, the opponents of Parnell taunting him with allowing the introduction of Clancy's amendment against the wishes of the party. Finally Parnell decided that Mr. Abraham was out of order, whereupon Healy shouted "Bravo, bravo!"

"Mr. Healy," said Mr. Parnell, "I won't stand very much more from you. The amendment is only admissable as a substantive motion."

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, in a quiet speech, protested against the obstructive tactics of the minority, which he said would indefinitely delay the decision that the majority had a right to record.

Mr. Parnell: "Mr. O'Connor knows it is not an amendment."

Mr. O'Connor: "Very well, if it cannot be put here it must be elsewhere."

The Clergy Speak Out.

A letter from the Archbishops and Bishops was read in all the Catholic churches in Ireland after the celebration of the masses to-day.

At St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown, after the letter had been read, Rev. Father Fisk addressed the congregation. He declared that it was no longer possible for Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party. He had disgraced, dishonored and degraded himself by his own acts and could not lead the smallest section of the Irish people. In refusing to recognize the authority of the bishops Parnell was doing incalcuable mischief to the Irish cause and was performing the work of the enemy and was rendering the people disunited and distracted.

The Mayor of Cork, after hearing of the secession of the McCarthy party last evening, sent the following telegram to John O'Connor:

"Ireland won't allow England to select her leader. This right belongs to Ireland. The Irish won't stand Gladstone's dictation."

At the Catholic church in Mitchelstown the officiating priest, after reading the declarations of the hierarchy, warned the supporters of Parnell throughout his district not to defy their spiritual superiors.

Another Meeting To-day.

Mr. McCarthy has addressed a circular to all the Irish members of Parliament, including Parnell, calling a meeting of the party for 2 o'clock to-morrow. The first business to come before the meeting will be the election by ballot of a consultation committee of eight members.

Many of the majority party are in a dilemma, their quarterly checks for £50 each for parliamentary services just becoming due. It is probable that the money with which to pay them will be advanced from the fund subscribed at last night's meeting for the establishment of a new paper.

The party are discussing the advisability of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien returning by way of France, where a convention could be held at which the advice of the envoys could be obtained before their arrest.

Messrs. Gilhooly, P. O'Brien, Carew and Mahon are still classed with the doubtfuls. The strength, therefore, of the McCarthyites is 50 and of the Parnellites 20.

IN PHŒNIX PARK.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Bitterly Attacks the Healyites.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—A meeting of Nationalists was held in Phœnix Park to-day. The attendance was only moderate, owing to the bitterly cold weather. The Lord Mayor, who presided, moved a resolution that Mr Parnell was alone fitted to lead the nation. He condemned the Healyites, whose independence and integrity, he said, had been sapped by English wire-pullers. He called on Mr. Parnell under no circumstances to abandon his position. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was still humbugging Ireland. When Sexton, Healy, Dillon and O'Brien—[groans]—were dining with Gladstone they were perhaps selling the Irish cause. The sweetbreads and nice dishes had overcome them. He challenged Mr. Parnell's opponents, whom he characterized as political lepers, to come to Ireland and see how they would be received.

The resolution was carried unanimously, also a vote of thanks to those who supported Parnell.

Healy Burned in Effigy.

The crowd burned an effigy of Healy and kicked the remains about the park, amid shouts of derision. Otherwise the meeting was orderly.

At Longford there was a stormy meeting of the local branch of the National League. An attempt was made to rescind the vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell, which had previously been adopted, but this was defeated by a vote of 49 to 21. In Cork city, Parnell's electorate, the National Leaguers unanimously condemned Parnell, and approved the action of Mr. Healy, who also represents the city of Cork in Parliament.

In Maryborough the priests seceded from the League because of the adoption of a vote of confidence in Parnell. The vote was passed by a majority of one. At other meetings in Maryborough the manifesto of the Irish hierarchy was read by priests, but notwithstanding this resolutions expressing confidence in Parnell were in every instance carried.

The Bishop of Ardagh, in a sermon in St. Mary's Church, Athlone, forcibly condemned Parnell's conduct.

Montreal Irishmen for Parnell.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—A mass meeting of Irishmen was held this afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall to consider the question of the Irish party leadership. About a thousand people were present, comprising all the representative Irishmen of Montreal, and C. J. Doherty, ex-president of the Irish National League, presided. The question was thoroughly discussed and a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that, acting upon the advice of Cardinal Manning, that Parnell should be deposed only on political grounds, and as no such grounds existed the meeting emphatically agreed that Parnell should not be deposed from the leadership of the Irish party. Mr. Doherty cabled the result of the meeting to Mr. Parnell this afternoon.

The Envoys Still Firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Messrs. O'Brien, Sullivan, Dillon, O'Connor and Gill, the Irish envoys, arrived here from Chicago to-day. Mr. Harrington, the other member of the party, who has decided to cast in his lot with Mr. Parnell, did not accompany them. They refused to be interviewed, but all signed the following statement for the press:

"We regret to be obliged to continue and maintain absolute silence in the circumstances of the present moment. We have cabled our approval to the choice of Mr. Justin McCarthy as chairman of the Irish National party, and our earnest hope is that our colleagues and our people may see the way to acquiesce in that choice and thus restore the priceless blessing of unity in our party. Whatever additional communications we may find ourselves at liberty to make to the public will be made collectively, and will not be made so long as we can see any possibility of saving our country from a ruinous conflict. We would prefer that our views should suffer by holding our tongues, rather than that the possibility of unity should be prejudiced by a single injudicious word at this painful moment."

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.

Independence of the Irish Party and Home Rule for Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Gladstone in his letter to the Nationalist meeting acknowledges the receipt of the two resolutions adopted by the Irish caucus and says:

"By the first resolution the subject of our correspondence is entirely detached from connection with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested to receive a deputation which, besides stating the party's views, is to request an intimation of my and my colleagues' intentions regarding the details of a settlement of the land question and the control of the constabulary. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of intention on two out of the many points which may be regarded as vital to the construction of a good measure for Home Rule. The question raised by the publication of my letter to Mr. Morley was a question of leadership which, separate, has no proper connection with Home Rule. I cannot undertake to make any statement of our intentions on these or any other provisions of a Home Rule bill in connection with a question of leadership. When the Irish party settle this question, belonging entirely to their own competence, in such a manner as will enable me to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into confidential communication, such as heretofore occurred, as occasion may serve, upon all amendment of particulars and suggestion of improvement in any plan for a measure for Home Rule. I assure you that it is my desire to press forward at the first favorable opportunity a just and effective measure for Home Rule. I recognize and earnestly seek to uphold the independence of the Irish party, no less than that of the Liberal party. I acknowledge with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886. When the present difficulty is removed I know no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place on both sides of the Channel during the past four years I look forward with confidence, as do my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which in meeting all the just claims of Ireland will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain. I shall at all suitable times prize the privilege of free communication with the Irish National party. Finally, I would remind you of my declaration that, apart from personal confidence, there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt in his letter of Dec. 2, when he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party and no leader could ever propose or hope to carry a scheme for Home Rule that did not have the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish Nation. With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues I anticipate that you will agree with my opinion that there would be no advantage in a further personal interview."

CUT HIS OWN TONGUE OUT.

Strange Self-Mutilation of an Apparently Sane Unknown Man.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 6.—A strange case of self-multilation came to light to-day, in which a man who is not suspected of insanity cut his tongue out with a razor.

The act was committed on Sunday morning in a boarding house on Broadway, where the stranger, who gave the name of Wilson, but refused to give his initials, took a room three weeks ago. During his stay he lived on bread and water, although he was known to have had plenty of money. On Sunday, for the first time since his arrival, he rang his bell, and the landlady, in responding, found on the outside of his door a newspaper on the margin of which had been scribbled: "Send for a surgeon to stop the bleeding." On the room being entered the lodger was found bending over a wash basin with blood pouring from his mouth. He was perfectly calm and was attempting to stop the hemorrhage with a wet handkerchief. A bloody razor lay on the bed and spots of blood were on the carpet.

A doctor was called and the man's injuries were dressed. He stood the painful ordeal with wonderful nerve, for while the flesh quivered under the surgeon's needle the man himself gave no indication of suffering. The severed portion of the tongue had been thrown away by the man, whose every act showed the utmost deliberation. He had shaved himself cleanly, taken a bath, carefully dressed himself with the exception of his coat, and then evidently seized his tongue, pushed the razor into his mouth as far as it would go and with a quick slash cut off the offending member.

The accomplishment of the deed seems to have been the man's sole aim, as he carried out the surgeon's directions for treatment to the letter. Calling upon the surgeon next day, the latter endeavored to gain the mysterious man's confidence, but he only gave a shrug of the shoulders, and on a little tablet which he brought with him asked for his bill, which he paid. He then returned to the lodging house and endeavored to call the landlady to accept money for the trouble he had put her to by his singular act. He then bade her good-bye and she heard nothing of him until this morning, when she received an envelope containing a money order for $25 from Yuma, which must have come from him. She describes him as a scholarly, polished man of dark complexion, medium height, of exquisite politeness and in her opinion he was a priest. He held no intercourse with any one, and seemed simply to have come to this city to carry out his singular scheme of self-mutilation. He had expensive baggage with him. But no clue of any kind can be found which will indicate who he was or why he cut his tongue out.

SOUTH NORFOLK ELECTION.

Money in an Oven—Buying Over the Farmers' Wives.

SIMCOE, Dec. 5.—The trial of the protest against the return of William A. Charlton, M.P.P.-elect for South Norfolk, was opened here yesterday. The judges were Ferguson and MacMahon. William Shaw testified that one Nelson promised him $5 to vote for Charlton and the money was placed in an envelope and put in an old oven near his house, where he found it. Witness wanted more money and Nelson gave him another $3. A Mr. May, acting for Mr. Charlton, came to witness a short time before the trial and gave him $30 to go away, but he was served with a subpœna before he went. To Mr. Osler the witness said in spite of the bribe he voted Conservative as he had always done.

Hugh P. Bowman swore that Abe Nelson gave him $15 for his vote. George D. McCall, secretary of the Reform Association, was called, but he fainted before giving any important testimony. Emmanuel Atkinson, one of the men who was said to have bribed Shaw to go away, would not tell where he got the $30 nor to whom he gave it. Rosina Moulton, wife of Asa Moulton, swore that Dewitt Spencer gave her $3, and asked her to make butter for it. She said she had no cow, whereupon Spencer laughed and said it made no difference, the money was for the election. She understood the money was a consideration to get her husband to vote Reform. A Miss Brandson got $5 from the same man in the same way. Asa Moulton testified he was promised $5 for voting for Charlton; he wanted $10, but only got $3. Charles Brandow, a Conservative voter, testified he got $3 for staying home.

PARNELL FOR IRELAND.

THE FIGHTING LEADER WILL STUMP THE GREEN ISLE.

He Will Meet the Citizens of Dublin, Cork, Longford, etc.—Michael Davitt on the Situation—The League Fund That Was Deposited in Paris—Crisp Gossip.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Parnell goes to Ireland to-morrow. He will deliver a political address in Leinster Hall, Dublin, on Wednesday and Thursday and afterwards proceed to Cork, Longford and Granard.

Mr. Parnell will be accompanied by the most active of his followers. Before his departure for Ireland he will issue a manifesto to the people of Ireland. It will be signed by all his supporters, including Mr. Carew, who has heretofore been regarded as doubtful in his allegiance.

The Healy Gaelic Athletic Association has adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Healy to abandon his present position and support Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell will send a mission to the United States to place before the American people his side of the controversy that has arisen in the Nationalist party.

The McCarthyites have warned Sir John Pope Hennessy that they will oppose him if he stands as a Parnellite candidate for the seat in the House of Commons for North Kilkenny made vacant by the death of Mr. Marum.

Thomas Power O'Connor is mentioned as likely to be editor of the new daily paper which the anti-Parnellites propose to establish in Dublin.

Mr. Davitt, in a speech at Stratford to-day, said that, while it could not be denied that recent events had seriously endangered the cause of Ireland, he was glad to be able to say that during the controversy little had been said on either side of which Ireland need be ashamed. He was confident that both sides would remain true to the principle of national self-government, and he did not believe either Mr. Gladstone or the British democracy would go back on Ireland now.

Mr. Davitt will go to Ireland to assist in the campaign of the anti-Parnell party. In an interview he said that since he resigned the trusteeship of the league fund he had been uncertain as to what disposition was made of the fund. The sum of £32,000 was deposited with Munroe & Co. in Paris, and he believed that since the death of Mr. Egan this money had lain in the names of Parnell and McCarthy. But it was never intended, he said, that Mr. Parnell should have the sole control of the fund.

Mr. Gilhooly and O'Gorman Mahon have formally joined the anti-Parnell party.

Mr. Parnell has sent a despatch to Milwaukee, Wis., declining an offer of $15,000 for 100 lectures.

William O'Brien sent a cable despatch to Parnell to-day appealing to him to suggest some way by which Ireland might be saved from destruction. Parnell replied: "It is now too late to rescue the seceders from their false position. I shall be glad to consult you on your arrival in Europe."

The subscriptions to the fund for the establishment in Dublin of a new daily paper devoted to the interests of the anti-Parnellites' section of the Nationalist party have reached many thousands of pounds.

The Tipperary town commissioners have adopted a resolution declaring they have lost confidence in Parnell.

It is said Mr. Chance, M.P. for Kilkenny South and opponent of Mr. Parnell, will resign his seat, as he is unable to longer devote time to parliamentary duty.

A committee to further the maintenance of Parnell in the leadership is being formed in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The North City Board of Electors has passed resolutions supporting Parnell.

THE SITUATION IS DELICATE.

The Irish Envoys Quietly Resting on Their Oars in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The members of the Irish Parliamentary party, Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan, Gill and O'Connor, were in consultation all the morning on the advisability of making a stint as to the position of themselves on the Parnell question. Finally Mr. O'Brien dictated the following:

"The situation is one of extreme delicacy and may involve consequences affecting the whole course of Irish affairs during our generation. Under these circumstances we must ask our friends to believe that it is under a deep responsibility we continue to maintain an attitude of complete reserve. Having still a strong hope that the Irish people may be spared the calamity of internal dissensions, and being persuaded that we will be staid in that direction by avoiding all unnecessary publicity, we are all in complete accord as to our action and we must beg the public to take no notice of ridiculous rumors to the contrary."

The party has no plans formed yet as to their future movements.

Mr. O'Brien to-day received the following cablegram:

CORK, Dec. 8.—Influhntial committees in both the city and county are being formed to sustain the cause. Party fever is rapidly passing over and common sense is asserting itself. The city and county of Cork will do their whole duty.

FITZGERALD,
High Sheriff and Chairman.

The despatch was interpreted by Mr. O'Brien to signify that Parnell's own constituency was going for McCarthy and against Parnell.

Ranchmen and Indians.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—General Miles to-day received a letter from Buffalo Gaps, dated Dec. 6, which says that on Friday last 15 Sioux at the entrance to the Bad lands tried to capture three cowboys and the ranchmen near the bad lands are sending women and children into town.

A telegram from the same place dated to-day:

"Ranchmen and Indians have a slight skirmish. The situation is becoming serious, for the settlers are unarmed. Can you supply 50 good rifles and ammunition so that settlers can defend themselves."

Gen. Miles will leave the scene of Indian trouble to-morrow.

GUTHRIE, O.T., Dec. 8.—Couriers arrived here to-day with news of a threatened uprising among the Blanket or uncivilized Indians just west of the Oklahoma border. These tribes are the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches. Governor Steel at once asked the Legislature to enable the citizens of Oklahoma to organize militia companies. The uneasiness among the Indians was occasioned by a Sioux runner from the Dakotas, who organized a ghost dance. These dances are now being carried on to an alarming extent among the tribes east of the city. The Messiah craze has all but subsided.

To Die on the Day After Day.

SHERBROOKE, Dec. 5.—Remi Lamontagne, who is to be hanged on the 19th for the murder of his brother-in-law, Napoleon Michel, is resigned to his fate, and seems to pay little attention to anything going on.

Killed by a Wheelbarrow.

KINGSTON, Dec. 5.—David Cunningham, a leading citizen and contractor, was killed to-day by a wheelbarrow falling from the third story of the new wing at the penitentiary and striking him fairly on the head.

MURDERERS TO HANG.

THREE CANADIAN EXECUTIONS WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

How the Niagara Falls Murderer Spends His Time—The Jury Who Found Blanchard Guilty Ask for His Reprieve—The Three Rivers Tragedy Yet a Mystery.

WELLAND, Dec. 5.—"I never saw a man with a better appetite," said Turnkey Gilchriese to-day to a reporter who dropped into the jailer's office to enquire how Arthur Hoyt Day, who is to be executed on the 18th, was bearing up under the sentence of death. "He eats everything set before him with a keen relish, and the bill of fare is not a meagre one."

"What is the bill of fare?"

"Well, it varies, but it is something like this:

Breakfast: Porridge, beefsteak or lamb chop, toast and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables, with pie or pudding for dessert. Supper: Canned fruit, toast and tea.

"He begins to feel his position keenly," said Mr. Gilchriese, "and frequently has despondent turns, when the tears flow copiously, but at times he assumes a jaunty air and whistles some lively tune, as though trying to forget his approaching doom."

Unless Day is granted a respite or a commutation of his sentence he must suffer the penalty in 13 days. The gallows upon which he will be executed is the same one which was constructed in 1885 for Esterbee, but not used, the prisoner's sentence being commuted. It is constructed on the weight principle, the victim standing on the ground and, by the fall of a 350 pound weight, is jerked into the air. The engine of death has a history, and it is the first one of the kind constructed in Canada. Shortly before the day set for the Esterbee execution Mr. Gilchriese saw an illustration of a gallows to be used in Elmira at an execution, and the simplicity of its construction, as well as the advantage of using a weight instead of the drop. A deputation of the County Council were sent to Elmira to examine it. When they returned they brought the gallows with them, and had one constructed on the same pattern. When Kane and Neil of Toronto and Harvey of Guelph were executed the gallows was borrowed, and the Toronto officials had one constructed on the same principle, and it was from the Toronto one the pattern was taken for the machine which sent Birchall into eternity.

Will be as Private as Possible.

Sheriff Smith is receiving applications by the hundred for admission to the execution, and they come from over a wide extent of country, one application coming from Worcester, Mass., Buffalo, Rochester and Lockport furnishing a large number of applicants. The sheriff is very much opposed to giving any more publicity than barely necessary to the affair. "You can say," said he to a reporter, "that I am not issuing any invitations to the execution, nor shall I grant any passes outside of the officials, a few medical men and press representatives."

"Have you received any applications from people anxious to be executioner?" ventured the reporter.

"Yes, I've had three already; two from Toronto and one from London, but of course I can't divulge their names, except Radcliffe, who did the job for Birchall."

"No, I can't tell you just where the gallows will be located, or what hour the execution will take place. It is a little too early yet to settle such details."

Wants to See His Daughter.

Day has talked quite freely with Dr. Smith, the jail surgeon, and has several times shown him a photograph of his little girl, and expressed a great desire to see her before he dies. When he learned that his body would be buried in the jail yard he seemed to feel it keenly, and said he would like to have his remains interred at Rochester. He does not mention the name of his sister, Mrs. Quigley, but often speaks of his mother.

"I don't want my time of life extended," he said. "If I could see my mother and my little girl just once I would then be ready, even if it were to-morrow."

He wants to have a photograph taken for his little girl, and one day last week he gave Guard Spencer a ring to sell that he might have the proceeds to pay the photographer. The ring was disposed of, and the picture will be taken some time before the day of execution.

Day is always pleased to see his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. McQuaig, but he does not appear to have a mind capable of grasping spiritual truths. "He is not a cunning man," said Mr. McQuaig. "It would be more proper to call him simple-minded than cunning. He takes an interest in Bible reading, but it does not seem to make any impression on him, although there is no doubt but that in time he would fully realize his terrible position."

The petition asking for the commutation of Day's sentence has so far only received 42 signatures. It has laid in the postoffice for some days, where some of the smart alecks have amused themselves by writing fictitious names thereon, with a sickly attempt to be funny.

A PORT ARTHUR TRAGEDY.

Sudden Death of a Young Girl—The Stomach Sent to Toronto.

PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 9.—Maggie Gehl, a domestic employed at the residence of Fred Jones, and who was to be married in a few days to Fred Gehl, prospector, her cousin, entered the house of Mrs. McKinnon, an acquaintance, and proceeded to loosen her shoes. While she was thus engaged Mrs. McKinnon's attention was attracted to froth issuing from the girl's mouth, and immediately sent for a doctor. After a brief struggle the girl threw up her hands and fell to the floor. A couple of doctors were almost immediately afterwards present, but could do nothing, as life was extinct. The coroner was notified and a jury was empanelled. The jury requested that the stomach be sent to Toronto for analysis, which has been done.

THE NAPIERVILLE ELECTION.

The Conservative Candidate for the Commons Elected.

NAPIERVILLE, Que., Dec. 9.—The election for a representative of the House of Commons to-day resulted in the return of Mr. Paradis, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 31 over the Liberal candidate Monette. At the last election for the Commons, in February, 1887, Capt. Ste. Marie, Liberal, defeated Mr. Paradis, the present Conservative candidate, by 221.

Down in a Coal Mine.

LETHBRIDGE, Dec. 9.—Philip McLennan, a Nova Scotian, working on the night shift in the mines here, was loading coal into his truck, when a piece of the ceiling of the room in which he had just fired a blast caved in, imprisoning him. His comrades came at once to his assistance, but found that a mass of coal 14 feet thick separated them from him. By morning a small hole had been drilled through to the place of his imprisonment, when it was ascertained that he was alive, but that his lamp was burning but feebly. The rescue party is still putting forth every effort to effect a rescue, but as it is in a new part of the mine and the ventilation poor, the men are obliged to work but a few minutes at a time.

STILL HANGING FIRE.

PARNELL'S RETIREMENT NOT YET CONSUMATED.

A Committee of the Nationalist Party Interview Gladstone and He Gives Satisfactory Assurances that He will Advocate a Home Rule Measure.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Messrs. Healy, Redmond, Sexton and Leamy, who were entrusted with the negotiations with Mr. Gladstone, drove to the residence of the Liberal leader at 12¾ to-day. Ten minutes before the arrival of the delegation Mr. Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Earl Spencer and Earl Granville, who had been conferring with Mr. Gladstone, took their departure. The conference between the committee and Mr. Gladstone lasted an hour, and on its conclusion the delegates returned to the room in the House of Commons in which the proceedings of the Nationalists are being held.

Mr. Gladstone gave the Irish delegates a cordial reception. He acted throughout with the full approval of his colleagues. He discussed the whole position of the Liberals, the present political situation and the probable effect of Parnell's retention of the Irish leadership on the Liberal party.

Arnold Morley was present at the conference and when it was over he remained in consultation with Mr. Gladstone. Subsequently he told reporters Mr. Gladstone did not intend to publish anything regarding the meeting. The delegates were also reluctant to give the particulars of the interview, which they regarded as strictly confidential.

Anti-Parnellites Satisfied.

Messrs. Healy and Sexton, the anti-Parnell members of the delegation, are satisfied with the result of the interview with Gladstone. The Liberal leader gave no definite promise regarding the points submitted, but he said sufficient in their opinion to justify the majority of the Irish party in considering his assurances satisfactory.

The Daily News asserts 44 Parnellite members of Parliament will resign their seats if Parnell retains the leadership.

Mr. Gladstone, in an election letter, writes that it is not the duty of the Liberal party to hit Ireland on the left cheek because she has been hit on the right by the conduct of the leader whom she deposes.

The Chronicle publishes an interview with Cardinal Manning, in which he says his opinion is admirably expressed by the manifesto issued by the Irish hierarchy, which he believes will gain in influence, because it took due time to consider the question before issuing the manifesto. He agreed entirely with the views it expressed, both politically and orally, but Parnell's retirement should be made compulsory on those of moral grounds, politics being a seconday consideration.

WIPED OUT BY HUNDREDS.

EXPLOSIONS AND WRECKS PLAY HAVOC IN CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The woman now on trial here for connection with Nihilist conspiracies is the niece of Privy Councillor Illinsky, editor of The Holy Synod. Her name is Olga Ivanowsky. The police found in her room a list containing the names and residences of many Nihilists who have long been sought for by the authorities. The discovery of the list will undoubtedly lead to a series of arrests. Several high ecclesiastical officials are involved and startling developments are expected.

THE BRIDE AND GROOM SLAIN.

While en Route from the Church After the Wedding Ceremony.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—To-day at Clermont-Ferrand a wedding procession was on its way from the church where the ceremony had been performed when suddenly two shots were heard and bride and bridegroom fell lifeless. The assassin escaped undetected, but it is supposed he was a rival suitor of the bride.

THEY CONSULTED THE DEITY.

And at Once Proceeded to Massacre All the Christians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Advices from Chung King, China, state the troubles at Ta Chu Hsien are from the massacre of Chinese Christians at Loong Tuy Tsin by members of the Loo Huy Soo Society during a celebration in honor of the society's patron deity. After the celebration had lasted several days the brotherhood consulted their gods as to whether it would be safe to plunder the Christians. The reply being in the affirmative, the brotherhood made a raid on a number of well-to-do Christian families and carried off a lot of booty. A few days later they made a fresh attack and massacred over 20 persons, 19 bodies being found in the streets and several more are known to have been cut in pieces and thrown into the river. The mission buildings and many others were burned and the corpses thrown into the flames. On the following day the brotherhood proceeded to another market town and made an assault on the Christians there. The latter fled, but one of them was killed.

DEATH IN THE BLAST.

Several People Killed by a Cyclone Which Laid Waste a Large Section.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—To-day, near Monroe, Walton county, a small but vigorous cyclone cleared a space several miles long and about one hundred yards wide, blowing down houses and killing several people. Mr. Jach Henderson, a well-known farmer, and his wife were buried beneath the ruins of their home. Henderson was instantly killed, but his wife was not badly hurt. Their baby was carried 300 yards, and was injured so badly that she died in two hours. A family of negroes named Jackson were buried in their cabin, and two were killed in one house. Seven negroes were sitting about a fireplace in another house; the house was blown down, but all escaped unhurt.

THE SERVIA IN A GALE.

The Cunard Liner's Voyage to England a Tempestuous One.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The Servia arrived to-day at 4½ in the afternoon from New York. During the voyage she experienced terrible weather, which culminated in a fearful southwest gale. On Sunday she shipped a tidal wave, which smashed one of the life boats amidship on the starboard sides to atoms, and broke in twain the davits, which were two heavy iron bars. Six of the crew were knocked down and swept along the deck, receiving such injuries as to necessitate the removal of three of them to the hospital. One of them had an arm broken, while a second suffered internal abdominal injuries. On Tuesday the Servia made only 262 miles.

Relatives or Personal Friends Exempt.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 9.—John McLean operates a mill in Saginaw. William G. Wilson asked him for work for Richard Tigeland of Toronto. McLean promised him $2 per day, and Tigeland took the job. Action was begun against McLean for violation of the alien labor law. Judge Brown of the United States court to-day found no cause of action against him. Wilson, he said, did the importing and persons who secure employment for relatives or personal friends are exempt from the law.

Thirteen Lives Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 9.—The Norwegian bark [illegible] was wrecked at Codroy on Sunday [illegible]. Thirteen lives [illegible], two of the crew being saved.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 13

McKINLEY MISSES HIS MARK.

The *Globe* has done service to the public to this extent at least in its interviews with manufacturers and others on the trade question, namely that it has called forth from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, the statement that Mr. McKinley's tariff bill missed its mark in so far as the export of sheep and lambs from Canada to the United States is concerned. Mr. Dryden spoke as follows to a *Globe* reporter:

"In respect of sheep as of other things, the McKinley tariff was intended to protect the American producer, but the duties on sheep have been so clumsily arranged that in important respects the very opposite effect is produced. For instance, the effect upon Canadian farmers and breeders will be on the whole beneficial in the case of mutton sheep. You will see how this is when I say that formerly the duty on sheep was 20 per cent. ad valorem, while now it is specific, $1.50 per head on sheep one year old or more and 75c per head if under one year. In the case of sheep worth $8 or over the present duty is actually less than it was before, while in the case of really valuable animals it becomes merely nominal. In the same way, on a lamb worth say $6, a duty of $1.20 was formerly collected, now the duty is only 75c. The effect of this will naturally be to encourage our farmers to grow a better class of stock and, doing so, the business of exporting to the United States ought to grow to much larger than its present proportions. That is not wholly a benefit to us, for it will tend to keep the poorest stuff for our own market. Another point is this: Formerly sheep for breeding purposes were admitted free on the affidavit of the breeder or seller that they were for breeding purposes. Under the McKinley tariff it is provided that to import a breeding animal free there must be a certificate showing that the animal is registered in some recognized stock book, and the affidavit of the breeder or seller that the animal to be imported free is the individual animal referred to in the certificate. As a matter of fact, in one case to my own knowledge, the customs officer refused to recognise the certificates. This is one of the difficulties—each customs officer carries out the law according to his own ideas, and the Breeders' Association in the United States has been trying to induce the customs department to send out such instructions as will cause the law to be carried out in the same way at all the different ports. However, this is the point I want to make: In England they do not usually register individual sheep, but flocks. Consequently no sheep can be imported free of duty from England. The consequence will be that Canadian dealers will import the animals, register them here, and then send them over. That will be the case until the English system of registration is changed, and it may be worth while to change it very soon. The people who drafted the McKinley Bill made careful provision with a view to excluding inferior animals for breeding purposes. But the effect of the measure will be the very opposite. If I want to send a sheep over to be used for breeding purposes, even if it is not a very valuable one, I can easily afford to pay the $1.50 duty upon it, then it goes through the customs without any bother about certificate or affidavit.

"Our farmers suffer loss in the sale of lambs through their own neglect to comply with the conditions of the market. In many cases they do not castrate the lambs before selling them. The result is that the drover must take a lower price for them than otherwise he could get. I received a letter not long ago from a Buffalo buyer, complaining that several car loads of lambs were left unbought because this necessary condition had not been complied with, yet he had an order for 1,200 lambs which he could not fill. The drover going back to the farmers will tell them that he had to take a low price, but probably will not explain the reason. [And Mr. Dryden's Grit friends will say that it was the McKinley Bill induced by the N.P.—ED. INT.] The result will be that the farmers will be expected to and actually will take a lower price for the lambs than they might get by sending them to the market in the condition demanded by the buyers."

ONCE MORE REFUTED.

It is a cheering thing to every true Canadian that our country rises superior to every attack made upon her and practically demonstrates the falsity of every lugubrious prophecy of the Grit pessimists. It was so as to the Pacific Railway, as to the feasibility of exporting eggs to England, as to the export of horses, sheep and cattle to the United Sttaes under the McKinley tariff, and as to the capability of producing barley for the English brewers.

It has long been a favorite assertion of the Grits that the tillers of the soil in the North-west—"cursed," as they said, "with an arctic climate"—were at a great disadvantage as compared with their neighbors of Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Our people, they dolorously declared, were rapidly approaching ruin because they were shut out of that great market of sixty millions,—their "natural market,"—because they lacked the "cheaper goods" of the United States (farming implements included); because they were compelled to obtain food and material for clothing from the provinces to the east *via* Winnipeg rather than from New York, *via* St. Paul and Minneapolis; because, in a word, of that awful NP. The delineation of the woes of the settlers was, indeed, so complete that, to the believer in the truth of Grit "agony" scribblers, it must have appeared strange that any person could continue to live in such a wretched, oppressed, frozen-out territory, and that there was not a migration by wholesale of its inhabitants across the border to the paradisaical land shadowed by the starry flag of Uncle Sam.

But it happens, most unfortunately for the reputation of the Grit painters of pictures drawn from the imagination, that the migration has been in the other direction. Abandoning the market of sixty millions, the cheap goods, etc., etc., the people who have been enjoying those blessings are pouring into British territory by hundreds, and—foolish and ignorant persons, as the aforesaid Grit artists must consider them—glad to get a chance of encountering the terrors of the NP.

To give the reader an idea of the extent of this movement we present the following extracts from the Winnipeg *Tribune*—organ of the Grit Provincial Government of Manitoba—all of which were culled from a single issue of that journal, namely that for November 27th:

A gentleman from Dakota says farmers in that state who desire to move northward into Manitoba, are discouraged when told they have to leave their cattle in quarantine at the boundary for thirty days. They cannot afford to sacrifice their live stock.

* * *

A party of Canadians, who have been residing in South Dakota for some time, arrived in the city a few days ago, and left this morning for Yorkton, on the M. & N. W. R. They have come into Manitoba to select land for a number that will settle here in the spring.

* * *

Three gentlemen from Hamilton, South Dakota, have been in the city since Monday and to-day left for the West. Their expenses here are paid by the Dominion Government, and their mission is to pick out sufficient good farm land on which to locate three hundred Dakota families, whose names are in their possession, and who will remove to Manitoba early in the spring. The gentlemen have been in consultation with a number of citizens and say that the influx to Manitoba from the south of Dakota will exceed all expectations.

A recent letter from Bottineau, North Dakota, says:

"There never was a better class of men for pioneers than are here. They have worked like beavers and made this country like a garden, but drought and frost have done their work, and though most of them were well fixed five years ago, they are mostly poor now; but still they will have enough to start with. There will be twelve or fourteen families leave in a few days again, and if the report continues favorable as heretofore, there will, I think, be over 150 families move from this county alone, and that is only a beginning."

It is matter for wonder that the Grit "misery mongers" and augurs of evil do not gain wisdom from experience and cease their attempts to injure the country in which they live. Perhaps, however, it is as well that they do not, as they thereby assist most powerfully in keeping the Conservative party in office, which is a very good thing for the country.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

Theory.—The United States are under such disadvantages that while they remain so they cannot successfully compete with England in the world's market.

Practice.—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and others, as quoted by Montreal *Herald*: "The foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1890, was the largest in the history of that country since 1881; the imports amounting to $789,310,409, and the exports to $857,828,684; a grand total of $1,647,139,093."

THE REGISTRARSHIP.

It has been learned, on good authority, that Mr. N. Vermilyea, who failed to win East Hastings for his party, having been beaten at the polls and in court, and who also failed to win a constituency for his party by sawing off his groundless protest in East Hastings against a genuine protest in South Norfolk, is pushing his claims for the Registrarship. In this pursuit he will not be any more successful than in his projected entrance upon a career in the political world. He is now without influence—a mere "back number." Mr. Mowat will give him a polite refusal.

McKINLEY BENEFITS BELLEVILLE.

A few weeks ago, just before the passage of the McKinley bill, an American firm purchased in this district a large quantity of apples, which they proposed to export to the United States and there evaporate. Before the fruit could be shipped the bill passed, and as it imposed a duty of 25 cents per bushel on apples, the purchasers found that they could not export their purchase. So they brought their machinery hither, evaporated their apples, and, through Mr. John T. Warrington, found a profitable market for them in England. Thus Belleville has derived a direct advantage from the McKinley bill.

HOT CONTESTS.

Two of the hottest political contests ever waged in the Dominion are now being carried on in Napierville, Quebec, and South Victoria, the seats in the Commons for which constituencies became vacant some months ago. In both counties many able men on both sides of politics have addressed the people, so that the electors cannot fail to be fully informed as to the issues presented to them for decision. So fierce and persistent, indeed, has been the attack of the Grits upon Victoria that it is evident that they have determined to fully test, by the vote in that constituency, the opinion of the farmers of Ontario with regard to the speculative project which they are pleased to term their policy. Cartwright, Charlton, and a host of other lesser lights have held meetings in the riding, and others of them will "stump" it up to the day of election.

The field is certainly as fair a one as they could desire. The parties are so evenly divided that in the last three elections the Conservative majorities were as follows:

1882.	J. R. Dundas, C	1,577
	W. Needler, L	1,517
	Majority	60
1887	A. Hudspeth, C	1,914
	W. Lownsborough, L	1,867
	Majority	47

On Mr. Hudspeth resigning his seat on account of an informality in his nomination another election was held, which resulted:

A. Hudspeth, C	1,927
W. Needler, L	1,873
Majority	54

Mr. Lownsborough, who is again the Grit candidate, has not, it is believed so strong an opponent as he ran against in 1887, so that, if the "policy" of which he is the exponent is more popular than that which he represented four years ago, his party have good grounds for hoping for his success.

As to Napierville, it has for many years been strongly Grit—so strongly that in 1887 it gave a majority of 221 against the gentleman who is now the Conservative candidate. And yet, we are assured that the Conservatives have good prospects of winning the seat next week.

If the Grits are beaten in Napierville and Victoria they may as well hang up their "policy."

How He Came to Marry.

The romance of the life of the fur dealer, the late John Ruszits, is interesting, says *The Cloak, Suit and Ladies' Wear Review*. Some thirty years ago while abroad on a business trip, he visited a friend in Stockholm, Sweden. While in conversation with his friend in the latter's parlor he heard music in the next room. The pianist was a young lady from Bremen, who was visiting there. Mr. Ruszits turned to his friend and said: "If I should ever marry, I would like to marry a woman like that." The gentleman went to the door and called the young lady in. "What do you think Mr. Ruszits just said?" he enquired. Of course the lady didn't know. Mr. Ruszits struck in and said, "Well, I am not afraid to repeat it," and he proceeded to do so. The lady looked at him thoughtfully for a moment or two, and then said: "Well, I will accept." Thus his marriage came about.

He Understands.

There are some things that the average farmer can comprehend. He can comprehend the fact that before the N. P., when he had occasion to buy a self binder he had to plank down at least $300 for it, the money coming from wheat sold for about eighty cents a bushel. Now he can purchase a better machine for half the money, while his wheat is worth quite as much or more than it was then. He can also comprehend that in the good old days of a tariff for revenue only he had to pay about $75 for a farm waggon, while now a better waggon can be had for less than half the money. He can now, under Protection, buy a suit of clothes for $12 that would have cost him $20 before Protection. In the good old days he had to pay from eight to ten cents a pound for common fence nails that can now be had for three or four cents. Our farmers are well fed, well clothed, live in comfortable houses and many of them are laying up money.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

—The Government has officially declared cholera extinct through Spain. Stringent orders have been given to the mayors of all cities and towns to take great precautions against any reappearance of the epidemic.

Canada's "Natural" Market.

It is all very well for the Liberals to talk about the United States being our natural market; but what are we going to do if the people who control that market choose to restrict our trade with them? Sit down in despair, or do our best to push trade in other quarters? Let us not, however, unduly magnify the facts nor the difficulties of the position in which the McKinley tariff places us. Last year the total trade between Canada and the United States amounted to $93,276,404. Of this sum $34,009,316 were admitted free by the two countries, so that there was but $59,000,000 subject to duty. Of this latter amount, the goods represented by $40,000,000 are not affected by recent tariff legislation on either side of the line. The McKinley tariff aims to restrict the importation of but $16,000,000 worth of American imports from Canada on the basis of last year. So that $34,000,000 remains unaffected. In the face, therefore, of the fact that so large a sum remains as it was, we cannot see that the Liberals have any good grounds for whining about the loss of the American market, as though the door were absolutely closed against us. On the basis of last year we may expect to continue the exportation of $34,000,000 worth of goods across the line, even though the entire $16,000,000 worth struck by the McKinley tariff should be excluded.

And what about this $16,000,000 worth? Is it reasonable to expect that the higher duties will keep out all the goods to which they apply? We think not. We know the fluctuations of trade, the laws of supply and demand, will operate to secure the admission of a considerable volume of goods against which the McKinley tariff has raised an embargo. We know, for example, that the Americans are buying large quantities of Prince Edward Island potatoes simply because they have not enough to meet their own wants. The duty against potatoes was thought to be prohibitory. It is also certain that horses and lambs will go over in perhaps as large numbers as in past years, and the Americans will pay the self-imposed duties. Last week a large cargo of barley was sent across the line, and eggs have also gone. It may be taken for granted, however, that some of the duties, striking at $16,000,000 of our exports, will lead to a considerable restriction. But the point we wish to emphasize is, that at least $34,000,000 of our $42,000,000 of our exports to the United States may be regarded as safe under the new tariff, and that the Liberals unnecessarily exaggerate the case in making it appear that we have lost the American market. Here arises the question of responsibility for the loss of any part of that market. The Liberals say that the "Tories" are to blame; but they may be safely challenged to give a single quotation from the long six months' debate on the McKinley Bill to prove that the alleged attitude of Canada had anything whatever to do with the matter. Domestic interests alone influenced the promoters and supporters of the measure.—*London Free Press.*

Selection of Dairy Cows.

To those engaged in dairying the selection of the cows is one of the most important items of the business. Even where the animals are reared by the dairymen it is important that he should know the earlier indications which point in the direction of superior lacteal development, as where these are largely wanting the young animal may be disposed of for some other use.

The tokens indicating a good dairy cow are not always infallible, but they are sufficiently clear to serve as general guides in their selection. When we meet with a cow of beefy build and sluggish disposition we may take it for granted that she at least will not fill the bill as a dairy cow. A good dairy cow must possess a feminine look which is at once the opposite of masculinity. Her head and horns should not be strong, her neck should not be thick, her shoulders should not be broad, nor her brisket beefy, nor should her limbs be coarse and heavy. If these masculine characteristics are present in combination she should certainly be rejected for the dairy, and if any one of them is present she is so far less desirable as a dairy cow. She must possess a good strong healthy constitution, without which good wholesome milk will not be produced at a profit. The indications of this are a full bright eye, and movement which is the opposite of sluggishness.

We usually find associated with these indications a good chest, indicating large breathing capacity, a vigorous circulation of the blood and active digestion of the food consumed, all of which favor the production of a large return in the milk or butter product. The development of the udder should be large. It should neither hug the body, nor be over pendulous. The teats should be squarely placed or nearly so, and be neither too large or too small for comfort in milking. The udder should be elastic and yielding to the touch, and the skin and hair which cover it should be fine and pliable. There should be large development of the hind-quarters of the cow as compared with the fore-quarters. They should be broad at the hooks and tail-head. The hips, however, should be somewhat thin, and the twist should be open. The skin of the cow generally should be mellow and moveable, especially on the ribs, and should not be thick, although the opposite extreme of what is termed papery is to be avoided. The hair covering it should be plentiful, and soft and silky. The barrel should be large, relatively large, which gives plenty of room for the storage of large quantities of food. The tucked up pinched body is especially to be avoided, although an undue lowering of the underline is not desirable. A shoulder fine on the top and a neck fine and tapering from the shoulder forward are good points, as are also a long face, a broad forehead, and a wide muzzle.

It is very important that the dairy cow should possess a nervous temperament, otherwise she will convert her food into beef rather than into milk. She cannot then be a sleepy head, but is active and sprightly in her observations and movements.

The size of the milk veins and the nature of the escutcheon are looked upon as of some value by most dairymen, but others do not lay much stress upon these points. The larger and more tortuous the vein the more desirable it is considered, and the more space occupied by the escutcheon and the more curly the hair the better is the indication considered. Where a preponderance of these indications are found in one cow she is certain to render good service in the dairy.—*The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal for November.*

A Pleasant Association.

She—That was such a funny story you told me yesterday about a donkey, Mr. Griggs.

He—Do you think so?

She—Yes, indeed! After this, whenever I see a donkey it will remind me of you.

—In the Orenburg district, Eastern Russia, 30 men and a number of horses, sheep and camels were frozen to death.

—Secretary Balfour has ordered a supply of meat to be taken to Clare Island and Innisturk to relieve the distress caused by the potato failure.

—Ten thousand dollars worth of diamonds, the property of Mrs. Kirk B. Armour, have been stolen from the vault of the safe deposit company at Kansas City.

—The latest reports from Pine Ridge agency in Dakota are to the effect that the soldiers are hugging their camp fires, while the Indians stand a good chance of freezing to death.

A BIG FACTORY BURNED,

AND SEVERAL FIREMEN KILLED AT DETROIT.

The Hiawatha Manufactory Destroyed—Loss Two Hundred Thousand Dollars—Fifteen Hundred Hands Thrown Out of Employment.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the immense "Hiawatha" tobacco factory of Daniel Scotten & Co., at Fort and Campeau-streets. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and in ¾ of an hour the whole of the building facing Campeau-street was on fire. The firemen pressed close to the Fort-street wall, when it suddenly collapsed, burying several of the firemen in the ruins. These were taken out:

ROBINSON, G., pipeman of Engine No. 8, killed instantly.

COUGHLIN, PATRICK, lieutenant of No. 8 company; horribly mangled, died at hospital at 4½.

At 3½ the flames spread to the northeast section and this was speedily enveloped and was also destroyed. About 4¼ a partition wall on the third floor fell, burying several members of No. 10 company. The injured:

CULLEN, PETER, seriously injured; may die. Now in hospital.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, badly bruised.

DEMAY, JAMES, lieutenant of No. 10 company, injured by falling ladder.

The immense stock which the building contained was all consumed. There was little left but blackened walls of the once mammoth institution. The loss will exceed $200,000, insurance $100,000.

[The "Hiawatha" tobacco factory was established in 1856, and the building destroyed was erected by Daniel and Orien Scotton in 1875. The factory ranked among the largest in the United States, employing 1500 hands and using 2,000,000 lbs. of tobacco yearly.]

DIED WITH HIS BOOTS OFF.

Strange Death of a Wealthy Englishman in Simcoe County.

ALLANDALE, Dec. 3.—About noon yesterday a man named Naylor, who was boarding at Mrs. Sutherland's, was found dead in bed. The deceased was a partial stranger in these parts. He was working on the G.T.R. some time ago, but was discharged. He had been drinking hard of late. The deceased not getting up at noon, one of the household went to his room with a cup of beef tea, when he was discovered dead and in a position that indicated that he was putting on his boots before he died. He told some one that he had wealthy relatives in England and also that only a week ago $5000 was deposited in a bank in England for him, where he expected to go before Christmas.

WRECKED ON THE BAY OF FUNDY.

A Two-Masted Schooner Goes Down with all Hands.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—A fearful disaster occurred in the Bay of Fundy, off Harborville, Cornwallis, Monday, a two-top mast schooner being capsized and sinking with all hands. The vessel went down off shore and was witnessed by a large crowd. She sank 10 minutes after turning over. A large quantity of wreckage has washed ashore, but no bodies as yet. Scores of small vessels have been driven ashore at various points.

A French Brig Wrecked.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, Dec. 3.—We have been having three days of terror—storm, tempest and hurricane. Saturday came in with a violent northeaster, accompanied by snow and frost. Four vessels parted their chains and came ashore, including the French brig Deux Sœurs, laden with 6000 quintals of codfish for Bordeaux. They are a total loss, but all the crews were saved.

Immense Damage in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 3.—Many ports have been frozen in by the sudden cold snap, a month earlier than usual, and a great many vessels, produce-laden, will be icebound unless a mild spell sets in. Three lobster factories were swept away near Cape Tormentine, loss $20,000. The dykes were broken and 600 tons of hay destroyed.

STANLEY IN HIS DEFENCE.

The Full Story of the Rear Guard Told by the Explorer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Aldine Club gave a reception to Henry M. Stanley and wife this afternoon. The crush was unprecedented and the guests received the greetings extended by the wealth and fashion of Gotham.

This evening Mr. Stanley lectured at Chickering Hall. The lecture was entitled "The full story of the rear guard."

Referring to the rear guard Stanley said: "I have been accused of slandering the dead. It is worse to villify the living." He described Barttelot's conduct and declared the rear column had been destroyed by the irresolution of its officers. There was nothing to excuse the rear column continuing at Yambuy, where they saw their men stricken down by plague. He heard that Barttelot was waiting to hear of war breaking out between Russia and England, when he would return. The other officers of the rear guard, Stanley asserted, should have entered protests against Barttelot's conduct, and if they could not have ousted him from the leadership by these means they could have bound him and sent him down the river as a madman. Stanley remarked, "Was Barttelot insane? I am afraid insanity must have overtaken the surviving officers or I must be insane myself. Their docile acquiescence to Barttelot was certainly astonishing." Stanley said he did not force the unpleasant incidents of the rear column upon the public, but friends of the dead men, in trying to vindicate them, hurled all sorts of false accusations against him, and he was compelled to defend himself. Certain people had called the expedition a land-grabbing scheme. He could afford to say of such men the words whispered in prayer on Calvary: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

REPENTED AT LEISURE.

One of the Montreal Abbotts Applies for a Divorce.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—Married in a hurry, separated five minutes after marriage and both anxious to have the ceremony annulled. Such is the experience of William Abbott and Ella Wilson Abbott, two young people who got married in this city in October, 1888, and have not lived together since. Mrs. Abbott, who brings suit for annulment of the marriage, was only 15 years of age when it took place. She now claims that she did not know her mind at the time and was under the legal control of her parents. She is a member of the "Penalty" company, and is now traveling through the south and west under the stage name of Miss Wilson. Young Abbott, who is in business in Montreal, is good-looking, of genial manners and the son of a well-known Canadian politician. The husband disappeared suddenly after his marriage.

HIS LAST PIPE ON EARTH.

An Old Man Burned to Death Near Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—John Archibald, father of Christopher Archibald, landlord of the Stanley Arms Hotel, beyond the Hull city limits, wandered from the hotel to a small untenanted cottage in which he used to live. Last evening the cottage was burned and searchers among the ruins found the old man's body burnt to a cinder, lying on the remains of a mattress. He had evidently lain down on a mattress that had been left there and it is thought likely he had lit his pipe to have a smoke, and so set fire to the bed.

Dropped Dead.

SARNIA, Dec. 3.—James McKnight, section hand on the Grand Trunk, while at work yesterday complained of feeling ill and started for home. He had hardly stepped inside the house when he dropped dead. He leaves a wife and family.

AMERICAN TOUR ABANDONED.

Dillon and O'Brien Will Sail for Paris on Saturday Next.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The American tour of the Irish parliamentary delegates has been abandoned. Dillon, O'Brien, Harrington and O'Connor leave for New York at once, and the two former intend to sail Saturday for Paris. The others go to Liverpool.

PARNELL TO MARRY HER.

Rumors that the Date for His Nuptials Has Been Set.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Parnell case has given rise to such an amount of unpleasant gossip about other prominent cases that it is reported that several proposed marriages will be hastened thereby, notably that of Lord Hartington and the Duchess of Manchester, whose intimacy has long been a matter of notoriety.

Mr. Parnell, it is said, has already appointed the wedding day about six months hence for himself and Mrs. O'Shea. Those who have met the pair say that they are passionately devoted to each other, and that Mrs. O'Shea's one ambition for years has been to become Mrs. Parnell; that, while she deplores the political effect of the exposure, she is more than compensated by the prospect of union to the man of her choice.

Mrs. O'Shea is about four years older than Parnell. It is said that she had evidence amply sufficient to have defeated the suit for divorce by proving, not her own innocence, but her husband's guilt, but that she desired nothing to stand in the way of gaining Parnell for a husband.

The Clergy Oppose Parnell.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—A meeting of the Catholic hierarchy at the residence of Archbishop Walsh here to-day resolved to issue a manifesto declaring the archbishops and bishops of Ireland consider Parnell is unfit to remain leader of the Irish party. The objections to Parnell are based mainly on moral grounds, but it is also the opinion of the hierarchy that his continuance in the leadership would inevitably cause disunion in the party.

The manifesto issued by the Catholic hierarchy declares that their judgment is not given on political grounds but solely on the revelations of the divorce court, after which they are unable to regard Parnell in other light than convicted of one of the gravest offences known to religion and society, which is aggravated in his case by almost every circumstance possible to give it scandalous prominence in guilt and shame. "Surely Catholic Ireland," the manifesto continues, "so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as a leader a man wholly dishonored and unworthy of Christian confidence. Further, we cannot avoid the conviction that continuance of Mr. Parnell's leadership will disorganize and range in hostile camps those hitherto united with the force of our country confronted with the prospect of a continuance so disastrous we see nothing but inevitable defeat at a general election and as the result of Home Rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetrated, the hands of the evictor strengthened, without the shadow of a hope of being reinstated."

Salisbury on the Situation.

WATERFORD, Dec. 3.—Lord Salisbury in a speech this evening said that while he praised the moral outburst against Parnell he regretted that the breaches of the 6th and 8th commandments committed by the Irish people had hitherto been allowed to pass without blame. Healy and Sexton, after supporting their leader, had turned and rent him. The Liberal leaders, Lord Salisbury, said took no decided view regarding Parnell until they saw the effect which the revelations had on the religious portion of the community. He challenged Gladstone to give the facts concerning the Hawarden interview. A crisis, he declared, was inevitable sooner or later from the very nature of the alliance between Liberals and Home Rulers. Such a vague, dark policy would be impossible in the future.

Parnell Holds One Purse.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Edward Harrington, brother of Timothy Harrington, now in America, is Secretary of the National League. He has joined Parnell and has ordered the machinery of the League to be set in motion and is working it in the interest of Parnell. The league funds are securely locked up in the Paris bank. Not a penny can be drawn except by check signed by Parnell and indorsed by his colleagues of the League Executive, including Justin McCarthy. The control of these funds gives Parnell immense power over the Irish members, most of whom are dependent upon them for their salaries. Parnell knows how and where to apply the pressure. The question of utilizing the moneys now being collected in America has been discussed by the opponents of Parnell. It is proposed that they be used as a Parliamentary fund so long as regular supplies are withheld by the deadlock which he has created.

Withdrawing Subscriptions to the Cause.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—It is probably true that thousands of dollars in subscriptions made a few days ago have been withdrawn as the result of the Dillon-O'Brien anti-Parnell manifesto. The work of the delegates has been paralysed and will remain so until the fate of Parnell is settled. It is useless for them to make another move for the collection of money while the fight is on, and they will not do so. Should the wrangle in the Irish party in London be protracted the mission of the delegates will be effectually killed and they will all return home leaving the mission where it stands to-day.

THE BRAND OF CAIN.

Major J. A. West of Georgia, Murdered by His Brother.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 4.—One of the bloodiest tragedies in the history of the State was enacted near Brownsville, in this county, this morning. The murderer and the murdered man were brothers. The latter, Major J. A. West of Marietta, Ga., owns a large plantation, on which his younger brother, Hugh West, with his family, has resided for some years, the plantation being a partnership arrangement.

It is said a few days since Major West arrived from Georgia and went out to his plantation. No one supposed there was any trouble between the brothers till this morning, when a messenger came to Bolton, the nearest railroad point, bringing the news that Hugh West attacked his brother with a pistol, and after shooting him three times and when he had fallen to the ground and was struggling to get up shouted, "Lie still, sir," and running into the house, procured a shotgun and shot the top of his brother's head off, scattering his brains over the yard. He then coolly rode over to the residence of another brother, Dr. Sam West, and sent word to the officers that they would find him there.

It is said that the reason assigned for the killing was that his brother had defrauded him in a settlement and ordered him to vacate the premises; that it amounted to turning him and his family out of doors with nothing to live upon, and was more than he could bear.

Decapitated in a Mill.

ASHFIELD, Dec. 4.—The 5-year-old son of Hugh Pritchard was caught in the machinery while playing around his father's mill and his head completely severed.

Both Eyes Burnt Out.

CAISTOR, Dec. 4.—Michael Farrell of North Grimsby had both eyes burnt out at a threshing at Alison Shaver's, Canboro township.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Government to-day introduced in the House of Commons a supplementary estimate of £5000 for the purpose of enquiring into the situation in the western part of Ireland, arising from the failure of the potato crop, and for making preparations for relieving the distress among the inhabitants.

IRISH PRELATES SPEAK.

PARNELL IS ABANDONED BY THEM ON MERE MORAL GROUNDS.

He Cannot Be Tolerated Even as the Leader of a Section of the Irish Party.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Nationalist members of the House of Commons met again to-day to further consider the question of Parnell's leadership. All the Irish members at present in London were in attendance. Parnell occupied the chair. One of the members read the manifesto issued yesterday by the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland declaring that Ireland cannot accept as a leader a man wholly dishonored, and that the continuance of his leadership would imperil the cause of Ireland. The reading of the manifesto was greeted with cheering by Mr. Parnell's opponents.

Mr. Clancy offered his amendment, which provided that in view of the difference of opinion between Gladstone and Parnell as to the accuracy of the latter's recollection of the suggestions made to him by Gladstone at Hawarden meeting a year ago, the party whips be instructed to obtain from Gladstone, Morley and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, before any further consideration of the main question, information on the departure from the bill of 1886 made by Mr. Gladstone in his suggestions affecting the control of the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the land question.

A prolonged debate took place on the amendment.

The Dictator's Terms.

Parnell intimated that if the party took the responsibility off his shoulders and would insist upon the Liberal leaders promising to carry an acceptable Home Rule bill through the House of Commons in the face of all opposition he would retire from the leadership. He asked the meeting to accept Clancy's resolution, whereupon, he said, the alliance between the Nationalists and Liberals would be renewed.

Mr. Healy refused to submit to Parnell's stipulations. He declared they were even beyond the lines of the compromise suggested at yesterday's meeting.

Mr. Sexton declared the majority of the members were firmly determined to adhere to the main question, and would simply vote that Parnell must resign.

[illegible] this afternoon that a divi-[illegible]

The Labor World, Michael Davitt's paper, in an article headed "No Compromise," to-day admitted that Parnell, in a desperate and defiant struggle, had carried with him a large volume of popular feeling in Ireland and the United States, but said that in every other respect he has failed. He has succeeded in attaching to himself only one-third of the Irish members of the House of Commons. The triumph of patriotism over Parnellism is certain. The paper denounced the Clancy amendment as a continuance of Parnell's obstructive tactics which the majority who have taken a stand against the fallen despot should sternly reject. The temporary retirement of Parnell will not avail.

President Evans of the Liverpool Reform Club, with whom Parnell stayed the evening after his interview with Gladstone at Hawarden, says Parnell conversed freely with him regarding the purport of the interview and was evidently much impressed with Gladstone's cordiality, and still more with the thoroughness of his proposals concerning Ireland, which Parnell said went further than the proposals of any great English statesman could be expected to go, and meant a most satisfactory solution of the Irish question.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland this address was unanimously adopted and ordered to be communicated to the press for publication:

The Standing Committee has deemed it a duty to communicate by telegraph with their absent brethren of the episcopacy, and have received up to this writing the adhesion of the bishops, whose names, with their own, are signed to the following address:

"The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland to the clergy and laity of their Bishoprics.

"Very reverends, reverend fathers and fellow-countrymen:

"The Bishops of Ireland can no longer keep silent in the presence of the engrossing question which touches, not Ireland and England alone, but every spot where Irishmen have formed homes. The question is, Who in the future is to be the leader of the Irish people, or rather who is not to be their leader? Without hesitation or doubt, and in the plainest possible terms, we give it as our unanimous judgment that, whoever else is fitted to fill that highly responsible position, Mr. Parnell is decidedly not. As the pastors of a Catholic nation we do not base this, our judgment and solemn declaration, on political [illegible] solely on the [illegible] as revealed in a London [illegible] After the verdict given in court [illegible] regard Mr. Parnell in any other light [illegible] a man convicted of one of the gravest [illegible] offences known to religious society. Aggravated, as it is in his case, by almost every circumstance that could possibly attach to it so as to give it scandalous pre-eminence in guilt and shame surely Catholic Ireland, so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as its leader a man thus dishonored and wholly unworthy of Christian confidence. And further, as Irishmen who are devoted to our country and eager for its elevation, and earnestly intent on securing for it the benefits of domestic legislation, we cannot but be impressed by the conviction that a continuance of Mr. Parnell as leader of even a section of the Irish party must have the effect of disorganizing our ranks and raging in the hostile camps the hitherto united forces of our country.

"Confronted with the prospect of contingencies so disastrous we see nothing but inevitable defeat at the approaching general election, and as a result Home Rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetrated, the hands of the evictors strengthened and the tenants already evicted left without a show of hope of being even restored to their homes.

Your devoted servants in Christ.

"Michal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland; William G. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland; T. W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; John McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam; James Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; James Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Francis J. McKormick, Bishop of Galway; John McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne; William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross. Bartholomew Woodlock, Bishop of Ardah and Clonmacknoise; Thomas Alphonsus O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork; James Brown, Bishop of Ferns; John Lyster, Bishop of Achonry; Edward McGinnis, Bishop of Kilmore; Thomas McGivern, Bishop of Dromore; John O'Dogherty, Bishop of Derry; Michael Comerford, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Thomas McRedmond, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Killaloe; Nicholas Donnelly, Bishop of Canea."

RESUMED HIS OLD TRADE.

A Kingston Penitentiary Convict Shot Dead Near Denver.

KINGSTON, Dec. 3.—Detective Pinkerton of Chicago telegraphs that one of the men shot recently near Denver while robbing a safe has been positively identified as James McGuire, alias Cap Roach of Windsor, who escaped from Kingston Penitentiary with Leslie Cork, the Toronto postoffice thief and highwayman, about two months ago. McGuire was serving a 5-year sentence for indecent assault, and was wanted at various places in the United States. One of his partners, also killed, was McDermott, alias Milky McDonald, a New York burglar who broke jail in Hackensack, N.J.

In the Far West.

AWAY West in British Columbia, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is known and valued highly, as at home in Toronto. Miss Eleanor Pope, of Port Haney, B. C., says: "For sore throat, coughs, croup, bruises, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best thing I have ever used."

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely IMITATE THE ORIGINAL IN APPEARANCE AND NAME. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take any imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and $1,) by addressing [illegible] & Co. Brockville, Ont.

A Horrible Murder.

A horrible murder involving the loss of one life attracts greater attention than the thousands of deaths occurring annually from scrofula and bad blood. We want to attract attention to Burdock Blood Bitters, the proved and popular remedy for these forms of disease. It cures even old chronic obstinate cases which have defied all other treatment.

Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medical herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Dye Works, Toronto says: "For about 30 years I have doctored for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure. I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefits I have received from this medicine are such that I cannot withhold this expression of my gratitude. It acts immediately on the liver. As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

The pangs endured by the early Christian martyrs were no doubt excruciating, but not so prolonged or scarcely more dreadful than those experienced by the sufferers from inflammatory rheumatism—a disease which is easily curable at the outset with *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—a sovereign remedy for pain—a reliable curative of kidney, liver and other complaints, and a medicine of the purest as well as the most salutary kind.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep by freeing the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Ministers and Public Speakers use
SPENCER'S
Chloramine Pastilles
For Clearing and Strengthening the voice.
Cure Hoarseness and Soreness of Throat.
Price 25c per bottle.
Sample free on application to Druggists.

TO MOTHERS
PALMO-TAR SOAP
Is Indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin.
THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN.
Price 25c.

Physicians strongly recommend
Wyeth's Malt Extract,
(Liquid)
To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic.
40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is
Channing's Sarsaparilla,
It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER.
Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum.
Large Bottles, $1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
For CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs.
In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA,
D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER
For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," Tic, "Stitches," Rheumatic Pains and Chronic Rheumatism.
Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

CONSUMPTIVES HOPE

THAT PROF. KOCH'S REMEDY WILL PROVE EFFICACIOUS.

Great Faith Expressed by Some Physicians—A Rapid Cure—A Warning and a Caution—What May Really be Expected—Prof. Koch's Dictum.

Dr. Robt. Koch who, since the publication of his consumption cure statement in the Deutsche Medinizische Wochenschrift (German Medical Weekly), holds supreme sway over public interest, was born in Glausthal, Hanover, in 1844. He is the third son of 13 children, the first 9 of whom were boys. His parents are Herbert and Matilda Koch, and his father is a distinguished mining engineer and superintendent of the Hartz mountain mines for the Hanoverian Government. Even in his schoolboy days Robert gave promise of distinction, and while other boys were playing he was studying lichens and mosses under the microscope. At 17 he completed his High School course in his native town, having done double work. At 18, he entered the University of Goettinger and began a four years' study of medicine. After two years in Canada he carried off the 80 gold thaler prize for the best essay, beating even the fourth year students. In 1886 he passed his examination before the Hanover authorities and was admitted to practice, which he began at Posen. His practice has been a signal success, and he has been voted 100,000 marks by the Reischstag in recognition of his services in the cause of science. His life is devoted to study, and his history is simply a record of his progress.



PROFESSOR ROBERT KOCH.

The publication of his statement entitled; "Further Communications on the Cure of Tuberculosis and Experiments which Dr. Libbertz and Staff Surgeon Pruhl Performed Relating Thereto Under Prof Koch's Direction," has intensified the excitement in Berlin and the wide world over. From every center of Europe and America telegrams of inquiry are pouring in on Koch, Pfuhl, Cornel, Bergmann, and the other medical men who are known to be engaged in treating patients by the new method. Koch's clinique in Albrecht's strasse, the Imperial Sanitary Institute, and Reich's gesundheitsamt, where Cornel and other Kochists are at work, are swamped with letters and personal applications. Many medical men, including a number of English and American physicians, have been studying the process under Dr. Levy in the small wards of a private hospital at No. 26 Preuzlauer strasse, where Prof. Koch first achieved striking results with small means. Here, since October, eight prominent cures of consumptives have been in progress. Dr. Levy every morning shows his patients to the visiting physicians and illustrates the peculiar features of the new method as visible in individual cases. In order to meet the pressure of cases another hospital is about to be established in the Alexander platz, where the Hotel Germania is being transformed into wards, having 150 beds, for consumptives.

A STRIKINGLY RAPID CURE.

Dr. Pfuhl reports a strikingly rapid cure of lung tubercles. The patient was a man 42 years old. He had been ill for six years and his case was apparently hopeless. The first injection was made Nov. 5. The usual symptoms followed after the injection. The increase in fever and sickness were followed by a distinct change in the character of the sputum and a notable cessation of the characteristics of consumption. Dr. Pfuhl promises the patient that, though it cannot replace the parts of the lung that are gone, the remedy will insure a healthy retention of the smallest portion left.

THE IMPORTANT SECRET.

The secret of the composition of the lymph has been communicated to Profs. Bergmann, Fraentzel, Brieger, Levy, and other intimates of Prof. Koch at Berlin; also to Prof. Weigart of Frankfort. Dr. Rast, chief of the Hamburg hospital, and Prof. Nothnagel of the Vienna University.

Dr. Horwitz, city editor of The National Zeitung, which is the only newspaper in Professor Koch's confidence, said on Thursday that the scarcity of guinea pigs was the reason why no lymph was available. Over 500 of the animals are now being used to obtain a further supply of the lymph.

The lymph is prepared in an incubating stove within an air-tight space. This is hermetically sealed and sterilized and thereby rendered free from fungus. The interior of the air tight space is divided by an unglazed porcelain diaphragm into an upper and lower section. In the upper section is placed a salted meat broth in a gelatinous state containing colonies of the tuberous germ. This mass gradually liquifies and the gelatine liquid drops slowly through the porcelain plate into the lower section. The liquid then contains all the secretory products, but is free from all living or dead germs or reproductive spores and is the lymph as used.

By the injection of the lymph the tubercule germ is killed and at the same time the injection particles retain sufficient strength to detach and expel the dead germs, together with the dead tissue. The reparative process ensues and healing follows.

THE TREATMENT.

The treatment consists of an injection under the skin of a clear brownish liquid. The place for injection is between the shoulder blades. The liquid soon produces constitutional disturbance, such as nausea, shivering, rise in temperature. The first effects soon pass. If the patient is in ordinary health nothing further ensues. Dr. Koch proved the effect on himself. If the patient is suffering from scrofula a secondary action begins. It fixes upon the diseased spots and proceeds to cure them. It has not been shown to do this in a demonstrable way in consumption, because the process was hidden from observation. Dr. Koch sees the curative action with the eye of faith. He says: "Nevertheless we are justified in assuming that here, too, changes take place similar to those seen in the lupus cases." He says the remedy does not kill the tubercule bacilli, but the tuberculous tissue. Dr. Koch's statements regarding the cure of pulmonary consumption are carefully guarded, and one of his claims is that "it will in the future form an indispensable aid in diagnosis." The English medical fraternity are disposed to be hopeful, for the benefits promised are so great that responsible persons decline to scout them; but the consumption cure does not now seem so certain as the first announcement of the discovery warranted the public in believing.

DR KOOCH N THE DISCOVERY.

A New York World representative was accorded an interview with Prof. Koch the day after his statement was published. He cabled: Koch's preliminary paper causes some disappointment to the non-medical world, owing to the absolute silence maintained as to the nature of the inoculating lymph and the method of preparation. When the professor received me yesterday afternoon I made a remark to this effect. "Yes," he answered, "but you must remember festina lente is my motto, and that the daily press has forced my hand into making what I consider a premature publication. I have been absent from Berlin on a short vacation, but this fact has not interfered with the daily publication of alleged interviews and statements from me, so I have published my preliminary paper, though well aware that critics can say that my method of curing lung tuberculosis cannot claim to be definite and positively reassuring against a recurrence of the trouble; for my experiments on human beings do not date back six months. External tuberculosis, however, is definitely cured, and that terribly barbarous scraping treatment is certainly obsolete. I am personally convinced also that those of my patients whose lungs have not been seriously injured and eaten away by the devouring microbes will regain perfect health. Certainly those whose lungs are gone will not be able to live without them very long. Medical science, as yet, cannot make new lungs. I am experimenting now upon a preservative to be applied to the lungs of those once attacked and cured. Should it not prove efficacious on the reappearance of the microbe the patient will have to go through the same treatment again as soon as possible. The reason I have not revealed the ingredients and method of production is that hundreds of incapable medical men would immediately set about making and applying it, and not having the necessary knowledge and experience, would do incalculable harm. We have now completed in Berlin preparations for the reception of patients of every class of life, the poor as well as the wealthy, and patients from abroad will be received as well as natives, provided they agree to place themselves implicitly in our hands. I believe the time will come when, if consumption is not eradicated from the list of ills, it will become a rare malady, and a fatal termination will only be the result of negligence in the early stages. But individuals and governments will have to do more than they have done in seeing that the laws of health discovered by the students of hygiene are applied and enforced. If this were generally done in Germany, England, France, America, there will be in the next generation a noticeable and distinct prolongation of the average of life. The emperor has twice summoned me to him and heard reports of my experiments, and I can answer for Germany, at least, that though at present the inoculating fluid is somewhat costly it will not be beyond the reach of the poorest subjects. No, the world must not thank me. The makers of the modern microscope should be thanked. Ten years ago, with the instruments then in use, the bacillus tuberculosis was invisible. Let them keep up their good work, and there will not remain invisible a single malevolent animacule to prey upon the human frame. When there is no more fighting in the dark medical men will fight with better success."

MAGICAL RESULTS.

The first Vienna doctor who went to Berlin to study Koch's cure has already returned, and the report of his experiences is very interesting. He is Dr. Carl Hochsinger, of the Rudolph hospital, and his earnest advice to patients is at present to refrain from going to Berlin. The influx of doctors and patients is so very great that it will not be possible for Dr. Koch to hold back the composition of the remedy, which is being applied for to such a degree that it would be cruel not to place other cities in a position to make the lymph for themselves. Dr. Hochsinger was five days in Berlin, and has had every opportunity of watching the immediate effect of Koch's remedy upon tuberculous diseases. He saw injections made by Drs. Cornel, Krause, and Levy upon consumptive adult patients, cases of diseased larnx, and scrofulous or tuberculous children whose glands or bones were infected. He says it is as if

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH BOTTLE

contained some magic fluid. The immediate influence when watched by the physician's eye is indeed a miracle. The thousandth part of a cubic centimetre was injected under the skin of a child who had scrofulous glands on the neck, each as large as a man's fist. Six hours after the injection had been made the glands began to swell, the skin over them reddened, became hot, and gave pain. Still the gland did not burst nor show signs of becoming an abscess. Six hours later the swelling had abated, the glands were hard, and gave no pain. They were a third smaller than before the treatment began. The impression produced upon medical men is overpowering. That a remedy should have been found which destroys the tubercule without hurting any other part of the body, and that through the blood it should be able to approach the infected tissue, is a triumph of science.

PATIENTS WARNED FROM BERLIN.

Sufferers from tuberculosis cannot be warned too urgently against coming to Berlin at present, for the supply of Prof. Koch's medicament is quite exhausted, and some time must elapse before the preparations for its manufacture in sufficient quantities are complete. The lymph, when ready, will be supplied first to the university wards and public hospitals of Berlin, then to similar institutions throughout the empire and other countries, and finally to the more eminent physicians. It is not to be forgotten that Dr. Koch himself has hitherto declared his remedy to be efficacious only in the initial stages of consumption, but not when the disease has caused large cavities in the lungs. Even then it alleviates the disease, but two or three such cases which have been treated have ended fatally. Patients in the advanced stages of the disease must therefore be advised to stay where they are for the present, for the journey would do them more harm than good. One old lady who was hastening from Meran to Berlin died on the way.

THE FIRST ENGLISH PATIENT.

An English gentleman, who has been suffering for five years with a terrible skin tuberculosis, arrived yesterday and was immediately admitted to the clinic. He was successfully inoculated to-day by Prof. Koch. He is the first foreign patient treated.

DR. KOCH KNIGHTED.

...or William has bestowed the Grand ... Order of the Red Eagle upon

The African Pygmies.

The name of dwarfs, applied by some to these people, has been objected to as implying deformity or arrested growth, and therefore conveying a wrong impression. Neither of the kind can be said of the African pygmies, who, though of short stature, are well-shaped people of perfectly normal formation. It is true that the Hottentots and bushmen show certain strange anatomical peculiarities; but these may be said to be more or less accidental, being, in part at least, the result of special and unfavorable conditions of life.

The pygmies are nomadic in their habits and neither keep cattle nor till the ground, but live by hunting and snaring wild animals and birds, or, under the most unfavorable circumstances on wild fruits, roots and berries. Their weapons are always bows and arrows, the latter usually poisoned—the resource of the weak. They have no fixed abode; and, if they build shelter at all, only construct rude huts of branches. They have no government, nor do they form regular communities. They usually wander about like our gipsies, in hordes composed of few families each. This, however, depends on the nature of the country—in the parched deserts of the south they are not even united to this extent. Sometimes they are to a certain extent dependent on more powerful tribes, who afford them protection in return for certain services. Their notions of the Unseen, when they have any, would appear to be of the very crudest. Their language seems to be distant from others, related among themselves, and very peculiar.—Popular Science Monthly.

Drowned While Skating.

DALRYMPLE, Dec. 5.—Nelson Plews and George Fox, aged 19, were skating on Mud Lake and dropped into two holes about 14 feet apart. Plews can swim, but Fox could not. They struggled to keep up fully five minutes, breaking ice and falling back again. They both had mitts on and the mitts would slip. At last Plews managed to pull off his mitts and get one foot up and caught the heel of his skate on the ice and threw himself out. He then skated ashore and got a pole and went back to rescue his companion, but the poor fellow went down before assistance arrived.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

A POOR HOUSE BURNED AND THE INMATES ROASTED.

Fatal Wrecks on the Chicago & Alton Railway—Fifteen Men Killed in a Blasting Factory—Death in Various Forms in Canada—Several Fires.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The work-house at Newcastle-under-Lyn was destroyed by fire today. Six persons lost their lives in the burning building.

An Engineer Killed.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—The switchman at the Grand Trunk Station at Lachine this morning mistook the western express for the Lachine suburban train and switched it onto the wharf line. Before the mistake was discovered the engine of the express train had jumped the wharf into the river. The cars, with the exception of the baggage car, which is hanging half way between the top of the wharf and the water, remained on the track. Engineer Joseph Boise was killed. The escape of the passengers on the train was miraculous. There was a blinding snowstorm at the time of the accident, and to this fact is attributed the switchman's error in sending the train out on the wharf. The same cause prevented the engineer from discovering their whereabouts until too late to stop. The dead driver was a native of Scotland. He resided in this city, and leaves a wife and six children. Among the passengers were George A. Birge, Hamilton; Robert Acheson and Mrs. Acheson, Stratford; James Stoddart and Miss Stoddart, Toronto, and Mr. Leonard, Quebec.

Wreck on Chicago & Alton.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The Chicago & Alton passenger train for Kansas City leaving Chicago last night was wrecked at Jacksonville this morning at 2 o'clock. The dead:

Fred Smith, a merchant of Pekin, Ill.
Judge J. K. Riffel, Kansas City.

Judge Riffel's head was torn from his body. Of five injured, W. B. Knight of Kansas City, who was severely scalded, will probably die. The wreck occurred at the crossing of the Wabash and Chicago & Alton roads. The Chicago & Alton train was standing at the depot on the crossing when the whistle of the Wabash train was heard. The engineer started his train and had got all across but the rear sleeper, when the Wabash engine crashed into it, cutting in two and plowing its way for some rods, finally burying itself in the ground. There were eight persons in the sleeper.

Fifteen Were Killed.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 4.—A blast furnace blew up here this afternoon, burying 13 men beneath the falling masonry and metal. Eleven men were at work in the inside at the top and six at the top making repairs necessitated by a recent fatal explosion. The furnace fell without warning, and the masonry work and furnace linings were piled up in a confused heap with the dead and dying workmen. Eight bodies were recovered.

Suicide of a Hamilton Girl.

HAMILTON, Dec. 4.—Miss Maud B. Mason, daughter of G.T.R. Engineer "Teddy" Mason, who was killed in a collision near here some years ago, committed suicide in Chicago Tuesday by shooting herself in Lincoln Park. She had been suffering from nervous debility and St. Vitus' dance for several years and was despondent. Her mother resides in Hamilton, as does also her affianced lover.

An Emigrant Girl Swallows Paris Green.

OMEMEE, Dec. 4.—A young girl in the employ of William H. Rea, a farmer of Ops, committed suicide the other day by taking a dose of paris green. No cause can be assigned for the act. She came from Toronto about two months ago, and belonged to one of the homes there. She regretted the act shortly before dying. The girl lingered about 24 hours in great agony.

Accidents in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 4.—A freight train on the M. & N.W. Railway ran into a cow near Gladstone yesterday, wrecking the locomotive. Engineer Farrell was slightly injured and Firemen Turner scalded.

G. Davidson of Cartwright, who fell off his elevator Monday night, is dead.

The sudden death of E. L. Puxley, a prominent rancher of Portage, occurred last night.

$7000 Blaze at Cannington.

CANNINGTON, Dec. 4.—Fire occasioned $7000 damage here this morning. The flames originated in a frame building in Cameron-street, owned by Hugh Wilson, and spread to John Strickland's grocery, which was destroyed. The postoffice store, occupied by George Hoyle, was gutted. The postoffice, conducted by W. Talbot, was also burned.

Drowned in Sight of His Son.

CAMPBELLFORD, Dec. 4.—Joseph Revoy with his son James started to walk across Crow Lake from Blairton. When about half way across the old man broke through and sank in presence of his son, who endeavored by bringing pieces of wood, etc., to save the old man's life.

Killed by the Cars.

LINDSAY, Dec. 4.—John Fee, eldest son of James Fee of this town, conductor on the Michigan Central, has been killed at Buffalo. The remains were brought here for interment. Another son was killed in Peplow's mill, Peterboro', a few months ago.

A MYSTERY OF PARIS.

A Woman Found Gagged and Robbed in a Railway Car.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—When the train from Nice arrived at Toulon this morning the officials of the railway station made a startling discovery which created a great deal of sensation among the passengers as well as those who were waiting at the depot for the trains to carry them to their destination. On going to the compartment set apart for ladies a woman of about 33 years of age, whose name was subsequently found to be Zoe Marquet, was discovered in an apparently unconscious state lying alone in the carriage, with her mouth gagged by means of a napkin, her hands tied together with a necktie and her feet fastened by a leather strap.

Restoratives were applied and she was eventually brought to consciousness. In reply to the questions of the authorities she declared that she was absolutely unable to give any explanation as to how she came to be in such a condition. She stated she left Monte Carlo by the midnight train for Marseilles, intending to rejoin her husband, who carried on the business of an apothecary in the neighborhood of Constantine. When she entered the train she had the sum of 7000 francs in her pocket. This money is now missing. She remembered reading letters and papers until the train reached Cannes, and after that she has no recollection of anything at all, and is unable to offer any explanation as to how she became unconscious.

The police authorities have taken the matter in hand, and have opened an inquiry with a view to discovering whether hypnotism had been practised on her and robbery committed during the time she was in a state of unconsciousness.

Burned by Molten Metal.

GUELPH, Dec. 5.—Consequent upon the explosion of a ladle of molten metal in Crowe's foundry, William Bard got his right hand and side of his head severely burned, William Godfrey got the rain of fire on his body, and was badly burnt all over his shoulders and back. Thomas Duignan got a burn on his head and is at work to-day.

Laudanum and Ammonia.

PICKERING, Dec. 5.—E. Bryant, a well-known farmer north of the village who has been in ill-health and despondent, took a dose of laudanum and ammonia with suicidal intent, but will recover.

1890 "TRUTH'S" 1891

Annual Holiday Bible Competition.

NO. 21.

The Greatest List of Prizes ever offered by any publisher in the world. Free Trip to Europe, Pianos, Gold Watches, Silk Dresses, Rings, Ladies' Fine Boots, Slippers, etc.,

THE REWARDS ARRANGED IN FIFTEEN DIVISIONS INSTEAD OF THREE AS HERETOFORE.

According to the usual custom for years past, the proprietor of TRUTH now offers the Annual Bible Competition. The prizes named below are all of the best material and workmanship. The Silverware is the best full Quadruple Plate direct from those reliable manufacturers, The Toronto Silver Plate Co. The Pianos are from the best makers in Canada and the States. The Gold Watches are all first class, warranted goods, the movements being either Waltham or Elgin. The Swiss Gold Watches are of the best manufacture. The Sewing Machines are the latest improved, and have always given great satisfaction to our friends. The Silks and Cashmeres are imported direct, and of a quality unsurpassed at the value placed upon them. The Ladies' Boots and Slippers, as well as the Gentlemens' Slippers, are made by the firm of J. D. King & Co., which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The Guns and Rifles are from the Chas. Stark Co., who import and handle only reliable goods. The Gold Thimbles are of the best English manufacture in twelve carat gold. The Silver Thimbles are also of the best quality. The Free Trip to Europe will be first class by the Allan Line from Montreal, any time within six months after close of this competition on Jan. 31st, '91. The other prizes named in the list are of the best class, and can be depended on to be as represented. Nothing will be offered but thoroughly first class goo is in every respect. This can positively be relied on.

Here are the questions, both of which must be answered correctly to secure any prize. Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1. COLD. 2, FROST. Send ONE DOLLAR with your answers and TRUTH will be mailed you for four months. You can compete any number of times, sending One Dollar each time and TRUTH will be sent for four months to any address post free. Three dollars is the annual subscription price, you therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these prizes, and every subscriber acknowledges that TRUTH is extra good value for the money.

The distribution has been so arranged that if your answers are correct, no matter at what time, between now and the 31st January next, inclusive, you send in, you will be in a better position than ever before to secure one of these rewards, although the best prizes, as will be seen, go to those whose answers are received first.

FIRST REWARDS.

First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Finished **Square Piano**, by Steck & Co... $600
Second, One First-Class **Safety Bicycle**, Ball Bearings, a superior machine.... $120
Next Six Each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, Double Walled **Ice Pitcher**, $15. $90
Next Twelve Each, a Pair **Ladies Fine Dongola Kid**, Hand Sewed, Turned Soled **Boots**, any size, $6.......... $72
Next Twenty-Four, Each a Child's Extra Quadruple Silver Plated Set, **Knife, Fork and Spoon**, in Fine Satin Lined Case, $3.......... $72
Next Twenty-Five, Each a Well Bound Vol. 1889 **Chambers' Journal**, $1.50...$37.50

SECOND REWARDS.

First Two, a Morocco Bound, 119 Plates, Gilt, Volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America**, the finest work of the kind yet published, sold at $75.... $150
Next Three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine**, with all latest improvements, solid walnut case, hand polished, retailed at $70.......... $210
Next Three, Each a **Fine** Double Barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun**, top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, twist barrels, $30.......... $90
Next Six, Each a **Lady's Fine Gold Watch**, hunting case, beautifully engraved, Waltham Movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50.. $300
Next Fifteen, Each an Elegant **Breakfast Cruet**, extra quadruple plate, hand painted bottles, very neat, $4.......... $60

THIRD REWARDS.

First Six, an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service**, (4 pieces), satin finish, a beautiful set, $40.......... $240
Next Three, Each a Colts New Lightning **Magazine Rifle**, sixteen shots, a magnificent fire arm, $25.......... $75
Next Twelve, Each a Ladies' Fine White **Evening Shawl**, very pretty and serviceable, $3.......... $36
Next Four, Each a Fine **China Dinner Service**, (100 pieces,) an extra choice design, $35.......... $140
Next Thirteen, Each a Pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors**, $2.......... $26
Next Twenty-five, each a Lady's handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin**, $2.... $50

FOURTH REWARDS.

First Five, each a Gentlemen's **Hunting Case Gold Watch**, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, non-magnetic, Waltham Movement, full jewelled, pinion set, stem winder, $50.......... $250
Next Twenty-five, Each a well bound Volume **Chambers' Journal**, a most excellent work, $1.50..........$37.50
Next Thirty, Each a Handsome Quadruple Plate, fine glass, **Butter Dish**, $3.. $90
Next Twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble**, (any size), $5..... $105

FIFTH REWARDS.

First One, a **First Cabin Ticket** to **England and Return**, via Allan Line.... $150
Next Twelve, Each a Pair **Gentlemen's Slippers**, hand painted, turned soles, $3.......... $35
Next Five, each a beautifully chased full Quadruple Plate, **Satin Finish, Waiters** or **Salvers**, $10.......... $50
Next Twenty-four, each a very fine solid nickle straight line lever **Genius Watch**. This watch is well constructed and an **exact time piece**, and no way to be compared with cheap nickle watches, $6.......... $144
Next one, a French music box, plays ten airs, Harp, Harmonica and Piccolo, changes air at will, in handsome Rosewood case, with inlaid cover, size about 24 inches by 10 square, $60...... $60
Next six, each a handsome hand painted, brass finish, **Drawing Room Lamp**, $6 $36

SIXTH REWARDS.

First Five each a fine Black Corded **Silk Dress** length, $25.......... $125
Next Fifteen, each **one dozen** full **Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons**, $5.......... $75
Next Ten, each a beautifully bound **Family Bible**, with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary, and magnificently illustrated, $15.......... $150
Next Six, each a full quadruple plate **Berry Dish**, with beautifully colored and white glass bowl, a very showy, choice article, $15.......... $90
Next Twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers**, with handsome rosette trimming, $3.......... $36

SEVENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set of half doz. extra full quadruple silver plated **Table Spoons**, $5.......... $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons**, $4.50.......... $54
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Dinner Knives**, in neat case, $10.......... $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives**, in neat case, $8.......... $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons**, $5.. $60

EIGHTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies'** Open Face, **Solid**, Plain **Gold Swiss Watch**, stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30.......... $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch**, Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50.......... $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch** a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble**, $1.50.......... $75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plate Combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder**, with one dozen Tea Spoons, of same quality, $12.......... $72

NINTH REWARDS.

First, One very Fine Toned and Finished **Square Piano**, by reliable maker.... $600
Second, One First Class **Safety Bicycle**, ball bearings, a superior machine...... $110
Next six, each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, double Rolled **Ice Pitcher**, $15 $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid**, hand sewed, turned soled **Boots**, any size, $6.......... $92
Next twenty-four, each a **Child's** Extra Quadruple Silver Plated Set, **Knife, Fork and Spoon**, in fine Satin Lined Case, $3.......... $72
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume 1889 **Chambers' Journal**, $1.50..$37.50

TENTH REWARDS.

First six, each an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service**, 4 pcs., satin finish, a beautiful set, $40.......... $240
Next three, each a Colt's New Lightning **Magazine Rifle**, sixteen shots, a magnificent firearm, $25.......... $75
Next twelve, each a Ladies' Fine White Evening Shawl, very pretty and serviceable, $3.......... $36
Next four, each a Fine **China Dinner Service**, (100 pcs), an extra choice design, $35.......... $140
Next thirteen, each a pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors**, $2.......... $26
Next twenty-five, each a Ladies' Handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin**, $2.......... $50

ELEVENTH REWARDS.

First six, each a Fine Black Corded **Silk Dress** length, $25.......... $125
Next fifteen, each **One doz. Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons**, extra quality, $5.. $75
Next ten, each a Beautifully Bound **Family Bible**, with concordance, maps, Engravings, dictionary and magnificently illustrated $15.......... $150
Next six, each a Full Quadruple Plate **Berry Dish**, with beautifully colored and white cut glass bowl, a very showy, choice article $15.......... $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers**, with handsome rosette trimming, $3.......... $36

TWELFTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies'** open face, **Solid** plain **Gold Swiss Watch**, stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30.......... $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch**, Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50.......... $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch**, a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble**, $1.50.......... $ 75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plated, combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder**, with one dozen Tea Spoons, $12.......... $ 72

THIRTEENTH REWARDS.

First five, each a **Gentlemen's Hunting Case Gold Watch**, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, full jewelled, non-magnetic, pinion set, stem winder, $50.......... $250
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume **Chambers' Journal**, 1889, a most excellent book, $1 50.......... $37 50
Next thirty, each a handsome Quadruple Plate, and Fine Glass **Butter Dish**, $3, $90
Next twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble**, (any size,) $5...... $105

FOURTEENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Table Spoons**, $5.......... $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons**, $4.50.......... $54
Next Twelve, a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate, **Dinner Knives** in neat case, $10.......... $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives**, in neat case, $8.......... $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons**, $5.......... $60

FIFTEENTH REWARDS.

First one, a **Morrocco Bound, Handsomely Gilt** volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America**, the finest of the kind published, $75.......... $75
Next three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine**, with all the latest improvements, solid walnut case, hand polished, retailed at $70.......... $21
Next three, each a double barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun**, top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, best twist barrels, $30.......... $90
Next six, each a **Ladies' Fine Gold Watch Hunting Case**, beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50.......... $300
Next fifteen, each an **Elegant Breakfast Cruet**, extra Quadruple Plate, hand painted Bottles, very neat, $4.......... $60

Be prompt! don't delay! It is best always to *be as early as possible* in sending in your answers. Be sure they are right, for no corrections can be made after your answers are mailed—unless you send the correct answers and another dollar and have your subscription extended and the paper sent to some friend. From among this great list you can hardly fail to get something good, IF YOU SEND IN QUICKLY.

These competitions have been going on for the past eight years, and their fairness and reliability have never been questioned. Fully sixty thousand people have voluntarily testified to this, and to the value of the articles received. Over 175,000 persons have obtained prizes in previous competitions. Here are a few names of winners of pianos in recent competitions: Mrs. H. H. Nelles, London South, Ont.; Rosa Brighton, Berlin, Ont.; E. Worth, 56 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.; Ella Lancey, Petrolia, Ont.; Geo. Black, 41 East Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Chas. R. Hext, Brantford, Ont.; Miss Lizzie O'Reilley, 149 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Mrs. W. Metcalfe, Hawkstone; Olivia Littlehales, Sussex, Yale, N. B., as well as scores of others in all parts of Canada.

Full lists of the Prize Winners will be published in TRUTH immediately at the close of the competition, (there will be no waiting) with street and number in cities where given, and post office addresses for town, village and country, so all may see just where the prizes go.

The distribution of the prizes will be in the hands of disinterested parties, and the prizes given strictly in the order the letters arrrive at TRUTH office. Fifteen days after 31st January will be allowed for letters to reach us from distant points. Address, S. FRANK WILSON, Truth, **79 to 81 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.**

Will Tone up the Nerves,
Will Strengthen the Muscles,
Will make you Fat,

the D. & L. Emulsion.

Will give you an Appetite,
Will greatly help Consumptive People,
Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

McKINLEY :. TARIFF!

Let us take a hint from the AMERICANS and keep all the Cash we can in OUR OWN COUNTRY. You cannot do it more practically than by Insuring Your Life in

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

It is a Home Company well worthy of you support, having full GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, Economical Management and all the leading well-tried plans at Lowest Safe Rates.

J. G. DAVISON, S. ROUGHTON, } Special Agents.

S. BURROWS, General Agent, Office Front Street, Belleville.

a Cable.

THE Bermuda cable now complete, could carry no truer tidings than Burdock Blood Bitters excels all other remedies in curing diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. Known everywhere as the *perfect* blood purifier, curing even the worst cases when all else fails.

Now Free From Pain.

Mr. Frank Palmer, of Winona, Ont., says: "I have been troubled with lame back for about six months, then thought I would try Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cured me. Am now free from all pains, and recommend Yellow Oil very highly.

Mrs. Harry Pearson, Hawtrey, writes: "For about three months I was troubled with fainting spells and dizziness which was growing worse, and would attack me three or four times a day. At last my husband purchased a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, from which I derived considerable benefit. I then procured another, and before it was used my affliction was completely gone, and I have not had an attack of it since."

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says:—"I have much pleasure in recommending *Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

... suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BURDOCK
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
BLOOD
CURES
DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS.
CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE.
SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA.
HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH.
DIZZINESS. DROPSY.
RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES.
BITTERS

EYE, EAR & THROAT
DR. RYERSON
L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. E., Lecturer on the Eye, Ear and Throat, Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and Surgeon to the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary.
60 College Ave., Toronto.

DRUNKENNESS
LIQUOR HABIT.
IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE
DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. IT NEVER FAILS. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St. Cincinnati, O.

FARM TO RENT.

THE south part of school farm, Front of Sidney, consisting of 164 acres, for a term of five years. Possession given immediately. Apply to C. W. TAYLOR, Bayside, P. O.

Bayside Sept. 22, 1890. w41tf

ATTENTION, YOUNG PEOPLE

There are doubtless hundreds of young people in Belleville who are desirous of improving their Handwriting, and their knowledge of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Spelling, Grammar, Reading, etc.

Why then should these young men not avail themselves of the grand facilities afforded at the

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE NIGHT SCHOOL

WE GIVE INDIVIDUAL .:. INSTRUCTION

to all who prefer it to going into the classes. Backward students receive individual instruction at their desks. Students may take any or all of the subjects taught.

Remember the nights,—Tuesday and Thursday, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
Opposite Bank of Montreal.

An old and estimable friend that our fathers and mothers have tested and never found to fail:

Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery		$1 50	Bo
"	" Rheumatic Resolvent	1 50	"
"	" Liniment	50	"
"	" Salt Rheum Ointment	50	"
"	" Healing "	50	"
"	" Scrofula "	1 00	"

Probably no medicines have ever held so high a place during so many years as the above remedies, which are still largely sold for DISEASES of the SKIN and BLOOD.

Sold by all druggists at above prices.

L. W. Yeomans & Co,
Agents for Dominion of Canada.

ERRORS OF YOUTH, Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses and Premature Decay, promptly and permanently cured by SPERMOZONE. Does not interfere with diet or usual occupation and fully restores lost vigor and insures perfect manhood. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists. Sole Proprietor, H. SCHOFIELD, Schofield's Drug Store, Elm Street, Toronto.

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries... ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Reduction in Cabin and Intermediate Fares

—ALLAN LINE—



1890. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 189

PORTLAND, HALIFAX, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

Fr. Liverpool.	Steamer.	Fr. Port'ld	Fr. Hal'x
6 Nov.	Circassian	27 Nov.	29 Nov
20 "	Sardinian	11 Dec.	13 Dec.
4 Dec.	Parisian	25 "	27 "

And fortnightly thereafter.

RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE.

Cabin—to Liverpool and Derry—$40, $50 and $60. Return (via Halifax and Portland), $80, $90 and $110.

Intermediate—Liverpool, Derry, Glasgow $25. Return $55.

Steerage—To or from Liverpool, Derry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London $20.

Passengers embarking at Portland, can leave Belleville by Wednesday noon train, and those embarking at Halifax can leave by the Thursday noon train.

For tickets and all information apply to

U. E. THOMPSON, General Ticket Agent, Bridge St. Belleville.

MINAKER'S.

CUT THIS OUT!

Minaker's List for Presents Enumerated for the People.

Suit of clothes, boys 4 to 16 years, sizes 22 to 36.
Suits of underwear—boy's, No. 0 to 6, in Scotch and Canadian.
Overcoats, boy's size, 23 to 36.
Pants at $1.
Gloves and mitts in kid and wool.
Nutria wedge cap, $3.
Real fur cap, $1.

FOR MEN.

Collars in English and colonial.
Cuffs, links.
Ties—Windsors, four-in-hand, knot ties, bow ties.
Gloves—white, black, and colored, napa buck mitts at $1.
Handkerchiefs — silk — in white and black.
A most beautiful assortment of colored Bolter silk hdkfs for ladies.
Dress shirts, court shirts, night shirts—cotton and flannel.
Braces—fancy silk.
Corset brace will be used greatly.
Imported underwear, $2.25 suit.
Natural wool—extra—$5 to $6.
Regular $4 suit for $3.
Shetland wool $3 suit for $2.
Christmas ties and handkerchiefs—special

Geo. P. Minaker.
Anglo-American block

Bank of Montreal

Capital..........$12,000,000
Rest............. 6,000,000

A Savings Department has been opened in connection with this Branch.

INTEREST ALLOWED —AT— CURRENT RATES.
R. RICHARDSON, Manager Belleville Branch.

Family Grocer & Poultry Dealer.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Bacon, Boneless Hams

FLOUR, CORN MEAL and all kinds of GRAIN.

JOHN GILBERT,
Cor. Front and Hotel Streets

BANKING OFFICE —OF— U. E. THOMPSON
BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE, ON.
American Currency and Drafts Bought and Sold.
Deposits received, subject to withdrawal and notice and interest allowed

HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

CAPITAL $250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm or City property, at lowest current rates.

Payments can be made to fall due at any season of the year to suit borrowers. No delay in obtaining the money beyond the time necessarily employed in the investigation of titles.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

FOUR PER CENT interest allowed on Deposits. No notice required of withdrawal.

OFFICE—Robertson's Block, east side of Front street.

Straight loans at 7 per cent. No fines. No commissions.

J. F. C. PHILLIPS, Manager.

2d&wly

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 11

HE ADVISES AGAINST IT.

A former resident of this County, who has for several years been encaged in farming near Rochester, and who is at present visiting relatives in Sidney, says that reciprocity would be a bad thing for Canadian stock raisers, as the butchers would be supplied with dressed beef, lambs, and pork from Chicago. Some years ago, he says, he and others in his neighborhood used to employ men in looking after cattle which were being fed for the butchers. Now they do not raise stock for the local market, which is supplied from Chicago. Better by far for Canada, so far at least as live stock is concerned, to retain her tariff and her quarantine restrictions against the United States, and ship to the English market, in which we have an enormous advantage.

THE FEES SYSTEM.

The Woodstock *Standard*—an independent Reform journal—makes the following remarks, which form a good suggestion for the County Council of this County: "The County Council is now in session, and as this is probably the last opportunity they will have of expressing an opinion on the fees system before the meeting of the Legislature, it would be well for them to give their views in the form of a memorial. The Council must by this time be pretty well informed as to the evils of the system through their own experience and what they have read in the public press, and they should not delay action in the matter. All County officers should be under the control of the County Council and should be paid by salary, the fees going into the treasury the same as County rates. No sinecures with excessive revenues should be tolerated. If the fees are excessive they should be reduced to a figure that would barely cover the expenses of the office.

RE-ECHOED IN VANCOUVER.

The daily *Telegram* of Vancouver, B.C., in its issue of Nov. 26th, reproduces Senator Flint's latest contribution to these columns on the McKinley bill, and remarks:

It is not often that Canada now hears the voice of the men of 1812. There were heroes those days in Canada, and in England too. When we read of their glorious achievements what British or Canadian heart, unless filled with the poison of Radicalism, fails to thrill! In Hon. Billa Flint we have a worthy survivor of a heroic epoch. His words have the true ring in them. They are deserving of the respectful attention of all true Canadians. They breathe the spirit of the men who at Queenston heights and Lundy's Lane repulsed the invaders of Canada; they are worthy a contemporary of the heroes who at Waterloo confronted and defeated a mightier foe. There is no spirit of surrender in them. They are firm words and wise as they are firm. So long as the spirit of the writer animates Canadians, so long they will be free and great, and need fear no foe, either foreign or domestic. We would that a similar spirit animated every Canadian: then there would be no cringing to foreign dictation, no whining that Canada will be ruined because our neighbors are churlish no selling of Canada's birthright of nationality and independence and future greatness, in union with England, for a mess of Yankee pottage; no pl ting with the enemies of the empire, and no surrender to them. And no surrender there shall be, for the spirit of the men of 1812 still animates the great majority of their descendants, and like their fathers they will be true to Canada and to the empire. They will treat with scorn those who would betray either.

A SINK OF CORRUPTION.

The attempt of Mr. Nathaniel Vermilyea to win for him by force the seat in the Legislature for South Norfolk, by "waving off" his groundless protest against the return of Mr. Hudson for East Hastings, with the returned Wm. Charlton for Norfolk, has ended as abortively as did his attempt to defeat Mr. Hudson at the polls and in the election court. Thanks to the firmness of the member for the East Riding, the seat which he so gallantly won has been retained by him, whilst South Norfolk has been left to the Grits, who only won it by systematized corruption, as to which the *Empire* remarks: Mr. William Charlton, who was returned as representative for South Norfolk in the Ontario Legislature, has "thrown up the sponge," thus admitting that he did not represent the free electors but the money which was so profusely lavished throughout the riding by the Grit electioneerers. He certainly was prudent in taking this step, thus checking any further revelations in court. Enough, however, has been disclosed to show organized bribery on a gigantic scale, carried out as unblushingly as if votes were a legitimate commodity for purchase. There was not one only, but there were many, operators among the Grit electioneerers—not a few, but many voters approached, even without counting those who were induced to absent themselves from the court. There seems to have been a regular market price for votes, five dollars being the established figure, though one haggler succeeded in securing an extra dollar. The money was stowed in old stoves, given for butter to people who had not any, or for lumber to men who had not a plank for sale—these, and other dodges of this kind, being varied by straight-forward payments. Not a scrupie seems to have troubled the prominent local Grits thus operating, their only care apparently being to render difficult the technical proof of agency, while this systematic corruption was being conducted to advance the Grit cause and to seat the Grit candidate. When the court had to be faced, the inducements offered were still more lavish, the object getting out of the way to avoid the judges and defeat justice being apparently $30.

Such is this new page in the record of Grit purity. By this barefaced bribery and corruption an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, was made to foist upon the electors this scion of the immaculate Charlton family as if he were their chosen representative. Another is thus added to the long list of cases of Grit corruption by wholesale proved in the courts. This is the kind of "popular support" upon which a Grit administration relies for its political existance. Detection has followed the offence in this instance, but how many supporters of Mr. Mowat returned to the Legislature by similar means have escaped undetected no man can tell. The official election fund collected by instalments from provincial officers and license holders, was not formed for nothing, but was probably used less recklessly in other constituencies than in South Norfolk.

Once more we have proved in court that the hypocritical profession of purity advanced by the Grits is a mere veneer for the grossest corruption.

—The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Hamilton on December 16, 17 and 18.

—The cold is so intense at Quebec that an ice bridge has formed across the St. Lawrence river. This is the earliest period for the ice to form on the river within the memory of the oldest river man.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE,—No. 1.

We reprint the following from Saturday's issue in corrected form:

Theory.—The United States are under such disadvantages that while they remain so they cannot successfully compete with England in the world's market.—*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone and others, as quoted by the Montreal Herald.*

Practice.—"The foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, was the largest in the history of that country since 1881; the imports amounting to $789,310,409, and the exports to $857,328,684; a grand total of $1,647,139,093."—*Montreal Herald, Dec. 3, 1890.*

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

No Registrar yet. Not even a Bursar.

Wiman's crocodile tears over the Canadian hen ultimately had the effect of securing the egg duty.—*Berlin News.*

The increase of over ten millions in our foreign trade during the last fiscal year is very gratifying, in view of the fact that for six years previous it had practically been at a standstill. —*Montreal Herald.*

Then it cannot have been the N.P. which prevented our foreign trade from expanding, as the *Herald* has charged; for the tariff has twice been increased within the past six years, and yet there was, as the *Herald* admits, a "gratifying" increase during the past fiscal year.

The Morrisburg *Courier* remarks: "We do not of course assert that all commercial unionists are annexationists; many advocate it thoughtlessly, believing it will advance their pecuniary interests. Many more in the hope of securing a party triumph without any intention of proceeding to the final surrender; but all who are familiar with public opinion in the United States, and all who are entitled to rank among the broadest and ablest of our public men know that it can be obtained only by yielding to the American Congress the right to control our fiscal legislation. They know also that this right once given up can never be resumed; for along with it goes the control of the national purse, as well as all claim on further assistance from the Mother Country and we at once become, if not annexed, subject to the people of the United States, and that in a very different sense from our present subjection to Great Britain. As Colonists we owe fealty to the Crown but none to the Imperial Parliament, which has no control over matters affecting Canada; but commercially united with our neighbors we could not remove an impost from a yard of cloth or flannel, or sugar, nor levy a duty on a gallon of whiskey without the consent of the American Congress. This is what commercial union means."

It begins to look as if the Parnellite and anti-Parnellite factions in the Irish Nationalist party may shortly repeat the performance of the Kilkenny cats.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

A standing charge, remarks the Moncton *Times*, against the Conservative party is that the tariff policy of the government has been hostile to the United States, hence the McKinley bill. But occasionally the charge is varied, as the following from the Ottawa *Free Press* will show:

"Great Britain is the only country in the world that admits Canadian products free of duty. She is also the only country that buys more from Canada than Canada buys from her. Yet our Tory rulers show their gratitude and their "loyalty" by imposing an average rate of twenty-two per cent. customs duty on British goods, compared with an average rate of thirteen per cent. upon imports from the United States."

The *Free Press* may be all right in its statement of the percentages, but it is not honest. There is no discrimination against Great Britain in the customs laws of Canada.

The higher percentage of duty on British imports arises from the fact that our purchases from the mother country are mainly manufactured goods, while our imports from the United States consist largely of raw cotton and hides, which are entered free, and provisions, on which the percentage of duty is kept lower than it should be, possibly to please Grit organs like the Ottawa *Free Press*.

And if our esteemed Ottawa contemporary would con the trade returns he will soon learn that the higher percentage of duty on British imports is not by any means a new thing. In fact, a greater disproportion existed under the tariff prepared by the Grits themselves when in power, for in 1878 we find that 37 millions of British imports paid in duties 6½ millions of dollars, while 48 millions of United States imports paid in duties only 4¼ millions of dollars. In other words, while the rate of duty under the present tariffs is about 50 per cent. higher on British than on American imports, taken as a whole, the rate was nearly 100 per cent. higher under the tariff prepared by the Grit Government of 1874 78. Perhaps the *Free Press* will explain where the discrimination comes in. The changes since 1878 have been in favor of British goods.

THE BEAUTY OF FREE TRADE.

Taxation per head of the population in Great Britain under free trade and in Canada under protection is as follows:

Great Britain	$9 93
Canada	5 88

THEORY VS. PRACTICE,—No. 2.

Theory.—Within fifteen years all the civilized nations of the world will have adopted free trade.—*Richard Cobden about 1845.*

Practice.—The McKinley bill in the United States, the general increase of protective duties in France, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and their adoption by Switzerland.—*Newspapers generally, 1890.*

Put Me in My Little Bed.

I am dizzy, dizzy;
And I want to go to bed.
I've no appetite to eat,
And a headache in my head.

In other words, I am suffering from a billious attack, but Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will bring me around all right by to-morrow. They often cure headache in an hour. I have found them the best cathartic pill in existance. They produce no nausea or griping, but do their work thoroughly. They are convenie nt to carry in the vest-pocket, and pleasant to take. In vials; 25 cents.

Milk for Calves

A Canadian dairyman practises a novel method of securing warm palatable milk for his calves. The milk from each cow is divided into two portions, the first being put into a vessel for the calves, and the last drawn is taken to the dairy. It has been found that the last drawn, as it would really be presumed, contains from two-thirds to three fourths of the cream. The calves are reported to thrive well under this system, as the milk is given to them warm from the cow. Further, they are reared at a slight cost, as the quantity of cream the milk contains is but small; and in addition, there is a saving of time and trouble that otherwise would have to be taken to prepare the skim milk for the calves.—*The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal for December.*

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, feet, &c., saving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

HILLIER

The Value of Turkeys Increased by the McKinley Bill—Personals—Preparing for Christmas.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

HILLIER, Dec. 6th.

Mrs. Charlotte Young, of Trenton, is visiting friends and relatives around here.

Miss Emma Highland, who has been spending the summer visiting relatives at Prince Edward Island, arrived at her sister's (Mrs. Levi Palmer) here a few days ago.

Miss Lydia Smith, who has been ill for a time, is again able to be around.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leavens, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hubbs, were visiting friends at Smithfield on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Franklin Jones returned home on Saturday from Toronto, after spending a few days in that city.

Mr. Kirk, from the States, was in this vicinity last week and purchased a fine lot of turkeys at 10cts. a lb. Last year the most that was paid per pound for turkeys here was 9cts.

Our village is still improving. Mr. James Gerow has been putting up an addition to his building.

The school children of the Methodist Sunday school are busily engaged practising for their Christmas entertainment, which will be held on the 23rd inst., in the town hall.

The church of England are also practising for their entertainment, which will be held in the town hall on the 19th.

Mrs. William Pierson started on Saturday for Kingston to attend the funeral of her father, who was accidentally killed.

Mrs. Isaac Gerow, of Smithfield, is visiting numerous friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Winnie Stapleton, who is attending school at Picton, was home on Sunday.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Lands for Taxes in the City of Belleville.

TAKE NOTICE that the ADJOURNED SALE for Taxes on Lands in the City of Belleville, will be held at the City Hall in Belleville, on Tues'sy, the 16th day of December, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ROBERT TANNAHILL,
City Treasurer.

Belleville, Dec. 10, 1890. 1893td&wlt

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of Lot 1, concession 9, Huntingdon, on or about the 20th Nov'r last, one yearling heifer. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges.

WALTER MARTIN.

w1t

TEACHER WANTED

MALE OR FEMALE, for school section No. 5, Madoc, holding second or third class certificate. Protestant preferred. Duties to begin on Jan 3rd, 1891. Apply to

GEORGE SMITH,
Rimington P. O.

w1t

STRAYED SHEEP.

Strayed from Lot No. 2, in the 6th concession of Tyendinaga, about the middle of November last, six sheep (3 ewes and 3 lambs). Please send information of the above to this office or WM. HENRY POPE,
Plainfield.

w3t

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME on the premises lot 24, in the 7th concession of Sidney, a white heifer with red cheeks and red spots on sides of her neck—coming two years old. Owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

H. SMITH,
Halloway P. O.

52w3t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Sidney Town Hall Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held in the Sidney Town Hall on Tuesday, the 23rd of December, 1890, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business pertaining to the company. Meeting will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Board,

E. KETCHESON, SAM'L T. WILMOT,
52 2t Secretary. President.

FARM TO LET.

THE 50-acre farm known as the "Peter Post Farm," being the north part of lot 23, in the 1st concession of Thurlow. Bell's Creek runs across the north end of it. The land is in good state of cultivation, and is very conveniently situated to Belleville market. All necessary buildings on place. For particulars apply to the owner, Mrs. M. J. Hutchings, or to

FRANCIS S. WALLBRIDGE,
22w3t Barrister, &c., Belleville.

BELLEVILLE
CRYSTAL .·. HALL!

25 more new dinner sets opened last week—the prettiest and cheapest yet.

See the new "Daisy" pattern done in hard kiln enamel finish and will wear like iron.

It's only in a china store where they know something about what they are handling that you can get such goods.

We'll take the cake for Xmas goods this season sure.

W. J. REID & CO.

WANTED.

MEN to cut three thousand (3000) cords of wood. Apply to Geo. Easterbrook, Tweed. 159d&wtf

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the East Hastings Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the Factory on Friday, the 5th day of December, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., for reorganization and the transaction of general business.

All stockholders are requested to attend.

W. A. CHAPMAN,
51w2t President.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THREE Stores, East side of Front Street, in the City of Belleville. Apply

FRANK J. KENNEDY,
187 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Also—Farm for sale, Lot 19, 9th con. Madoc. Apply

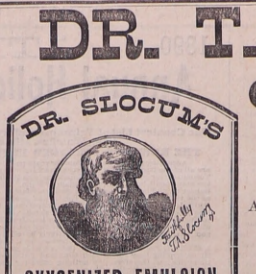
R. R. CASEMENT,
48w1f Madoc.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion

—OF—

PURE COD LIVER OIL.



OXYGENIZED EMULSION
—OF—
PURE
Cod Liver Oil
FOR
CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
AND ALL
PULMONARY DISEASES.

DIRECTIONS.

☞ SHAKE WELL. ☜

Take one tablespoonful half an hour after each meal. If the patient's digestion will not allow tablespoonful use desert-spoonful.

PRICE $1.00.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
T. A. SLOCUM,
186 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Among the merits which distinguish Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil above all other preparations are:

1st. The excellence of its method of preparation.
2nd. Its freedom from disagreeable taste and odor!
3rd. Its fitness for immediate absorption!
4th. The thoroughness in which it retains permanently its good qualities.
5th. And the fact that Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion is the only Cod Liver Oil amalgamation in the market in which the oil is not mixed with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, or some other equally injurious foreign substance, and consequently rendered worse than worthless!

All Pulmonary Disorders find Speedy Relief.
If you have any Throat Trouble.....Use it.
If you have Tightness of the Chest.....Use it.
If you have Difficulty of Breathing.....Use it.
If you have a wasting away of Flesh.....Use it.
If you have Weak Lungs.....Use it.
If you have Bronchitis.....Use it.
If you have Asthma.....Use it.
If you have Catarrh.....Use it.
If you have a Cold.....Use it.
If you have a Cough.....Use it.
If you are Feeble and Emaciated.....Use it.
If you have Consumption.....Use it.

THEY WHO USE IT---LIVE!

The approval my OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL has met with at the hands of the public is no doubt more or less due to the members of the medical profession, who have shown a preference in recommending its use in their daily practice.

☞ If your druggist has not got SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, and will not order it for you, do not take any preparation that contains Lime and Soda. In such case rather obtain of him the Pure Cod Liver Oil, which, though nauseous and repulsive to the taste, does not contain any foreign and injurious substance.

SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.00; SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Treatise and Circulars on Consumption mailed on application. Address—

T. A. SLOCUM, 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

CLEARING .·. SALE

—OF—

MILLINERY
MANTLES AND
WINTER DRY GOODS

—AT—

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON'S

Commencing Saturday, Dec. 6th, prices all reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. on all winter goods for cash.

Call and see the great value we are offering before buying.

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON,

BELLEVILLE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ADJOURNED SALE
—OF—
Lands for Taxes in the County of Hastings

TAKE NOTICE that the ADJOURNED SALE for Taxes on Lands in the County of Hastings will be held at the Court House in Belleville, on Friday, the 12th day of December, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THOS WILLS,
County Treasurer.

Shire Hall, Dec. 4th, 1890. d&wlt

FOR SALE.

A FEW shares of the Hastings Loan and Investment Society's Stock. Address P. O. BOX 595.

B. H. SWEET,

COUNTY Constable and Fishery Overseer for all the Townships in the County of Hastings north of Tudor, Lake and Grimsthorpe line. Be careful to write the initials B. H. Sweet, Post Office address Bancroft, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

I AM instructed by the proprietor to sell the Ackerman, being part of lot No. 9 in the Sixth Concession of Sidney, containing 105 acres, with good buildings. This is a good farm and will be sold cheap on easy terms.

J. A. CONSAUL,
w143mo Frankford.

ASTONISHED!



Our prices of Xmas goods astonish the people. We have fancy dry goods, and a lot of novelties, all of which are very cheap. See!

W. FLINT JONES.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Glen Cheese Factory Company will be held at the Factory on Friday, December 12th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for general business.

H. L. MULLETT,
President.

Huntingdon, Nov. 27, 1890. 61w2t

U. E. THOMPSON,
TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. Bridge St.
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.

D. GUNN,
Agent G. T. R.

Be w

To the Readers of this Paper.

DUNNET'S OLD STAND.

Opposite Haines & Lockett's. You can buy the cheapest hosiery, gloves and corsets in Canada; you can also get there the best fitting suits and overcoats made to measure of any merchant tailor store in Belleville; you can also get the cheapest men's and boys' underwear, gloves, mitts, men's neckwear, braces, hosiery, boys' suits, top shirts, cardigan jackets, and cottons, steamlooms, lace curtains, cretonnes, table covers, etc., etc.

JAMES HENNESSY.

ORCHARD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a fine orchard of standard fruit trees situated in Thomasburg, county of Hastings, containing over 400 trees of the best varieties of apples, such as Northern Spy, Russett, Snow apple, Duchess of Oldenburg, Talman Sweet, etc. Since a ready and sure market for apples has been established in England at high prices, this is a rare chance for one of moderate means to secure a neat property of pleasing appearance, and just coming to a paying condition, the trees having been planted 12 years. The soil is sandy loam and well suited for gardening, as has been proved for the last 30 years. On the property is a small stone house with a splendid cellar and a frame stable. The property is situated on a main gravel road 7 miles from the village of Tweed, where there is a through railroad connection with east, west, and south. Thomasburg is noted for good water, healthy climate and good neighborhood. For terms, etc., apply to

R. ROBINSON,
40w1f Tweed, Ont.

Greene & Sons Company,

MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS —AND— Straw Goods. 1891.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Newest Styles Selected for

SPRING TRADE 1891.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES!

☞ Agents for Woodrow's Hats.

WAREHOUSE, 517 TO 525 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

CLEARING .·. SALE.

$10,000.00
—OF—
New and Well Selected Stock
—OF—
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, ETC., ETC,
—TO BE—
SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Having decided to close out my Business, I will begin a

GRAND CLEARING SALE
—COMMENCING—
Monday, - December - 1st,

And continue until the whole of my immense stock is cleared out.

This will be a rare chance and just at the right season of the year for you to purchase your Xmas and New Year's presents at greatly reduced prices.

Our Stock is very large and principally of this season's buying, so that you may rely upon getting the newest and most fashionable Goods far below their real value.

We are now busy marking down our whole Stock, every article will be reduced and marked in plain figures. Remember date of sale, Saturday, Dec. 1st, 1890, and then come and secure bargains.

Every person invited to examine Goods and Prices.

S. A. SPANGENBERG.

DAYS IN PALESTINE.

DR. TALMAGE SPEAKS OF HIS VISIT TO DAMASCUS.

Vivid Description of Secular and Sacred History About this Famous City—The Road Called "Straight"—Conversion of Saul and the Lessons Taught There.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 7, 1890.—Dr. Talmage delivered to-day the eleventh sermon of his series on Palestine and the adjoining countries. The subject was Damascus, and the text, "As he journeyed he came near Damascus." Acts 9:3. Dr. Talmage said:

In Palestine we spent last night in a mud hovel of one story, but camels and sheep in the basement. Yet never did the most brilliant hotel on any continent seem so attractive to me as that structure. If we had been obliged to stay in tent, as we expected to do that night, we must have perished. A violent storm had opened upon us its volleys of hail, and snow, and rain, and wind, as if to let us know what the Bible means when prophet, and evangelist and Christ himself spoke of the fury of the elements. The atmospheric wrath broke upon us about one o'clock in the afternoon, and we were until night exposed to it. With hands and feet benumbed, and our bodies chilled to the bone, we made our slow way. While high up on the rocks, and the gale blowing the hardest, a signal of distress halted the party, for down in the ravines one of the horses had fallen and his rider must not be left alone amid that wilderness of scenery and horror of storm. As the night approached, the tempest thickened, and blackened and strengthened. Some of our attendants going ahead had gained permission for us to halt for the night in the mud hovel I speak of. Our first duty on arrival was the resuscitation of the exhausted of our party. My room was without a window, and an iron stove without any top, in the centre of the room, the smoke selecting my eyes in the absence of a chimney. Through an opening in the floor, Arab faces were sometimes thrust up to see how I was progressing. But the tempest ceased during the night and before it was full day we were feeling for our stirrips of our saddled horses, this being the day whose long march will bring us to that city whose name cannot be pronounced in the hearing of the intelligent or the Christian without making the blood to tingle and the nerves to thrill, and putting the best emotions of the soul into agitation Damascus!

During the day we passed Cæsarea Philippi, the northern terminus of Christ's journeyings. North of that he never went. We lunch at noon, seated on the fallen columns of one of Herod's palaces.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, coming to a hill-top, we saw on the broad plain a city, which the most famous camel-driver of all time, afterward called Mohammed, the prophet and the founder of the most stupendous system of error that has ever cursed the earth, refused to enter because he said God would allow man to enter but one paradise and he would not enter this earthly paradise lest he should be denied entrance to the heavenly. But no city that I ever saw so plays hide and seek with the traveller. The air is so clear the distant objects seem close by. You come on the top of a hill and Damascus seems only a little way off. But down you go into a valley and you see nothing for the next half hour, but barrenness and rocks regurgitated by the volcanoes of other ages. Up another hill and down again. Up again and down again. But after your patience is almost exhausted you reach the last hill-top and the city of Damascus, the oldest city under the whole heavens, and built by Noah's grandson, grows upon your vision. Every mile of the journey now becomes more solemn and suggestive and tremendous.

This is the very road, for it has been the only road for thousands of years, the road from Jerusalem to Damascus, along which a cavalcade of mounted officers went, about 1855 years ago, in the midst of them a fierce little man who made up by magnitude of hatred for Christianity for his diminutive stature, and was the leading spirit and, though suffering from chronic inflammation of the eyes, from those eyes flashed more indignation against Christ's followers than any one of the horsed procession. This little man, before his name was changed to Paul, was called Saul. So many of the mightiest natures of all ages are condensed into smallness of stature. The Frenchman who was sometimes called by his troops "Old One Hundred Thousand," was often because of his appreviated personal presence styled "Little Nap." Lord Nelson, with insignificant stature to start with, and one eye put out at Calvi and his right arm taken off at Teneriffe, proves himself at Trafalgar the mightiest hero of the English navy. The greatest of American theologians, Archibald Alexander, could stand under the elbow of many of his contemporaries. Look out for little men when they start out for some especial mission of good or evil. The thunderbolt is only a condensation of electricity.

Well, that galloping group of horsemen on the road to Damascus were halted quicker than bomb-shell or cavalry charge ever halted a regiment. The Syrian noonday, because of the clarity of the atmosphere, is the brightest of all noondays, and the noonday sun in Syria is positively terrific for brilliance. But suddenly that noon there flashed from the heavens a light which made that Syrian sun seem tame as a star in comparison. It was the face of the slain and ascended Christ, looking from the heavens, and under the dash of that overpowering light all the horses dropped with their riders, human face and horses' mane together in the dust. And then two claps of thunder followed, uttering the two words, the second word like the first: "Saul! Saul!" For three days that fallen equestrian was totally blind, for excessive light will sometimes extinguish the eyesight. And what cornea and crystalline lens could endure a brightness greater than noonday Syrian sun! I had read it a hundred times, but it never so impressed me before and probably will never so impress me again, as I took my bible from the saddle bags and read aloud to our comrades in travel: "As he journeyed, he came near Damascus, and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven, and he fell to the earth and heard a voice say unto him, 'Saul! Saul! Why persecutest thou me?' and he said, 'Who art thou, Lord?' And the Lord said, 'I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.'"

But we cannot stop longer on this road, for we shall see this unhorsed equestrian later in Damascus, towards which his horse's head is turned, and at which we must ourselves arrive before night. The evening is near at hand, and as we leave snowy Hermon behind us and approach the shadow of two hundred minarets and domes we cut through a circumference of many miles of garden, which embower the city. So luxuriant are these gardens, so opulent in colors, so luscious of fruits, so glittering with fountains, so rich with bowers and kiosks, that the Mohammedan's heaven was fashioned after what are to be seen here of bloom and fruitage. Here in Damascus at the right season are cherries, and mulberries, and apricots, and almonds, and pistachios, and pomegranates, and pears, and apples, and plums, and citrons, and all the richness of the round world's pomology. No wonder that Julian called this city "the Eye of the East," and that the poets of Syria have styled it "the lustre on the necks of doves," and historians said: "It is the golden clasp which couples the two sides of the world together."

Many travellers express disappointment with Damascus, but the trouble is they have carried on their minds from boyhood the book which dazzles so many young people—the "Arabian Nights," and they come into Damascus looking for Aladdin's lamp, and Aladdin's ring, and the genii which appeared by rubbing them. But, as I have never read the "Arabian Nights," such stuff not being allowed around our house in my boyhood, and nothing lighter in the way of reading than "Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest," and D'Aubigny's "History of the Reformation," Damascus appeared to me as sacred and secular history have presented it, and so the city was not a disappointment, but with few exceptions a surprise.

Under my window to-night in the hotel at Damascus I hear the perpetual ripple and rush of the river Abana. Ah, the secret is out! Now I know why all this flora, and fruit, and why everything is so green, and the plain one grass emerald. The river Abana! And not far off the river Pharpar, which our horses waded through to-day! Thank the rivers, or rather the God who made the rivers! Deserts to the north, deserts to the south, deserts to the east, deserts to the west, but here a paradise.

We are awakened in the morning in Damascus by the song of those who have different styles of food to sell. It is not a street cry as in London or New York, but a weird and long drawn-out solo compared with which a buzz saw is musical. It makes you inopportunely waken, and will not let you sleep again. But to those who understand the exact meaning of the song it becomes quite tolerable, for they sing:—"God is the nourisher, buy my bread;" "God is the nourisher, buy my milk;" "God is the nourisher, buy my fruit." As you look out of the window you see the Mohammedans, who are in large majority in the city, at prayer. And if it were put to vote who should be king of all the earth, fifteen thousand in that city would say Christ, but one hundred and thirty thousand would say Mohammed. Looking from the window you see on the housetops, and on the streets, Mohammedans at worship. The muezzin, or the officers of religion, who announce the time of worship, appear high up on the different minarets, or tall towers, and walk around the minaret, enclosed by a railing, and cry in a sad and mumbling way:—"God is great. I bear witness that there is no God but God. I bear bear witness that Mohammed is the apostle of God. Come to prayers! Come to salvation! God is great. There is no other but God. Prayers are better than sleep." Five times a day must the Mohammedan engage in worship. As he begins, he turns his face toward the city of Mecca, and unrolls upon the ground a rug which he always carries. With his thumbs touching the lobes of his ears, and holding his face between his hands, he cries: "God is great." Then folding his hands across his girdle, he looks down and says: "Holiness to thee, O God and praise be to thee. Great is thy name. Great is thy greatness. There is no deity but thee." Then the worshipper sits upon his heels, then he touches his nose to the rug, and then his forehead, these genuflections accompanied with the cry, "Great is God." Then raising the forefinger of his right hand toward heaven, he says: "I testify there is no deity but God, and I testify that Mohammed is the servant of God, and the messenger of God." The prayers close by the worshipper holding his hands opened upward as if to take the divine blessing and then his hands are rubbed over his face as if to convey the blessings to his entire body.

The spirit of the horrible religion which pervades the city of Damascus, along whose streets we walk and out of whose bazaars we make purchases and in whose mosques we study the wood carvings and bedizenments, was demonstrated as late as 1860 when in this city it put to death six thousand Christians in forty-eight hours and put to the torch three thousand Christian homes, and those streets we walk to-day were red with the carnage, and the shrieks and groans of the dying and dishonored men and woman made this place a hell on earth. This went on until a Mohammedan, better than his religion, Abd-el Kader by name—a great soldier, who in one war had with twenty-five thousand troops beaten sixty thousand of the enemy—now protested against this massacre, and gathered the Christains of Damascus into castles and private houses and filled his own home with the affrighted sufferers. After while the mob came to his door and demanded the "Christian dogs" whom he was sheltering. And Abd-el-Kader mounted a horse and drew his sword and with a few of his old soldiers around him, charged on the mob and cried: "Wretches! Is this the way you honor the prophet? May his curses be upon you! Shame on you! Shame! You will yet live to repent. You think you may do as you please with the Christians, but the day of retribution will come. The Franks will yet turn your mosques into churches. Not a Christian will I give up. They are my brothers. Stand back or I will give my men the order to fire." Then by the might of one great soul under God the wave of assassination rolled back. Huzzah for Abd-el-Kader! Although now we Americans and foreigners pass through the streets of Damascus unhindered, there is in many parts of the city the subdued hissing of a hatred for Christianity that if it dared would put to death every man, woman and child in Damascus who does not declare allegiance to Mohammed. But I am glad to say that a wide, hard, splendid turnpike road has within a few years been constructed from Beyrout on the shore of the Mediterranean to this city of Damascus, and if ever again that wholesale assassination is attempted, French troops and English troops would, with jingling bits and lightning hoofs, dash up the hills and down on the Damascus plain and leave the Mohammedan murderers dead on the floors of their mosques and seraglios. It is too late in the history of the world for governments to allow such things as the modern massacre at Damascus. For such murderous attacks on Christian missionaries and Christian disciples, the Gospel is not so appropriate as bullets or sabres sharp and heavy enough to cut through with one stroke from crown of head to saddle.

But I must say that this city of Damascus as I see it now is not as absorbing as the Damascus of olden times. I turn my back upon the bazaars, with rugs fascinating the merchants from Bagdad, and the Indian textile fabric of incomparable make, and the manufactured saddles and bridles gay enough for princes of the Orient to ride and pull, and baths where ablution becomes inspiration, and the homes of those bargain-makers of to-day, marbled and divaned and fountained and upholstered and mosaicked and arabesqued and colonnaded until nothing can be added, and the splendid remains of the great mosque of John, originally built with gates so heavy that it required five men to turn them, and columns of porphyry and kneeling places framed in diamond and seventy-four stained glass windows and six hundred lamps of pure gold, a single prayer offered in this mosque is said to be worth thirty thousand prayers offered in any other place. I turn my back on all these and see Damascus as it was when this narrow street, which the Bible calls Straight, was a great wide street, a New York Broadway or a Parisian Champs Elysees, a great throughfare crossing the city from gate to gate, along which tramped and rolled the pomp of all nations.

There goes Abraham, the father of all the faithful. He has in this city been purchasing a celebrated slave. There goes Ben Hadad of Bible times leading thirty-two conquered monarchs. There goes David, king, warrior, and sacred poet. There goes Tamerlane the conqueror. There goes Haroun al Rachid, once the commander of an army of ninety-five thousand Persians and Arabs. There comes a warrior on his way to the barracks, carrying that kind of a sword which the world has forgotten how to make, a Damascus blade with the interlacings of color changing at every new turn of the light, many colors coming and going and interjoining, the blade so keen it would cut in twain an object without making the lower part of the object tremble with an elasticity that could not be broken, though you brought the point of the sword clear back to the hilt, and having a watered appearance which makes the blade seem as though just dipped in a clear fountain, a triumph of cutlery which a thousand modern foundrymen and chemists have attempted in vain to imitate. On the side of this street, damasks, named after this city, figures of animals, and fruits, and landscapes here being first wrought into silk—damasks. And specimens of damaskeening, by which in this city steel and iron were first graved, and then the grooves filled with wire of gold—Damas keening. But stand back or be run over, for here are at the gates of the city laden caravans from Aleppo in one direction, and from Jerusalem in another direction, and caravans of all nations pay ag... to this supremacy. Great is Da...!

But what most stirs ... is neither chariot, nor caravan, nor bazaar, nor palace, but a blind man passing along the street, small of stature and insignificant in personal appearance. Oh, yes; we have seen him before. He was one of that cavalcade coming from Jerusalem to Damascus to kill Christians, and we saw him and his horse tumble up there on the road some distance out of the city, and he got up blind. Yes, it is Saul of Tarsus now going along this street called Straight. He is led by his friends, for he cannot see his hand before his face, unto the house of Judas; not Judas the bad, but Judas the good. In another part of this city one Ananias, not Ananias the liar, but Ananias the Caristian is told by the Lord to go to this house of Judas on Striaght street and put his hands on the blind eyes of Saul, that his sight might return. "Oh," said Ananias, "I dare not go; that Saul is a terrible fellow. He kills Christians, and he will kill me." "Go," said the Lord, and Ananias went. There sits in blindness that tremendous persecutor. He was a great nature crushed. He had started for the city of Damascus for the one purpose of assassinating Christ's followers, but since that fall from his horse he has entirely changed. Ananias steps up to the sightless man, put his right thumb on one eye and the left thumb on the other eye, and in an outburst of sympathy and love and faith says:—"Brother Saul! Brother Saul! the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, has sent me that thou mayst receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost." Instantly something like scales fell from the blind man's eyes, and he arose from that seat the mightiest evangel of all the ages, a Sir William Hamilton for metaphysical analysis, a John Milton for sublimity of thought, a Whitefield for popular eloquence, a John Howard for widespread philanthropy, but more than all of them put together inspired, thunderbolted, multipotent, apostolic. Did Judas the kind host of this blind man or Ananias, the visitor, see scales drop from the sightless eyes? I think not. But Paul knew they had fallen, and that is all that happens to any of us when we are converted. The blinding scales drop from our eyes and we see things differently.

A Christian woman, missionary among a most degraded tribe, whose religion was never to wash or improve personal appearance, was trying to persuade one of those heathen women not only of need of change of heart, but change of habits, which would result in change of appearance, but the effort failed until the missionary had placed in her own hallway a looking-glass, and when the barbaric woman, passing through the hall, saw herself in the mirror for the first time she exclaimed, "Can it be possible I look like that?" and appalled at her own appearance, she renounced her old religion, and asked to be instructed in the Christian religion. And so we feel that we are all right in our sinful and unchanged condition, until the scales fall from our eyes, and in the looking-glass of God's Word we see our selves as we really are, until Divine grace transforms us.

Truth's Special Holiday Offer.

The Old Reliable Gives a Gold Watch Every Day.

Till the 1st of January next, inclusive, the publisher of Toronto TRUTH will give every day, in connection with the Holiday Bible Competition now in progress, a Lady's or Gentleman's Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case or Open Face Watch, with excellent movement. The gold watch will be given to the sender of the first letter received by mail, each day, at TRUTH Office in the regular way, containing correct answers to the questions: Where in the Bible are the following words first found: COLD, FROST.

All persons competing must send one dollar with their answers for which TRUTH will be sent weekly for four months. This daily gold watch prize is given *in addition* to the large list of prizes, such as pianos, bicycles, silver and china tea services, shot-guns, rifles, books, gold and silver watches, and scores of other valuable articles. When you send in your dollar and get TRUTH you will see full particulars of the Annual Holiday Bible Competition, and you may get another big prize at the close of the competion in addition to the watch, if your answers are correct. Address, S. Frank Wilson, TRUTH, Toronto, Canada. Full list of the Daily Prize Winners will be given in each week's issue of TRUTH.

Butter in Ontario Politics

Butter rolls into a place among the political influences of the country.

The product of the dairy seems to have helped William Charlton into the seat in the Legislature so long filled by Major Morgan. Bad as butter is there was none of it strong enough to carry the constituency over to the Liberal side, although had it been of the tub variety Mr. Charlton might have travelled into parliament on its strength.

Judicious talk about butter helped to win South Norfolk over to the side of Oliver the Good. Ontario's Grand Old Man was not glorified in the telling conversations with doubtful voters. The quiet talks began with the weather and ended with butter. The money was paid for dairy produce, and if the grateful recipient did not keep a cow he could throw in his vote as an equivalent for the cash.

Liberalism, as it triumphed in Norfolk, was a large purchaser of butter. The ballot-box was the firkin in which its bargains were delivered and the election court judges are now at the churn.—*Toronto Telegram.*

Your wasted cheeks may have all the plumpness and bloom of health through your use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This time-honored remedy still leads the van. It improves digestion, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system. Give it a trial.

They Want "All or Nothing."

This country does not want reciprocity with Canada in this article and that. It wants all or nothing. If, as Mr. Depew proposed in his New York chamber of Commerce speech, Canada will step inside of the same tariff, the United States will welcome her with conciliation and compromise. But if Canada wishes to avoid the burdens and responsibilities of a common trade and reap only its advantages the United States will continue its present policy.—*New York Press (Republican organ.)*

Heroes Honored.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 6th inst. says: "Engineer Brownlee and Fireman Perry, the heroes of a recent railway accident, have just received their testimonials from Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Mr. Brownlee received a silver watch and Mr. Perry a locket, both being suitably engraved." Mr. Brownlee was for some years a resident of Belleville.

Only Grit Heads have Fallen.

Twice the Conservative petitioner has been successful in these provincial election contests, and not once has the Grit petitioner been successful. The bribery and corruption seem to have been all on the Grit side.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cts. 50 cts., and $1 Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

—The census enumeration in Canada will b gin on April 6th next.

—Alexander McKinnon has just died at Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, aged 114 years.

—Dr. Richard William Church, Dean of St. Paul's cathedral, London, Eng., is dead.

—Mr. T. B. Collins will again be the Conservative candidate in East Durham for the Legislature.

—Boston has a deaf and dumb barber. It is hardly necessary to state that he is doing a big business.

FOR THE GREEN ISLE.

PARNELL TAKES HIS DEPARTURE AMIDST MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

He Delivers a Short Address in Which He Promises to Place Ireland in the Position for Which God Intended Her—Not the Slightest Probability of His Retiring.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Parnell started for Dublin this evening. A large crowd of Irishmen, residents of this city, assembled at the railway station and cheered him wildly. Mr. Parnell entered a car and from a window addressed his countrymen. He said:

"I am overjoyed to see that you have honored me in such large numbers. The demonstration will help me in this fight which I have undertaken. Over 16 years ago the Irishmen of England gave me the first assistance in framing for my country the path which she has pursued from that day to this. I have never forgotten your help, never forgotten that to you exiles of Erin was due the credit of the first godspeed in the new struggle. You will have no cause to regret that you stood by me in those days; you will be with me to the end, and together we will win for our country what God determined she should get."

A number of the McCarthy wing of the Irish parliamentary party were on the same train occupying seats in the rear cars.

Mr. Parnell has been invited to visit Mitchellstown during his tour in Ireland. He has been assured that 20,000 persons will assemble there to welcome him.

The Parnellites will oppose the candidacy of Hennessy. Prior to his nomination by the anti-Parnellites Sir John sent a telegram to Parnell saying: As an Irish Catholic I cannot oppose the wishes of the Irish Catholic bishops.

Notes of the Conflict.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter regarding the crisis in the Irish Nationalist party in which he says that there appears no question affecting himself, but only an unexplained contradiction between the Parnell of 1890 and the Parnell of all former dates since the Hawarden interview.

Justin McCarthy, the anti-Parnellite leader, has expressed the hope that the division between the two sections of the Nationalist party will be gradually bridged.

The Belfast News, which has hitherto supported Parnell, now urges his retirement.

Parnell is said to be already selecting successors for those who have deserted him.

Messrs. Barry, West, Morrough and Dickson have subscribed £100 each, Mr. Chance £200, and Messrs. Maurice and Healy £50 to the new fund to be devoted to the interests of the McCarthy party.

The Daily News says: Should McCarthy in the resolution he intends to present to the House of Commons censure the Government for its prosecution of Dillon and O'Brien, every Liberal would cordially support him. It is important, says The News, to impress upon Irishmen the fact that every vote given for Parnell or his adherents is a vote given for Balfour and coercion.

The Downpatrick Branch of the Nationa League has adopted a resolution repudiating Parnell.

Bishop Woodlock has strongly pronounced against Parnell.

Mr. Parnell has nominated Barry O'Brien, the author, to oppose Sir John Pope Hennessy.

Tickets for Parnell's rotunda meeting are selling freely in Dublin.

The manifesto to the anti-Parnell section of the Nationalist party will appear to-morrow morning. It is reported Justin Huntly McCarthy will resign his seat in Parliament, and offer himself for re-election.

Archbishop Croke has written a long letter in support of the candidacy of Sir John Pope Hennessy for member of parliament for North Kilkenny.

The Healyites have decided to abstain from delivering speeches at any English meetings during the coming recess of parliament.

The Republique Francaise holds that Gladstone ought to have accepted the proposals made by Parnell's supporters, by this means saving the dignity of Parnell and preventing the disruption of the Irish party.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Which Passed Between the Envoys in America and Parnell.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Misleading versions of the cablegrams which have just passed between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien regarding negotiations for the reunion of the Irish party having been published Mr. O'Brien has given to the press the whole correspondence, as follows:

O'BRIEN TO PARNELL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—*Mr. Parnell, M. P., House of Commons, London.* [Confidential.] I shrink with horror from taking sides against you in a struggle which opens such an appalling prospect of ruin and disgrace to our cause. Throughout the unhappy business I have abstained from saying one word personally offensive to you, and have read with deepest pain and disgust some of the personal attacks made on oyu; and now before Ireland is irretrievably committed to a ruinous conflict I appeal to you as a leader I have for 10 years been proud to follow, and as a friend for whom I still feel a warm affection—can you not see some way by which, while safeguarding your own reputation, the country may be saved from the destruction which threatens it? Signed, WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

PARNELL TO O'BRIEN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—*To O'Brien, New York:* Had you wired prior to Saturday some suggestion from me might have succeeded. It is now too late for me to rescue the seceders from false position. Shall, however, be very glad to see and consult you on arrival in Europe.

(Signed) PARNELL.

Mr. O'Brien forwarded the following to-day:

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—*To Parnell, House Commons, London:* Regret to find misleading version of my confidential cablegram published in press. Your reply shows total misunderstanding of my message, which was prompted by regard for your past services and by still existing personal affection, and sent with the knowledge of my colleagues here in the earnest hope that you might in consonance with the will of the majority of the party, whose election of chairman we have endorsed, find a way by which the country might be saved from a ruinous conflict. The tone of your reply leaves little ground for hope, but having regard to the horrible consequences to the country of a prolonged internecine struggle I am still anxious to have an interview, and shall start Saturday for France on my way to Ireland. Am communicating this to the press.

(Signed) WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Late this afternoon Mr. Dillon sent the following cablegram to Justin McCarthy:

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—*To Justin McCarthy, House of Commons, London:* O'Brien sails Havre Saturday to convey our views and consult you and colleagues. We publish to-day full cablegrams with Parnell. (Signed) DILLON.

The party have decided to send Mr. Gill as a companion to Mr. O'Brien. The remainder of the party will remain here at present, but will be in constant communication with their colleagues.

Parnell to Be Feted.

CORK, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Nationalists here to-day preliminary arrangements were made for giving Parnell a hearty reception on his visit to this city. One feature of his welcome will be a grand torchlight procession. The mayor of Cork presided at to-day's meeting.

The committee that has been formed to promote the interests of the anti-Parnell section also held a meeting, at which the high sheriff presided. A host of new adhesions were announced.

A Plucky Octogenarian.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The O'Gorman Mahon, Member of Parliament for Carlow county, who introduced Mr. Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea, recently expressed a desire to challenge Mr. Parnell to fight a duel, and he would have undoubtedly sought to have brought about a meeting with him had not his doctor prevented him. His physician based his argument against a duel on The O'Gorman Mahon's age, he being 87 years old, and the condition of his health.

The Dead.

Dr. Richard William Church, M.A., D.C.L., dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is dead.

James Crossen, the well-known Cobourg car manufacturer, died suddenly in Montreal yesterday. He had been on a visit to his son in Boston, and was on his way home when attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs, which proved fatal.

William Darling, license inspector for East Peterboro', is dead. The deceased gentleman was a native of Dummer township, having been born in the old homestead, lot 25, concession 8, 57 years ago. He spent from 1849 till 1857 in the United States. Returning to Canada he taught school in his native township up to the year 1879. He has held the position of township clerk for the past 26 years, and has for several years held the position of license inspector.

Six Children Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—At Tipton to-day six children were crossing the ice when it suddenly gave way and all six were drowned.

Duty on Grain.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The customs committee has adopted the Government's proposal to impose a duty of 5 francs on grain.

MANGLED HUMANITY.

A GOVERNMENT STEAMER BLOWN UP WITH POWDER.

One Man Killed and Several Others Fatally Injured By a Gunpowder Explosion—The Origin of the Disaster Wrapped in Mystery.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 9.—When the Government steamer Newfield was off Chebogue Point, on the Yarmouth coast, to-day the powder magazine exploded with a tremendous report. The powerfully-built vessel shook from stem to stern. Part of her deck was blown up and her side badly damaged, and all her crew were prostrated. When the officers had recovered from their momentary shock they found that one of the crew had been killed and many others badly injured.

Captain Guilford steamed into Yarmouth found, 12 miles distant, and landed the wounded men at the Marine Hospital stationed on Bunker's Island. Doctors were summoned from Yarmouth and everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded men, some of whom are frightfully burned about the hands and head.

The Dead.

WILLIAM MCRAE of Cape Breton, lamp trimmer.

Injured.

DANIEL MORRISON of Cape Breton, broken arm and internal injury; recovery doubtful.

JOHN MORRISON of Cape Breton, broken jaw, face, hands and body badly cut and burned; will probably recover.

EDWARD PARSONS of Newfoundland, severely cut and burred, jaw fractured in two places.

THOMAS ISHAM, boatswain of Halifax, suffering from concussion of the brain and still unconscious; will die.

DUNCAN A. SCOTT of Cape Breton, eyes, face and hands badly cut and burned.

JOSEPH ROSE of Halifax, fireman, burned.

McRae was washing dishes at a table close to the magazine and was instantly killed. When the accident happened the men were sitting in the forecastle. The powder was stowed in the stern of the vessel. Her deck was thrown up, a big hole stove in her side and the forecastle blown into matchwood. The ship, which is engaged in supplying lighthouses and gulf and coast cable service, was en route for Briar Island to place a new boiler at Fog Whistle station. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

DUE TO SPEADING RAILS.

Several Passengers Injured on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

DENISON, Texas, Dec. 9.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas express train, which left here at 5 a.m. yesterday, was ditched between stations Ray and Alkire. The mail, express and baggage cars and two passenger coaches were derailed. The cars turned over on their sides and caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. The passengers broke through the windows and escaped. The injured:

W. Whiteridge of Fort Scott, Kansas.

W. D. Huggerson of San Saba county, express messenger.

James Call, baggagemaster.

M. J. Handy, seriously injured.

Porter Caldwell, dangerously injured.

The accident was caused by spreading rails.

NORTH PERTH ELECTION.

On Account of Extensive Treating the Election is Voided.

STRATFORD, Dec. 9.—The trial of the protest against the election of Dr. A. E. Ahrens, M.P.P. for North Perth, opened yesterday afternoon before Justices McLennan and Falconbridge. Considerable evidence was taken, developing an extraordinary amount of betting on result of the contest, but nothing was elicited that would indicate an organized corruption of voters. This afternoon counsel for the respondent, John Idington, Q.C., obtained leave to withdraw for consultation and on his return to court said in view of the evidence offered regarding treating he thought there might be sufficient proved to invalidate the election, and therefore, while doubtful on the point, the respondent and his friends thought best to consent to vitiate the election rather than enter a lengthy contest, with probable appeal to a higher court. Mr. Meredith, for the petitioner, said that although there were quite a number of isolated cases of corruption he would admit there was no evidence of large expenditures of money for that purpose in the contest, and under the circumstances he would not press for costs. Justice McLennan then gave judgment voiding the election, and in doing so strongly condemned the betting practices indulged in during the contest.

Found Dead by His Daughter.

KINGSTON, Dec. 9.—Augustus Thibodo, aged 90 was found dead by his daughter to-night ten minutes after she had left him in good health. He was an ex-alderman, ex-fireman, and in 1876 retired from the position of collector of inland revenue. In 1844 he was a candidate for Parliament, but was defeated. Deceased was a compatriot of William Lyon Mackenzie, and was imprisoned.

DENOUNCED AT THE ALTAR.

A Married Adventurer All But Weds a Wealthy Country Belle.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Dec. 9.—Miss Nellie Hopkins, 17 years old and a belle of Potsdam, Miama county, is handsome and accomplished and the possessor in her own name of $50,000, has just had a thrilling experience. Two months ago a prepossessing stranger, a land speculator, he said, arrived at the village. He soon met Miss Hopkins, and the attraction seemed mutual, and the two were constantly together. Their engagement was announced and the day set for a speedy marriage. The stranger was known as Morgan Collier, and said he was from Cleveland, and would take his bride to live at the Park Hotel in that city. He claimed to be rich and Miss Hopkins was happy.

The wedding was arranged for last Thursday in the village hotel. With the guest assembled, the bride-to-be dressed, and the minister ready, a man who had been about town a day or two stopped into the room and denounced Collier as a married man named Hinson, with a family. The utmost confusion ensued, the bride that was not to be fainted, and in the excitement the groom disappeared.

The Latest Cheese Story.

The stories which are told of the effect of the odor of strong cheese upon nostrils unaccustomed to it are pretty numerous, but to the list perhaps one more may be added, since it is genuine.

In the suburbs of Toronto lives a merchant who is something of an epicure, and not infrequently he brings home with him from the city, on his return from business, some choice tid-bit or other. Not long since he found some particularly choice Roquefort cheese, and the day being Saturday he took a piece home with him for his Sunday dinner.

Arrived at the station he was met by his man with the buggy, and in driving home he put the bundle in the bottom of the carriage where it lay forgotten till the next day. At dinner he remembered the delicacy and sending for Patrick he asked what had been done with the package of cheese which he had left in the bottom of the buggy.

"Was that chase, sor?" responded Patrick in evident surprise.

"Yes, of course it was cheese. What did you do with it?"

"Well, upon my sowl, sor, it niver intered me comprehinsion that it was chase. It smelled that powerful, sor, that I thought sure it were dead, sor; and I wint and buried it, manin' no harm."

A correspondent of one of our New York exchanges offers the following idea as to how to rid the pantry of these posts. He says:

I myself have been troubled with red ants, and after great suffering and racking of my ingenuity, I found a sure and positive remedy. It is this:

Take four or five sponges of ordinary size and crowd a small quantity of brown sugar into the pores. Place the sponges about the ant-inhabited places of the room or rooms and let them remain until the ants get into them as they will. It will not be long before the sponges are actually alive with the little rascals,—and then comes your opportunity. Have a pail of hot water near at hand and immerse the sponges therein—then farewell to the ants. By continuing this process for three or four days you will find yourself entirely rid of the ants. While the sponges are about, it would be well to keep other sweetmeats out of the way.

ESTABLISHED 1870

HYMAN'S

Ladies' Fine Seal Goods and Other Furs.

LADIES'

Fur Capes and Storm Collars, perfect in Fit and Styles, in the Choicest Furs, and at Moderate Prices.

SPECIAL LINES

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Fine Mink Linings, $35. Other Linings from $15 upwards.

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GREAT BARGAINS

ARE OFFERED EVERY DAY

—AT—

The Great Removal and Reduction Sale

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A. N. REID & CO'S

This great slaughter of new and seasonable Dry Goods will go on right on until our new premises are ready for us.

Remember we guarantee to sell Goods way below their regular prices. Special further reductions will be made on ladies' and children's mantles, black and colored silks and dress goods.

Men's suitings, overcoatings and pantings have been greatly reduced. Now is the time to secure your winter clothing.

Please remember Saturday, Dec. 13th.

We are going to offer a large lot of mantle and ulster and ladies' hats and bonnets, also two lines of samples at a great bargain.

Don't fail to call and see the great bargains offered.

Saturday, Dec. 13th. All goods reduced.

A. N. REID & CO.

TOO BUSY

We have been too busy lately to attend properly to our advertising, but the people seem quite to understand that ours is the right store for

GOOD BOOTS & LOW PRICES,

and they don't forget us when they want Overshoes and Moccasins at moderate figures

HAINES & LOCKETT

NO BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, ... SOIL ... FARM CHEAP. THE FINEST, RICHEST ... BEST PAYING MARKETS ... O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.

FULLER'S BOOT —AND— SHOE STORE.



Owing to our increased Business and the heavy stock we carry, we were compelled to secure larger premises, and consequently have

REMOVED

into the store formerly occupied by James Hennessy, 2ND DOOR NORTH OF ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL, where we have opened out a Large and Well-Assorted Stock, amounting to over $12,000, of RUBBERS, OVERSHOES and all kinds of Leather and Felt Goods for Men, Women and Children's Wear.

OUR GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT!—Over $5,000 worth of the above goods is a Bankrupt Stock which we have bought at 60c. on the dollar, and as the business season is now short, and these are Fall and Winter Goods, they must be all sold before the holidays, and in order to do so we will sell at less than cost. Now is Time and Season for Bargains. Remember the stand 2nd Door North Anglo American Hotel.



HIS FLEETING IDEAL

The Great Composite Novel.

THE JOINT WORK OF
W. H. Ballou, Ella Wheeler Wilcox,
Maj. Alfred C. Calhoun,
Alan Dale, Howe & Hummel,
Pauline Hall, Inspector Byrnes,
John L. Sullivan,
Nell Nelson, Mary Eastlake,
P. T. Barnum, Bill Nye.

IX.—EXPEDIENTS OF DESPAIR.

By MARY EASTLAKE. Illustrated by Miss E. L. SYLVESTER.

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It is the nature of a man to pursue.

He regards the whole world as a hunting ground, and anything that pleases his fancy, whether it be a bird, a pretty woman or a brute, as his lawful prey.

He may not care for the game or know why he pursues it, but the chase is irresistible, and, like the child with the butterfly, he will spoil his pretty clothes, stub his toe and get his feet wet running through brambles and puddles as long as the winged thing is in sight.

If woman only knew it she could win her lover by eluding him, for man ever wants what he can't get easily, and prizes most the fruit that hangs highest. To him no beauty is so entrancing as that which smiles and blushes beneath the mystic web of a gauzed veil, and doubly lovely is the loveliness that turns and flies at his approach.

Henshall knew neither rest nor peace of mind. The throbbing, sobbing notes of Edna's violin were as sweet to him as the music of the rolling spheres to the old philosopher.

He had eyes for nothing but the soft browns of her hair, lashes, complexion and dress. He thought of her through the day and dreamed of her in the night, and could they have been vocalized every sigh would have uttered, "I will find her."

And as he followed this small woman with his thoughts and his soul his bride Lena first became moody, then tearful, and finally so despondent that she threw herself in the arms of her companion and begged her to tell her what to do.

There was not any too much nectar in the make up of Mrs. Smith, and no danger of her sharpening the edge of Mrs. Henshall's sensibilities. Instead of putting her arm about her neck, and electrifying her medulla spinalis with the magic of her touch, she took a hairpin from her coiffure and proceeded to loosen the cuticle about the girl's finger nails.

"And so you are disappointed with married life already? Well, my dear, you have only made the common error of expecting too much. You have foolishly invested the field of wedlock with the couleur de rose, and studied your hero through the magnifying lens when you should have reversed the glass.



"And so you are disappointed with married life already?"

"Now let me advise you not to be unreasonable; don't tell me you expected to marry an angel. You are a mortal and married to a man, one of the queerest brutes that treads the earth. Yes, men are queer brutes," she repeated, crossing her eyes in fancy; "enthusiastic and deferential enough before marriage, but an entirely different sort of breed afterward."

"But Henry isn't; he's the same now that he was a year ago. He scarcely notices me, and never speaks unless I ask him a question. There's something on his mind. It isn't his work, for he hasn't finished a canvas this long time; and it isn't I, that's certain."

"Now, Lena, don't be foolish. You get as much petting as the average woman has a right to expect."

"Right? Am I not married to him, his lawful wife, and shouldn't I expect some evidence of his affection?"

"No, expect nothing; you can drive a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. Let him get thirsty; let him alone."

"But I don't want to let him alone."

"And there's just where you make a mistake. When you get your third husband you'll know how to manage him. The trouble with you is this, you have too many feelings and too much heart. It is a bother to have feelings, and my advice is to get rid of your heart if you want to have good digestion and keep your youth.

"A woman with a heart is in the power of her husband; a wife who has none can do as she pleases. Take all, give nothing in return—that's the true philosophy of matrimonial peace if you can't find contentment; and you needn't hunt for happiness, for it is not to be found on this planet in quantities to speak about."

This sort of advice was gall and wormwood to the honest, innocent young woman, but she knew well enough that her companion spoke from her bitter experience, and nauseous as the dose was she took it, dried her eyes and went to dress for a walk.

They had been at the Palace hotel in San Francisco for a week, and the painter had sought in vain to meet his ideal.

The amusement boards were placarded with bills for her concert engagement, every performance of which he had attended. He had cultivated the acquaintance of the theatre manager, and through him secured an introduction to Herr Rudolph Opper, whom he had wined and dined at the hotel. He had smoked, walked and driven with him, and as a last resort to win his confidence begged the impresario to sit for a portrait.

"Now, I would like very much to have you and Mrs. Henshall meet my little star, but I have nothing to say about it. It rests entirely with her, and she has positively refused to make any acquaintances. These professional women, you know, have to be humored, but Miss Neville, I am convinced, has a reason for wishing to avoid people, and as she is not well, I feel compelled to respect her wishes."

Henshall was pretending to portray the musician one morning when this conversation took place, and at this rebuff his brows knitted, his heart sank and his brush fell from his hand.

"Well, of course, Herr Opper. I don't wish to seem impertinent, but I met Miss Neville several times in New York."

"You did?" interjected the musician.

"That is, I saw her—heard her play, and I have seen her every night during this engagement. My reason for asking to be presented is that I wish to make a picture of her for the next Academy. She is the most beautiful creature I have ever seen or dreamed of, and if I could only paint her I believe the picture would make me famous."

The model, who was playfully dovetailing his fingers, offering no answer further than a mild indorsement of the compliment to the girl's beauty, it suddenly occurred to Henry that it might be policy to get the assistance of Lena, and excusing himself he went to call her.

While he was away Opper got up to stretch his legs, and in the circuit of the improvised studio came upon a small folio, which carelessly opened revealed a sketch done on a business card that fairly took his breath away.

"Miss Neville!" he muttered to himself. "Then this is the villian she has been trying to avoid ever since we left New York! My God! and I have been telling him about her. Another! Three! Two more! As I live, there is nothing else. And I was seriously thinking to have this man paint her from life. Well, well, well! this is great luck. I must go; this is something remarkable!"

A few moments later, when Henshall returned with his wife to propose an invitation for a supper party, he was surprised to find the room vacant.

There was no sign of Herr Opper in the hall, and as the elevator was at the bottom of the shaft he wisely concluded that his visitor had gone. The next thing was to send a playfully petulant note after him by messenger, and urge the importance of an early sitting for the next morning. The reply dumfounded him.

Herr Opper would not be able to keep the appointment nor make another until his return to New York.

At the concert that night the manager could not be seen, and when he had been repulsed a third time Henry fell to thinking with such fierce energy that he did not notice the burly detective in evening dress who followed him into the hall and occupied the seat adjoining his.

* * * * * *

When Dr. Watson reached Chicago and came face to face with his wife and his antagonist he was momentarily stunned.

"Curse the luck!" he thought to himself. "There are four sleepers in the train, but only one dining car, and no matter how I calculated it would be awkward. There's no use figuring. I can't do it." And he instantly became solicitous for his patient.

"My dear sir, what is it? Speak," putting one hand on the old man's shoulder and taking his pulse with the other. "You are pale, your eyes are glassy and you're chilled. Forgive me, dear Mr. Crawford, the run from New York has been too much for you. We should have laid off at Detroit. But we'll make amends here."

And before the astonished old gentleman could recover his senses at this unexpected burst of interest Dr. Watson signalled a porter to conduct him to the waiting room while he went to overtake Miss Brown, who had already arranged her section for the journey.

"My dear," he said, taking her by the arm, "I've changed my mind; come out on the platform, I want to speak to you," anxious to avoid the possible recognition of his wife. "Mr. Crawford is not well, and I have decided to stay over until to-morrow, but you can go on alone. Here's the letter and the tickets, and here's some money for your expenses.

"Go to Miss Crawford at once, and $500 spot cash if you catch the bird and hold her until we arrive. If anything happens I'll wire you and sign the message 'Brother,' so as not to arouse any suspicions in the mind of Miss Edna should she chance to see it. That's all, I guess. Good-by, sister. Won't you shake hands? Well, have it as you like. Be good to yourself and look sharp."

The bags and traveling blankets were hardly gathered up when the bell rang, the cry of "all aboard" was heard and the train steamed out of the depot.

Dr. Watson called a carriage and ordered the driver to take them to the Palmer house.

By way of sustaining his apprehensions for the welfare of Mr. Crawford, who was in reality very much prostrated from the fatigue of the journey, the doctor conducted him to the Turkish bath and had him steamed, rubbed and rolled until he was nearly dead. He had to be carried to his room on a stretcher, where he remained through the entire week.

Message after message was wired to Miss Brown during the week without getting any answer in reply.

Suddenly one day the treachery of the woman flashed through the doctor's mind, and he dashed off a dispatch, and marking it "rush" he carried it down to the rotunda of the hotel.

The dispatch was addressed to Louise Neville. It read:

"Come at once. Your father is dying.
"DR. WATSON."

X.—FISTS FLY.

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN. Illustrated by H. BOTTHOF.

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Baldwin's theatre was thronged with the beauty, wealth and fashion of San Francisco.

There was not a seat vacant, and even standing room was at a premium.

Henry Henshall, moody and discontented, occupied a proscenium box alone. His bride of a few days was at the hotel, forgotten by her husband.

It was to be the last appearance of his divinity, and although he had tried every possible and impossible way of meeting her, if only for a few minutes, he had failed.

That night he had determined to speak to her at all hazards.

Early in the evening he stationed himself at the stage entrance, and there patiently awaited her arrival.

It wanted but fifteen minutes to 8 o'clock when she drove up in a modest hansom. She stepped lightly out, and glancing neither right nor left bolted for the door. Her fame was so great that there was a crowd waiting on the sidewalk to catch a glimpse of her face, and no one paid any particular attention to the haggard young man in evening dress among them until he suddenly pushed forward and attempted to lay a detaining hand on the young lady's arm.

She did not notice the movement because, quick as he was, there was another quicker, and before he could touch her a big, well dressed man stopped quickly forward, and with no gentle hand dragged Henshall back into the crowd, saying gruffly and fiercely:

"Must not block the passageway. 'Gainst the rules, see?"

"What the devil—I say, let me go, will you? I must see that lady. I know her. Do you hear? Who the devil are you, anyway?" gasped Henshall struggling in the grasp of his captor.

The latter smiled sneeringly and held the young man easily until the fair violinist had passed through the stage door.

Then he released him, remarking: "I know you know her, you blackguard, and I know she left orders that she wished to see no one, and least of all you. If we could only induce her to make a complaint against you I would take the greatest delight in putting you behind the bars, you scoundrel. As you have asked for my name I will give you my card. Here it is," and he handed the artist a plain white piece of pasteboard stamped:

> JIM BURNS,
> Detective Police, Central Office.

To say that Henshall was surprised would be putting it mildly. He was so indignant and astonished by the big detective's tirade that he could only listen in helpless amazement.

He took the card mechanically and asked stupidly:

"She said she didn't want to see me? Why, she don't know me."

Burns laughed sarcastically as he turned away, saying:

"Remember, young fellow, I'll keep my eyes on you," and before Henshall could gather his wits sufficient to demand an explanation Burns had disappeared.

The young artist found himself in a ridiculous position, the center of a guying mob, when he did recover himself.

"Get on to the Johnnie!" "Pipe de patent leathers!" "He would be a masher, would he?" and other such uncomplimentary allusions were showered on him, so he hastily went around to the front of the house and pushed his way to his box, determined at the first opportunity of having an explanation "with Mr. Jim Burns, detective."

Two minutes after he had gone away from the stage entrance a red headed messenger boy shoved his way through the crowd that still lingered there.

He rapped loudly at the door for admittance, while those around regarded him curiously, and many asked him, "What's up?"

"Nuthin'," was his nonchalant reply.

After a delay of several minutes the stage door was cautiously opened a few inches, and a portion of the good natured Teutonic countenance of Herr Opper became visible.

Seeing the boy in uniform he admitted him at once, asking: "Message? For whom?"

Without any undue haste, and making no reply, the lad unbottoned his jacket, shoved his left hand carefully into his inside coat pocket and pulled out a book.

Opening this carefully he took out a message addressed to "Miss Louise Neville, Baldwin's theatre, urgent," and handed it to the impatient manager.

As he saw the address the latter turned as if to hurry away, but the imperturbable messenger caught him by the coat tail, shoved his little black covered book in his face and said:

"Sign, please. And say, give a fellow a ticket, will yer?"

With a smothered execration the worthy Opper signed for the message, and never heeding the boy's other request rushed off with the telegram to his star's dressing room.

As he approached it he heard the low, sweet strains of "Home, Sweet Home" played with a touch on the violin which made it fairly seem to speak.

The music ceased abruptly as he knocked for admission, and the door was opened by Miss Neville, who gazed at her manager in a startled way.

"Oh, Mr. Opper, is it time to go on? I had no idea that I was late."

"You are not late. The curtain will not go up for ten minutes yet, but this dispatch just arrived and I thought it best to bring it to you at once."

The girl's face turned deathly pale.

"Let me have it," she gasped.

He handed her the little yellow packet. She tore the envelope hurriedly, and it needed but a glance to master the contents:

"Come at once. Your father is dying.
"DR. WATSON."

She did not totter and fall, but like a thoroughbred she held her queenly little head up high and said, quite calmly:

"I am sorry to forfeit my engagement, Mr. Opper," she said, "but I must leave you now at once. My father is dying. Read," and she held out the message to him.

"Hum, ah!" remarked Opper.

Much as he admired his fair attraction he did not like to lose the night's money, even if he had already earned a big purse through her.

Still, in the presence of death he thought it best to throw up the sponge, hoping by agreeing amiably to arrange for her reappearance later on.

In addition he had conceived a sincere and fatherly interest in the lonely girl, and so he submitted to the inevitable and said quite cheerfully: "Well, I suppose you must go, my dear. But there is an awful big house. I don't know what we can do. You must go alone, I suppose. I could not get away to-night, and you would not wait until to-morrow. How long has your father been in Chicago?"

"I did not know he was there until I received this telegram, which is sent from there," she answered, as she began to collect her few belongings.

"Well, wait a minute," cried Opper, suddenly rushing out.

He found Jim Burns around in the lobby of the theatre and quickly explained matters to him.

"I am going to close the house and return the money to-night, but I want to get Miss Neville safely off first; and now, Jim, you must follow her. I don't know why, but I mistrust the telegram. Will you go? Name your own terms."

"I'll go," said Burns, "but I must explain to the chief."

"There is no time. Leave that to me. He'll refuse me nothing. Get a cab and have it at the side door. First let the girl know you are following her. When she gets in the cab, you have another one ready and follow. A train goes in twenty minutes."

"That duck you told me to watch is inside. You'd better not say where the girl is going," said Burns.

"I won't," and with a hearty shaking of hands the men parted.

Five minutes later, heavily veiled, Louise Neville emerged from the stage door and entered the cab awaiting her.

As she drove off Burns got into another cab, ordering the driver to follow the first.

Meantime Opper was going through the most difficult ordeal known to the theatrical manager, that of trying to account for the non-appearance of his star.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, glancing at the vast audience apprehensively, "Miss Neville cannot appear to-night. Illness in her family. Her father dying. Message from Chicago to-night."

Then he paused abruptly, remembering that he had given her destination away, and glanced at the box occupied by Henshall.

The latter had heard enough. He was leaving his box like a flash, so the good hearted manager concluded his apologies with a rush, saying, "Sorry to disappoint you, ladies and gentlemen, and sorry to lose the door money, but it will be all returned at the box office, and I hope never to disappoint you again, and believe me your true and personal friend, Opper."

Then he rushed off the stage, determined to foil Henshall at all hazards.

"Ass! dolt!" were the pet names he called himself as he rushed out and jumped into a hack, commanding the driver, "Union depot, triple fare."

As he had surmised, Henshall was driving the same way and just as fast in another conveyance.

He did not know if his ideal woman had already started for Chicago or not, but he was bound to go there and find her.

He rushed into the depot and bought a ticket, and was told that a train would leave in two minutes.

He jumped aboard and rushed hastily through the cars.

At last his heart gave a great jump and then nearly stopped beating.

He saw her in a forward car, her shapely head resting in a pathetic way on one little gloved hand.

Then indeed Henshall lost his reason, and knew that the woman before him was the woman he truly loved.

Forgetful alike of prudence and common sense he walked rapidly toward him and laid his hand on her shoulder.

"Pardon me, Miss Neville. If you knew how much I want to talk to you, how much I have to say to you! I know you are in danger!"

The last word he whispered, as there were others about.

The girl could not see his face distinctly.

She feared all strangers, so she arose and said icily: "Please go away. I do not know you, sir."

She had no need to say any more.

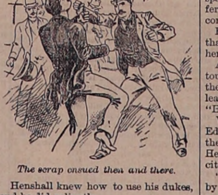
Burns had been just a little neglectful or else Henshall never would have got as near her as he had. But the big detective determined to atone for his neglect.

He applied fist, boot and his magnificent strength to the painter's anatomy, and rushed him through the car like a whirlwind, and out on the platform.

Henshall was not a coward.

Twice had he been baffled by this burly fellow, and now he determined to fight him.

The scrap ensued then and there.



The scrap ensued then and there.

Henshall knew how to use his dukes, and he did valiantly.

Burns, although a powerful man, knew little of the science of boxing, so his lighter antagonist pummeled him well with three or four straight from the shoulder before he got a chance to close with him and overpower him.

Just then Opper, hot and indignant, piled through the crowd pell mell, shouting:

"Hold him! Hold the scoundrel! Arrest him!"

During the excitement the train rolled away and the girl was gone alone, with no one of the three men, all so anxiously desirous of aiding her, near her.

Burns was savage. To several policemen who quickly gathered he displayed his badge, and then, summoning a cab and accompanied by Opper, he took Henshall a prisoner to police headquarters.

There Opper told the chief that the painter was a scoundrel who had been pursuing and annoying his star.

The charge was so ridiculous that Henshall laughed aloud.

Then, in bitter tones, he turned to Opper and said: "You fool, if you had only come to me like a man I would have cleared up your unjust suspicions."

He then explained the case in full, claiming only a chivalrous interest in the girl.

He had no little trouble in proving the truth of his statement, but he finally did, with the assistance of Mrs. Smith.

Mutual explanations ensued, and he and Burns shook hands and were friends, fighting for the same cause.

"I start for Chicago to-night," said Henshall, careless of everything.

"And I am with you," said Burns.

By the midnight train Burns and Henshall were speeding toward Chicago, determined to aid Louise Neville to the utmost of their power.

XI.—LENA MAKES A DISCOVERY.

By P. T. BARNUM. Illustrated by H. C. COULTAUS.

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There comes a crisis in the lives of most people when sorrows crowd so thick and fast that there is a dreary satisfaction in the thought that "things cannot be much worse."

So felt Edna Crawford, sitting with bowed head and shaken nerves, on the train that is bearing her onward to the bedside of her dying father. She bitterly regrets ever having left him, and tortures herself with wild pictures of the sufferings he may have endured at the unscrupulous hands of Dr. Watson.

For this man, so inextricably entangled with the sorrow and disgrace that are connected with her past life, she feels a deep and relentless loathing. It was through his persecutions she was forced to leave her father's side, and remembering this, her young face wears an expression of such intense hatred that it attracts the attention of the lady occupying the opposite chair.



So felt Edna Crawford, sitting with bowed head.

This lady had quietly entered the car by one door as Henry Henshall, powerless in the grasp of Detective Burns, was ejected through the other.

She was dressed in an elaborate light silk gown, totally inappropriate for traveling, and over a dainty little theatre bonnet was pinned a heavy dark veil that completely covered her face.

Beneath the veil was the tear stained countenance of Lena Henshall, who had been aroused by the tragic expression of Edna Crawford's face into thinking there was perhaps some one else as unhappy as herself.

Two hours before, when Henry Henshall left his young wife for the pursuit of his fascinating ideal, Lena had wandered aimlessly up and down her little parlor, a prey to bitter meditations. Sick at heart from brooding over her husband's neglect and the thoughts of a lonely and loveless future, she called Mrs. Smith and announced her intention of passing the evening at the theatre. At the sight of the girl's tear stained face Mrs. Smith wisely held her tongue, but the cynical smile that played about her thin lips caused young Mrs. Henshall to feel for her trusted companion a sudden hot dislike.

When Mrs. Smith left to make some preparation for accompanying her Lena threw herself on the bed in a paroxysm of bitter weeping. Her thoughts turned longingly toward her father, to whom she had always gone for advice and sympathy, and with these thoughts came the sudden determination to go to him without delay. She knew that Banker Hartman was then in Chicago on an important financial mission, and summoning a bell boy she procured a time table and found that with haste she could catch the 8:30 Chicago express.

She thrust a few articles into a valise, and leaving a brief message for Mrs. Smith to the effect "that she had decided to go out alone and not to wait up for her," she stepped into a cab and was soon at the Union depot. She purchased her ticket, securing the only remaining section on the train, and before she had time to realize the importance of the step she had taken she was whirling away en route for Chicago.

Lena was suddenly brought back to the consciousness of her position by the porter, who was collecting the compartment tickets preparatory to making up the berths for the night.

Edna, who in the haste of her departure had neglected to secure any sleeping section, now found that everything had been previously engaged and that the only alternative to sitting up all night was an uninviting looking lounge at the end of the car. Mrs. Henshall, who had been attracted by the girl's despairing face, stepped forward and offered her the other berth in her own compartment.

Edna accepted gratefully and warmly thanked her unknown companion for her courtesy.

As she moved from the seat her foot touched a small, dark object lying on the floor close to her chair. It was a leather card case, stamped with initials "H. R. H."

With a view to discovering the owner Edna opened it, and extracting one of the bits of pasteboard read aloud, "Mr. Henry Rowan Henshall, New York city."

"Why, this must have been dropped by the gentleman who spoke to me just as the train was leaving San Francisco," she said.

Lena had grown deadly pale. "The gentleman who spoke to you?" she questioned faintly.

"Yes," replied Edna hesitatingly, "a tall, blonde gentleman who has followed me on several previous occasions. This evening he spoke to me and I resented it. A stranger present at the time came to my assistance, and in the disturbance that followed this card case was probably lost."

Lena Henshall remained silent. Crushed and humiliated by this proof of her husband's duplicity she had not the courage to further question her companion.

Her love for her husband was the first grand emotion of her life, and the discovery she had just made filled her with a mad, wild jealousy. When she finally retired for the night it was with the pleasing knowledge that in the berth above her, by her own invitation, lay the girl who was the cause of her husband's indifference and probably the possessor of her husband's love.

How long she tossed about in her narrow berth, wakeful and miserable, Lena never knew.

Just as merciful sleep was closing her weary eyelids there came a sudden jar, then a horrid crash, a shriek that rent the air, a blow upon her head that made a hideous glare of light, and then darkness absolute and blessed unconsciousness.

* * * * * *

The papers of the following day were filled with the ghastly details of the awful railway accident near B——.

The names of the surviving passengers, together with a list of the killed and wounded, were published, but the name of Edna Crawford, alias Louise Neville, did not appear in any of these accounts, nor did the strictest and most diligent inquiries throw any light on the complete and mysterious disappearance of this young woman.

XII.—CONCLUSION.

By BILL NYE. Illustrated by W. H. SPRAGUE.

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Across the peaceful bosom of the great plains no sound disturbed the night save now and then when at long intervals the shadowy figure of a coyote crossed the aisle in the sage brush, and opening his snapping, drooling jaws gave forth that justly celebrated diatonic scale of his which is so well calculated to call out the goose pimples even on the death mask of Methuselah.

Even the wind trod softly over the scorched and withered grass, and the well lubricated moon stole in and out among the clouds without a creak, with the exception of Bitter creek, of course, which laved its alkali shores in the eternal solitudes, and bleached still whiter, as the years went by, the snowy bones of those who once had sought to invade this great undertaking establishment of

But what sound is this that gently beats upon the tense drum of the listener's ear?

The distant jar and gentle palpitations of a coming train from the west!

Scarcely do we hear this and catch the yellow twinkle of a headlight when another muffled roar from the east and a little crawling light growing rapidly out of the dusk and distance swallow the intervening miles, and in a flash the two screaming, snorting, panting monsters have met like mail clad giants in a mighty tournament.

> Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
> Come to the mother when she feels
> For the first time her first born's breath;
> Come when the blessed seals
> Which close the pestilence are broke,
> And crowded cities wail its stroke.
>
> Come in Consumption's ghastly form!
> The earthquake's shock, the ocean's storm;
> Come when the heart beats high and warm
> With banquet, song and dance and wine,
> And thou art terrible. The tear,
> The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
> And all we know or dream or fear,
> Of agony art thine.
>
> But to the heart, where love is dead,
> And hope is kneeling o'er its bier,
> Thy face with joy is overspread,
> And so lights out with bounding tread
> The soul that only sorrowed here.

When Lena awoke with this dull pain in her head she felt certain that she was dead, and was almost tickled to death to think that her sad heart would sorrow no more and that Harry was free; but almost at once came the smell of hot varnish and the slight suspicion of an overdone porter who ought to be turned over.

(To be Continued.)

Here and There

Here and there and everywhere may be found persons who have used and now honestly praise Burdock Blood Bitters for its wonderful blood purifying, cleansing and tonic effects in all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Since Childhood's Days.

SIRS,—I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with since childhood. She is now twelve years old. MRS. M. FAIRCHILD, Scotland, Ont.

They Never Fail.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

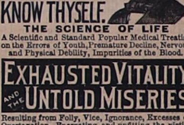
There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the Remedy for you. For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

THE GLORY OF MAN
STRENGTH. VITALITY!
How Lost! How Regained,



KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY
AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES
Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

CONSUMPTION,

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

BRISTOL'S
Sarsaparilla.
The Great Purifier
— OF THE —
BLOOD AND HUMORS

The ALBERT COLLEGE BUSINESS SCHOOL
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING COMBINED WITH THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION
20 WKS SCHOLARSHIP $20. ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP $30.
FREE INSTRUCTION IN TYPE-WRITING.
FREE ADMISSION TO PRIMARY DRAWING & COLLEGIATE CLASSES. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. GRADUATES UNIVERSALLY SUCCESSFUL.
STUDENTS ENTER ANY TIME.
THIS OFFER CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, *820 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Give Them a Chance ?

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the Hon. Billa Flint, offer for sale village lots and properties in Bridgewater, and farm land in Elzivir, as follows: Parts of lots 1, 2, and 3, in 4th concession; N. half of 8, S. half of 9, in 5th con.; W. half of 8 in 6th con.; 14 in 7th con.; 22 in the 9th con.; S. half of 11, N. half of 12, and E. half of 20, in 11th con.; and lots 13, 14 and 15, in 14th con. of Hungerford. Apply to
GEORGE J. SHERRY,
39wtf Barrister, Belleville, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON REAL ESTATE at low rate of interest.
JAMES A. CHISHOLM,
Insurance Agent.
wtf Office, Ashley Block

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH
Bowel Complaints, Diarrhoea
—AND ALL—
SUMMER COMPLAINTS
KEEP A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
L. W. Yeomans & Co., Belleville, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES BUTLER,
City and County Auctioneer.
RESIDENCE, STIRLING, ONT. Sales conducted in the City of Belleville and County of Hastings.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Apr.24wtf

IMPERIAL
CREAM TRADE MARK TARTAR
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates,
OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
MANUFACTURER OF
THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

20 STANDARD NOVELS
By Wilkie Collins, George Eliot, Charles Reade, R. L. Stevenson, Rider Haggard and other famous authors. All
FOR $1.00.
Post paid. Well bound and handsomely illustrated. The greatest offer ever extended to the Canadian public. Remit by P. O. order or registered letter.
DOMINION PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO
41 w3m

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
2 MORE ONE WAY
EXCURSIONS
—TO—
BRITISH COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
OREGON and CALIFORNIA
Leave Toronto 11 p. m.
FRIDAY,
Dec. 12, 26,
1890.
Running through to Vancouver without Change. For Berths and all information Apply to any Agent of the Company or Write
W. R. CALLAWAY,
24 York St., Toronto.
S. BURROWS,
C. P. R. Agent,
Belleville.

WOOD WANTED.

Wood will be taken in exchange for Chatham Fanning Mills, Wilkinson Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows and other farm implements. GOOD BARGAINS will be given on implements wanted for next year's use. Cedar posts and drain tile for sale.

W. H. VANTASSEL,
At Footbridge Warerooms, rear Ritchie's Store, Belleville.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

NICORD'S SPECIFIC

Sold by all druggists. Robt. Tigchener, H. SCHOFIELD, Schofield's Drug Store, Elm St., Toronto.

N. Schofield

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS

USE ONLY

—THE—

IZDAHL

—Brand of—

PURE NORWEGIAN



Cod Liver Oil!

The Great Standard Remedy for all weakness and disease of the Lungs, an improving nutrition.

THIS OIL IS

Pure, Fresh, Nearly Tasteless, and therefore most suitable for delicate digestions.

None genuine without the name IZDAHL stamped on each capsule.

WHOLESALE BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

(From Thursday's Daily, Dec. 4th.)

Canadian Eggs in England.

27 Cents a Dozen for them at London.

Mr. John T. Warrington, of this city, who has been shipping eggs to England, has received the following satisfactory advices from a business correspondent at London, under date of Nov. 20th:

"I have been selling quite a few Canadian eggs, and, on the whole, find they please very well. Those packed in small cases of 360 or 600 eggs to the case are liked best. I have had some come packed in chaff, 1,000 in a case, but I find it harder work to get rid of them, and I understood that where eggs get broken when packed in chaff it makes a nasty mess of the others. Good clean straw is as good as anything to send them in. It certainly helps the sale where they come packed separately in small cases, as they are quite a novelty on this market. I consider the market price of such to-day is at least 10s 6d to 11s per 120. You want to see the card-board is not too thin. I had quite a lot of eggs broken in one shipment through that."

The price above stated is equal to about 27c per dozen.

A Stowaway.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* writes, under date of Dec. 2nd: "A thirteen-year-old Scotch lad, giving his name as William George McLaren, claimed shelter at one of the police stations here last night, and stated that he had made his way on foot from Kingston to Montreal, and thence to Quebec some weeks ago by hiding himself on board a ship called the "Gum." He said he was an orphan and was shipped out from Scotland some five years ago to an institution in Belleville, which sent him to a farmer named McArthur, near Kingston, who worked him very hard and finally dismissed him. He would not say, however, what he had been doing in this section for the last three or four weeks, except that he had worked for a farmer at St. Thomas, Montmagny. He is a bright, intelligent lad and belongs to the Presbyterian church."

The Horse Trade.

The Montreal *Star* of the 3rd inst. says: "The collection of the horse tax under the new system of making the market clerks the collectors is going along smoothly. Just after their appointment the McKinley bill for a time put a stop to dealers from the United States coming to buy, but they have now begun again to acquire confidence. Yesterday, for instance, Flynn collected for sixteen horses at Point St. Charles; Grouix, at Viger market, for thirteen; Lessier, at St. Antoine market, for nine, and Duhamel also had a good showing. They report that there are no complaints, and the dealers pay willingly."

Visit of Ministers.

Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Mr. Haggart and Hon. Mr. Bowell were last night entertained at a club dinner in the quarters of the 15th battalion. Other guests from a distance were Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., Ottawa; Mr. H. A. Ward, M. P., Port Hope; Col. Rogers, 57th battalion, Peterborough; Capt. Strange, District Paymaster; and Mr. Ardouin, Private Secretary to the Minister of Militia. As no facilities were provided, we are unable to furnish a report of the proceedings. The Ministers left for Ottawa at noon to-day.

Milk Cases.

Mr. A. E. Bailey, of Campbellford, inspector of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, has lodged no less than seventeen informations with Magistrate Deacon, against the patrons of the Star cheese factory, Verulam, and the Downeyville factory, and they will be investigated shortly.

Fish and Game Commission.

The Ontario Government have added Mr. H. K. Smith, second Vice President of the Forest and Stream Club, to their commission on fish and game. Mr. Smith will usefully represent this district, which was previously neglected.

(From Friday's Daily, Dec. 5th.)

Sons of England.

Devonshire Lodge, No. 92, Campbellford.

The annual meeting for the election of officers was held on Monday evening, 2nd Dec., when the following officers were appointed: Pres., Bro. C. E. Dunk; Vice-Pres., N. E. Grills; Chaplain, Rev. T. Walker; Dep. Chaplain, T. Oliver; Sec., H. Palmer; Treas., A. L. Colville; Committee—Bros. E. J. Waterman, H. Shore, J. W. Cummings, T. Arnott, W. Arnott and J. Dunn; Inside Guard, Dr. Loucks; Outside Guard, R. Bartlett; Surgeon, Dr. Loucks; Auditors, Bros. Bailey, Beel and C. W. Smith; Trustees, Bros. G. Elphick and A. E. Bailey; Grand Lodge Delegate, H. Palmer.

Famine in Nebraska.

Ten Thousand Families Need Assistance.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4.—The commission appointed by Gov. Thayer to devise means of relieving the suffering due to the shortage of crops in Nebraska has submitted a report showing an almost total failure of crops in 12 counties, and that 10,000 families are in need of assistance. The governor discourages appeals to outside states, lest it injure the credit of the state, but promises relief when the legislature meets.

Local Legal.

Toronto, Dec. 3.

Queen's Bench Division.—Before Armour, C. J.; Falconbridge, J.

McCaw v. Johnston.—Dougall, Q.C., and H. E. Ridley for the defendant Connolly, moved to set aside the verdict and judgment for the plaintiff for $100 against the applicant, in an action for damages for assault and trespass, tried before Street, J., and a jury at Belleville, and to enter judgment for the applicant or for a new trial. The defendant Connolly was a person acting in aid of a constable in arresting the plaintiff, which is the trespass complained of. The defendant moves on the law and evidence, misdirection and surprise. W. H. Blake, for the plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

Egg and Poultry Trade.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Mr. John Sanders, of Kemptville, who was sent to England a month ago to enquire into the prospects of building up an export trade in eggs and poultry with the mother country, returned to day. Mr. Sanders says that the actual condition of things in England was most favorable for the establishment of a remunerative trade with England in eggs and poultry. There is a practically inexhaustible market. All the eggs and poultry of good quality we can send will be welcomed. The prices obtainable will also pay shippers well.

Orange Elections.

The Holloway L.O.L. 251 held their annual meeting on Dec. 2nd, when the following officers were elected: Bro. S. Townsend, W. M.; S. Rose, D.M.; W. Kelly, Chap.; H. B. Lowery, Rec. Sec; G. H. Rose, Fin. Sec.; S. Kelly, Treas.; J. N. Wolbourn, D. of C.; C. Rose and T. McKenny, Lecturers. Committeemen, T. J. Kelly, A. Cadman, T. W. Carter, E. Spencer, S. Mack, E. Lower and J. Russel, Auditors; A. H. Carter, Tiler.

Railway Earnings.

The traffic returns on the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending November 29 were $376,694, being an increase of $9167 over the corresponding week of last year.

CANADIAN BARLEY JUDGED.

TEXT OF THE LONDON EXPERTS' REPORT.

Requirements of a Good Barley for Malting—Canadian Specimens Were Thoroughly Tested—Varieties that Should be Used—Requisites for the Successful Growing of this Cereal—The Canadian Sample Equal to the Best European Product.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The following highly encouraging report has just been received by the Minister of Agriculture, from the judges at the recent brewers' and maltsters' exhibition in London, Eng.:

Report of the judges, brewers' exhibition and market, Agricultural hall, London, October, 1890, on the Canadian barleys, not submitted for competition.

Messrs. H. Stopes, J. Flinn, J. Brutton, H. Mackeson, W. J. Seals, judges malting barley competition.

In presenting a report upon the barleys submitted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the judges have kept before them, not only the question of the quality of the particular samples submitted, but have deemed it essential to consider the conditions under which the barley is grown and the purposes to which it has to be devoted. In order to determine this question with greater accuracy than can be expected from an ordinary examination, the corn has been subjected to a variety of tests, and its true character for malting and brewing purposes is more accurately known than would have been the case had the report been submitted at an earlier date. As an outcome of the opinions thus expressed the judges also deem it desirable to report at greater length than would have been otherwise considered necessary.

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

In the first place barley to be of use to the maltster and brewer must have certain characteristics which can be departed from only under rare circumstances. The essential characteristics of barley are, that it should be capable of growing, and when converted into malt, contain the constituents necessary to produce beer, brilliant in appearance and of stable character. As a consequence the prime essentials in any barley must necessarily be its vitality and its nitrogenous constituents. These imply that it must be matured, and that it must be sweet and in good condition. Other features in barley which may not be absolutely essential, but which, nevertheless are very desirable, are determined by size, weight, color and by the appearance and character of the skin. These again are modified by the uniformity of the sample. The whole of the foregoing are necessarily dependent on the age of the corn.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

The barley submitted by the Dominion Government comes out exceedingly well in several particulars. The most important, that of vitality, was first tested in the unequal and irregular temperatures prevailing during the exhibition, when, owing to the enormous concourse of persons that attended, the building became abnormally hot on several occasions. In order that this factor might not exert any influence on the judgment formed, some of the judges submitted the corn to full and complete tests, under proper conditions of temperature and air, and subjected it to steeping and growth in an ordinary malthouse as commonly worked in this country, and in one of the best pneumatic malt houses working in Great Britain. The outcome of these experiments may be briefly summarized. A number of samples were deficient in vitality.

The indications furnished by these particular samples showed the inequality of growth, improper maturing in field, or harvesting at an improper stage of growth, improper exposure of corn on the ground and want of stacking. It cannot be too widely understood that barley when garnered undergoes a process of sweating (or, as it was formerly called, "fomentation"), which produces results of great utility in the after processes of malting and brewing. It may be safely said that any corn which has not been so sweated is incapable of working as well as it would do, were it to undergo such a process. It had been the intention of the judges to report somewhat fully upon each individual sample. There are, however, several reasons why this should not be done, and a suggestion that the reference to each sample should be obscure was deemed impracticable. It was finally resolved to speak generally upon all the samples excepting when a reference was necessary in commendation of those varieties that were thought specially good.

THE DIFFERENT SAMPLES.

Two samples were described as beardless and duck bill. Both these varieties are unsuitable to cultivate for malt to be used in this country. Of the samples submitted, the Chevalier and Golden Melon commend themselves for appearance, soundness and other inherent qualities. It would, however, be a great benefit if, by proper cultivation, their vitality were augmented, and both samples would be of enhanced value in the mash-tun, if the soil upon which they grew had been differently treated prior to planting. These samples, however, compare very favorably with French, Saale, Danish or other European barleys, and if sent in good condition a very large quantity could be consumed in this country with great satisfaction to the brewers and to the consumers of beer.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

There can be but little doubt but that the climate and soil of southern Canada is exceedingly well adapted to produce high class malting barleys. To effect this purpose:

1. It is imperative that suitable manure should be used where requisite.
2. That the soil be brought to a proper condition to receive the seed.
3. That right seed be employed.
4. That the cultivation be intelligently conducted.
5. Special attention must be paid to the proper harvesting of the corn, i. e., it must be cut when just sufficiently ripe, and not be allowed to lie upon the ground unduly.
6. That, however contrary it may be to the custom and practice obtaining in Canada, it is most desirable (if not essential) that for a period of not less than six weeks the corn be stacked, in stacks of moderate width and height, so that it may undergo a proper system of natural sweating.
7. That when threshed it shall be subjected to an efficient process of cleaning that shall remove all foreign matter, and that the cargoes shall be uniform in size and quality.

If these points be rightly attended to, there can be little doubt but that there will be a large and increasing demand in this country for barleys that can be produced in Canada. A further point in favor of Canadian barley is the present immunity of such corn from weevil and similar pests.

WORDS OF HIGH COMMENDATION.

The judges, therefore, agree in speaking in high terms of many of the samples submitted, and in very high terms indeed of some two or three of the best. They would urge upon the Dominion Government the desirability of providing some other varieties of seed for experimental purposes, and the necessity of attending to the suggestions in this report. Proper cultivation upon the lines defined means a barley capable of performing all that can be demanded of it by brewers, and one in which the essential element is present, viz., the nitrogenous constituents of the grain in such proportion and of such character that they are capable of rightly influencing its growth in the malt house, and furnish the brewer with a wort capable of feeding the yeast cells when developing, and converting it into beer with a proper percentage of alcohol, the constituents of the beer being in such exact proportion that brilliancy, purity and stability are ensured.

Signed on behalf of the judges.

H. Stopes, chairman.

Prof. Saunders' Report.

WHAT THE EXPERIMENTS BY THE CANADIAN FARMERS SHOW.

It was learned that samples of barley were coming in just now at the Central experimental farm at the rate of 50 to 70 per day. In conversation with the *Empire* Prof. Saunders referred to the tabulation of farmers reports' and said:

"I have received reports with samples from 332 farmers of Ontario of two-rowed barley grown from seed imported by the Government. Of those who have grown barley after roots the average yield is 28½ bushels per acre, weighing on an average 50½ lbs. per bushel. Of those grown after other crops the yield has been 24¾ bushels per acre, weighing 50½ lbs. per bushel. Of those grown after roots, 49 samples weighed under 50 lbs. per bushel and 101 samples over 50 lbs. Of these latter, 29 were 50 lbs., and under 51; 47 were 51, and under 52; 12 were 52, and under 53; 8 were 53, and under 54, and 5 were 54, and under 55. One sample went 56 lbs. Of those grown after other crops, there were 62 under 50 lbs., and 120 over 50 lbs. to the bushel. Of these latter, 39 were 50 lbs., and under 51; 45 were 51, and under 52; 20 were 52 and under 53; 14 were 53 and under 54, and 3 were 54 and under 55."

It is only fair to add that the weights were taken in all these cases without special cleaning of the grain, and had they been thoroughly cleaned it is reasonable to expect that the average might have been raised by at least one pound. Then there is the further fact to be considered, that this was a bad season for barley. The leading buyers of the Dominion agree that the six-rowed barley of the past season was at least two pounds per bushel below the usual weight, and it is reasonable to assume that a similar deficiency in weight makes the two-rowed variety. It will thus be seen that if only two pounds per bushel were added to the samples all round, they would rank very high. Moreover, many of these samples came from districts not suitable for barley growing, and it is also probable they did not all receive proper care.

It may be added that Sir Charles Tupper has received numerous enquiries from large brewing and malting concerns in England, asking whether any considerable quantity of Canadian barley can be had. From this, and other information received by the Hon. Mr. Carling, it is quite certain that many cargoes of two-rowed barley, of the same quality as the better samples sent to the brewers' and maltsters' exhibition, could find a ready market in England at good prices. But Canada has none of this sort for export this year, the crop of the past season being needed wholly for seed purposes.

A Startling Contradiction.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer,

Dear Sir,—There is an old adage which says, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinary preparation, is much more likely to meet with popular approval at a distance than at home. Nasal Balm, acknowledged as being the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that popular opinion for once at least, is wrong. From the outset its popularity, in the home of its manufacture, has been unbounded and constantly increasing. In evidence of this, we offer testimonials from two Brockville gentlemen who are known throughout the Dominion.

D. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, and for the past two years President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says:—"Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of Catarrh, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable symptoms. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the droppings into the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headaches that follow catarrh, and in fact makes one feel altogether like a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trial."

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says:—"It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and thoroughly cured within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

These are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal Balm it will be sent on receipt of price—50 cents small size and $1 large size bottle—by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

His First Offence.

Edward Cowan, the young man who was arrested on Saturday last charged with stealing ivory rings from off harness, was brought before the P. M. this morning. He pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate, in view of it being his first offence, gave him a suspended sentence of 8 months in the Central. His father was compelled to pay $15 for the damages sustained to harness which was cut.

—The Irish Land Purchase Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday by 268 to 130.



1st Lady.—Have you bought a new pair of Rubbers?

2d Lady.—Why no! These are the old ones—dressed with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

It makes them look like new and any shoes, also the rubber, and it saves the husband's money as for Shoes.

Sold everywhere.

OLMSTED & CO., General Agents for Canada, Toronto, Ont.

To Let for a Term of Years, or For Sale,

PARTS of lots 9 and 10, 3rd Con. of Thurlow, containing about 100 acres of good land, adjacent to the Grand Trunk station. Apply to

March

The Record Beaten.

In January 1889, the students in attendance at Ontario Business College of this city represented ten different provinces, states and colonies, which was the widest representation at any one time up to that year. That record is beaten now, just as the College enters its twenty-third year. The students in attendance to-day have come from eleven different provinces, states and colonies, as wide apart as are the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Surrogate Court.

In the matter of Mary Solder, late of Thurlow, letters of administration have been granted to her brother Gilbert Ross. Personal estate $1,800. Mr. W. B. Northrup, solicitor.

—Clara: Jack intends to have everything his own way when we are married. Clara's Mamma: "Then why do you marry him?" Clara: To relieve his mind of a false impression.

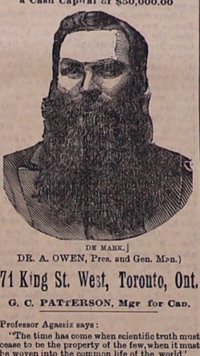
THE OWEN

ELECTRIC BELT

And Appliance Co'y.

Head Office:—Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated June 17th, 1887, With a Cash Capital of $50,000.00



TRADE MARK.]

DR. A. OWEN, Pres. and Gen. Man.)

71 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

G. C. PATTERSON, Mgr for Can.

Professor Agassiz says:

"The time has come when scientific truth must cease to be the property of the few, when it must be woven into the common life of the world"

ELECTRICITY

Eminent men in all countries not only endorse but recommend the use of electricity in their practice.

THE REASON WHY

you should use electricity is because you CAN be cured without medicine.

The medical fraternity of the world acknowledge this fact, but do they know how to apply it

DR. A. OWEN

after years of experience and study has solved the mystery in the production of the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances, which are covered by Patents in the United States, Canada, England, and Continental Europe, and pronounced by Patent experts to be the best and only Electric Belt that will reach the seat of disease.

These belts and appliances are invaluable to those who are in a weak, nervous and debilitated condition, or who are suffering from acute diseases, because of the moveable disks, patented by Dr. Owen, and used by him and him alone, the affected parts can be readily reached. Belts with disks on that are not movable cannot be used in that way and will do more harm than good. A trial will convince you.

RHEUMATISM

is a disease coextensive with the habitable world. It is found wherever man is found. It does not respect age, sex, color, rank or occupation.

It is certainly not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognising this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces in supplying defects and correcting irregularities.

LOST MANHOOD.

This is pre-eminently a nervous disease. The nervous symptoms always predominate. There is a loss of nerve force, or a disorder of nervous force. The successful treatment must supply what is lacking, NERVOUS FORCE and must correct the disorders. It is a well known fact that Electricity is the only known force that in any way resembles nervous force, that can take the place of nervous force, or that can correct the derangements of nervous force.

Hundreds have been cured by the application of the Owen Belt where the use of drugs failed entirely. Send for illustrated catalogue.

The following are among the diseases cured without medicine by the use of THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS:

Rheumatism	Disease of the Chest
Neuralgia	St. Vitus Dance
Dyspepsia	Spermatorrhea
Constipation	Impotency
Sciatica	Sexual Exhaustion
Lumbago	Varicocele
General Debility	Epilepsy or Fits
Head Troubles	Paralysis
Insomnia	Spinal Diseases
Liver Complaints	Nervous Complaints
Kidney Disease	Urinary Diseases
Female Compl'ts	General Ill Health

CHALLENGE.

We challenge the world to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we use on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. The ordinary belts are not so.

Other Belts have been in the market for five and ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than all other makes combined. The people want the best.

NEURALGIA

is either a loss of, or a derangement of nervous force. Electricity is the only KNOWN force that in any way resembles nerve force, and can, in a large degree, replace nerve force in some of its functions. Electricity can certainly do this.

Our treatment is a mild, continuous galvanic current, as generated by the Owen Electric Body Battery, which may be applied directly to the affected parts by the patient himself, or an attendant of ordinary intelligence.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs, is practicing a most dangerous form of charlatanism. This is a blessing that the Owen Bolt confers that is inestimable. Use the Electric Cure and shun the drug stores.

WOMEN.

The Owen Electric Belt is, par excellence, the woman's friend, for its merits are equal as a preventive and curative for the many troubles peculiar to her sex. It will tone up and strengthen the whole system. It is nature's cure.

WE ALWAYS LEAD AND NEVER FOLLOW.

Our invention has proved a great boon to suffering humanity, and we are not content to remain idle, but add one improvement after another, as soon as we see it is necessary, each being covered by a patent.

OUR OFFICES AND FACTORY

Are situated at 71 King St. west, where we shall be pleased to meet our patrons and their friends and give all necessary information.

Persons making enquiry from the writers of Testimonials must in all cases send self addressed stamped envelope to insure a reply.

All persons desiring information regarding the cure of ACUTE, CHRONIC and NERVOUS DISEASES please inclose SIX (6) CENTS and write for Illustrated Catalogue and valuable information, together with recent sworn testimonials of parties cured, by the Owen Electric Belt. Catalogues in English, Swedish, Norwegian and German. Address,

The Owen Electric Belt Co.,

71 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Mention this paper.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, Etc.,

ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health the Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

Do you suffer from disease of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels? Do you suffer from Rheumatism or Gout? Try them and be cured. Do you suffer from Skin Disease, Boils, Sores, Bad Legs, Wounds or Ulcers? Try them and be healed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

This is the result of their use in every part of the world. They are genuine remedies, used by rich and poor with never-failing success.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, they are spurious.

WINTER AT LAST.

You will probably give in now that you need a new Overcoat. Remember that we are the only one-price clothing dealers in Belleville.

OVERCOATS!

We carry the largest stock of Overcoats in Central Ontario. We can not only give you the finest selection, but the best goods and lowest prices. Lots of good heavy Ulster Coats for this cold, frosty weather.

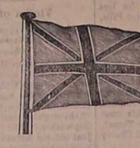
—SUITS—

We carry a great range of Suits in all sizes and prices—Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's. We give you the very lowest possible prices that good goods can be put together for, and, remember, we guarantee all our goods.

We sell no trashy or shoddy goods. We sell no goods that we cannot guarantee to our customers. We consider our reputation of more value than wealth.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.



SEE WHAT

The FLAG OF ALL NATIONS Clothing House offers you this time for ONLY $12.00, a complete man's outfit—GOOD HEAVY OVERCOAT, A FINE SUIT CLOTHES, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS & DRAWERS. It is really worth double the money. If you will give them a trial you will come again.

FLAG OF ALL NATIONS, CLOTHING HOUSE,

FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE

Blue Front, next to J. C. Overell's. You cannot miss the place.

Belleville - Agricultural - Works

ARE MANUFACTURING

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTERS,

with Carriers. Horse powers to run them with.

PLOUGHS

Their equal is not found in the Dominion. Sulky Ploughs and a large assortment of walking Ploughs. Call and see our new "CHALLENGE" Plough before purchasing. It will pay you.

THE WALKER CO.

P. S.—Repairing a specialty. Done on the shortest notice.

A GREAT BARGAIN

—IN—

New Dress Goods

—FOR THE—

XMAS ∴ TRADE.

One line of FANCY CHECKS at 15c, worth 30 cents.
Another line, PLAIN ALL-WOOL, at 20c., worth 35c., in all shades.

THESE ARE A GREAT BARGAIN.

FANCY WOOL HOODS—a large line at 20 and 60 cents, worth $1.

Tweeds - and - Suitings.

A LARGE LINE at 50 cents per yard—worth 75 to 85 cents.

New Child's and Misses' Corsets

at a Bargain.

These are but a few out of a lot of bargains offered for the Xmas trade. We invite an inspection of these. Even if you don't buy, it will do you good to see the bargains others are getting.

JAS W. DUNNET.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, December 10th.
New premises, west side Front St.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY DEC. 10.

RENEWALS.

Don't fail to renew your SUBSCRIPTION before it expires. The date following the name gives the time to which it is paid, hence, before that date remit us the amount of your renewal.

MERE MENTION.

FOR a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders.

TO INVIGORATE both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

THE improved Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt and Hypophosphites for sale at Geen's Drug Store.

GEEN'S 25c. lamps have had a very large sale. If you want a good and large lamp at a small price call at Geen's Drug Store.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abscesses of all kinds.

THEY MAKE ONE FEEL as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

IF you want a free trial of a reliable cough medicine, that hundreds of your friends and neighbors will tell you they have tried and found excellent, call at Geen's Drug store.

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Wild Cherry Bark, Elecampane, Hoarhound and Senega. These are the remedies with which Dame Nature has supplied Canada for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Loss of Voice. All these are contained in Wilson's Wild Cherry in their most active form, and with other medicines constitute this most reliable cure for all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Wilson's Wild Cherry is sold by all druggists.

What Baking Powder Shall We Use?

Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is made from pure 99% Crystal Cream Tartar and English Soda, hence is the best that can be made.

Morin's Sentence Commuted

ST. THOMAS, Que., Dec. 10.—Mr. Choquette, counsel for Morin, who was sentenced to be hanged here on the 19th inst. for the murder of one Roy, his partner, was this morning officially informed that his client's sentence would be commuted to imprisonment in penitentiary for life.

Experientia Docet.

Mr. J. H. Hourigan, after using Wilson's Wild Cherry in his family for eight years, writes us that it has never failed to cure Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough or Bronchitis. Be wise, profit by the experience of others, and use Wilson's Wild Cherry when afflicted with any such troubles. Sold by all druggists.

Your Life in Danger.

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping, hacky cough of yours carries you where so many Consumptives have preceded you; lose no time, but procure a bottle of the rational remedy for Lung and Bronchial Diseases, *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* with *Hypophosphites*. It will cure you. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say "O, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1. *Trial size free.* At all druggists.

The Population of Belleville

is about 10 000, and we should say that at least one-half are troubled with some affection on the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. *Trial size Free.* Large Bottle 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

(From Monday's Daily, Dec. 8th.)

County Court.

The Grand Jury is as follows:
Jas. Hennessy, Belleville; David Davidson, Tudor; Irwin Mills, Huntingdon; John J. Fairman, Thurlow; Jas. Johnston, Belleville; Geo. F. Clapp, Hungerford; Alex. McGibbon, L'Amable; Josiah Shurrie, Trenton; Albert Marsh, Sidney; E. H. La Roche and S. Huffman, Belleville; J. B. Haight and Gilbert Frederick, Thurlow; Alfred Lynn and Leonard Smith, Sidney; Oliver Dingman and John Conley, Madoc; John O Reilly, Huntingdon; Frederick Spafford, Sidney; John Kinneer and John Harry, Tyendinaga; Samuel Caskey, Madoc; W. Farrell, Rawdon; Hugh Hinchey, Tyendinaga.
The civil docket is as follows:

JURY LIST.

Bank of Commerce vs. Young, Flint & Anderson for plff., J. S. Young for deft.; Ont. Rennet Company vs. Bensley, F. E. Redick for plff., Burdett & Lyons for deft.; Lally vs. Palmer, Sherry & Macaulay for plff., Clute & Williams for deft.; McMahon vs. Palmer, F. S. Wallbridge for plff., F. W. Casey for deft.; Bristol vs. Brintnell, O'Flynn & Campbell for plff., F. W. Casey for deft.; Clapp vs. Crawford, Burdett & Lyons for plff., Pousette & Johnston for deft.; Bell vs. Hope, Burdett & Lyons for plff., Sherry & Macaulay for deft.; Phillips vs. Way, Burdett & Lyons for plff., Clute & Williams for deft; McMahon vs. Dorland, F. S. Wallbridge for plff., Clute & Williams for deft; McMahon vs. Robinson, F. S. Wallbridge for plff., F. W. Casey for dept.

NON JURY LIST.

McKenzie vs. Davidson, Dougall & Stewart for plff., A. A. McDonald for deft.; Ross vs. Roblin, Overell for plff., J. H. Simpson for deft.; Moon vs. Perry, A. A. McDonald for plff., Dougall & Stewart.

Died in Michigan.

The Saginaw weekly *Courier* of the 4th inst. contains the account of the death of David Geddes, a former resident of this county. His death was caused by an adze, which he was using, glancing and sinking deep into the calf of his leg, inflicting a fatal wound. He was alone at the time working upon a sleigh in his barn, and before he could get to the house he sank upon the ground and after being carried into the house died in a few minutes. The unfortunate man was born in Tyendinaga township, July 15th 1836, being thus nearly 54 years of age. He emigrated to the United States in 1861, settling in Thomas township near Saginaw City. He leaves a wife and four children.

A $750 Cottage

or its equivalent in cash will be given to the person detecting the greatest number of errors (words wrongly spelled or misplaced) in the December issue of "OUR HOMES." In addition will be given two cash prizes of $200 each, four of $100, eight of $50, ten of $25, twenty five of $10, fifty of $5, one hundred of $2, and one hundred and fifty of $1, distributed in the order mentioned in rules and regulations, which will be sent with a copy of December issue, on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Special *cash prizes* given away almost every day during competition, which closes February 1st, 1891.
Address, OUR HOMES PUBLISHING CO., BROCKVILLE, CANADA.
145dsat&wtJan15.

Customs Returns.

Goods entered for consumption at the port of Belleville during the month of Nov. 1889 90:

IMPORTS.

	Value.	Duty
1889	$19,100	$4656 94
1890	23,627	6915 44
Increase	$4527	$2258 50

EXPORTS.

	Value.
1889	$109,156
1890	123,710
Increase	$14,554

The N.P. has Done It.

Like threshing machines and other agricultural implements, organs, we are now told, have been reduced in price by the national policy. A discontented organ maker estimates that this reduction through competition in the last ten years has been at least 20 per cent. So purchasers of organs are asked to vote against the Macdonald Administration.—*Empire.*

(From Saturday's Daily, Dec. 6th.)

Victim of a Vampire.

A Young Girl in Venezuela Killed in a Strange Way.

Chicago Times.

Mrs. Cornelius Rainwater, of Savannah, Ga., received recently a letter from her brother, James Uhl, who is engaged in the wholesale coffee business in Calabozo, Venezuela, in which epistle he gave an account of the singular death of his daughter last September. The young lady, who had just entered her seventeenth year, had been a somnambulist since childhood, and it was while in one of her frequent trances that she left the house and wandered several miles out in the country. She was missed, and on being searched for, was at last found near the roadside dead, with a large vampire clinging to her throat.

The bat at the approach of the searchers rose from the body of its victim and attempted to fly off, but was so gorged with blood as to be unable to make its escape, and was shot by one of the party. The placidity of the young lady's countenance showed that her death had been a painless one, and it was probable that it was not until she sank down, still fast asleep, that the vampire fastened upon her. A small wound resembling the puncture of a large needle, just over the jugular vein, marked where the small white teeth had liberated the blood which it had then sucked, all the while soothing its victim to deeper sleep by a gentle lulling movement of its outspread wings, which is the habit of these creatures. The one which killed Miss Uhl was unusually large, measuring three feet and some inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other, and while its weight would have naturally been ten or twelve pounds, it was so engorged that it was found to weigh something over twenty pounds.

The Bird of Wisdom.

An owl sat up in a hickory tree,
And said in an impudent manner to me,
"Ter-hoot! ter-hoot! ter hoo!"
I asked her, politely, "You lovely old bird,
"Have you of the 'Golden Discovery' heard?"
She ruffled her feathers and spoke but a word
That dreary, monotonous "Who?"

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a *warranted* lung, liver and blood remedy, a powerful tonic and alterative, and a reliable vitalizer for weak persons; a panacea for scrofula, hip joint diseases, fever-sores, swellings and tumors; contains no alcohol and is a medicine without a peer. There is no risk in buying a *guaranteed* article. Your money back if it don't benefit or cure

Orange Elections.

At the regular meeting of the members of Loyal Orange Association No. 300 at West Huntingdon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. M., Bro. Forbes Sherry; D.M., John Adams; Chaplain, Eleazar Sarles; Rec. Sec., J. W. Kingston; Fin.-Sec., Wilbert Kingston; Treas., Nelson Sarles; Managing Committee—Bros. John Wright, James Donnan, E. W. Hawkins, Thos. Montgomery, James Montgomery, Tylers brothers, Jas. Wilson, W. J. Kingston.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Spicy Letter From Our Correspondent.

Girls are Scarce—Wheat Prices—Kicked a Wolf to Death—Our North-West and Dakota Compared.

PERCY, N.W.T., Nov. 25th.

The fine weather continues to last. For three weeks the sun has been shining every day, the nights are beautiful; just the right kind for sparking, Mr. Editor; but the girl, oh! where is she? I'm blowed if I know of one within ten miles of me, but this may not always last.

Our neighborhood is very quiet. People are busy getting stables ready for winter and drawing wheat to Moosomin. 50 and 55 cents are the prices; a short time ago buyers were paying 80 cents.

Mr. John Parker, (formerly of Tweed) who is with Mr. J. H. Dickie, the other morning saw a wolf after the sheep. Being mounted, he immediately chased the animal. After running about five miles the wolf laid down. Our friend tried to make the pony jump on it, but it was afraid, and John, having nothing in his hand was also afraid. After a short time his courage rose, he bravely descended and kicked it to death. It was supposed the animal was nearly exhausted with hunger.

I have seen something in a paper saying Dakota was a better place for emigrants than the Northwest. Well, sir, I have never lived in Dakota and have only lived a year and a half here, but I don't believe it. I have seen some who lived there a short time and got sick of it came here and are staying here. They give the place a hard name. Of course there may be cases *vice versa*, but I do not know of any. About three weeks ago a man was here looking around. I know his name but forget where he is located. Well, we compared notes. I said: What kind of wood do you burn and how far do you haul it? *Ans.*—Don't know where there is any wood near. We burn coal. It costs us about $8 per ton. *Ques.*—At what depth do you find water, and is it good when f und? *Ans.*—We haul our water 6 miles from a creek, and it is poor. In winter we melt snow. *Ques.*—How far from a railway? *Ans.*—8 miles. *Ques*—What yield of wheat per acre? *Ans.*—For the last three years plenty have only got half a bushel, some 3, which was considered good. Said he, "Aid has been given us more than once, and we will need it again this winter." He very wisely remarked that there were good and poor localities all through Dakota.

I told him I could get a load of wood in half a day, and good wood too. We can get coal, 30 cwt., for $1.50, haul it 40 miles. That I got water on my place at 17 feet, and it is as good as any water I ever tasted. That our market was 75 miles away, a drawback which will certainly soon be overcome. If the men who are "going" to put a railway through here run a trip to Moosomin from here with oxen they would soon understand our need. That grain turned out as high as 16 and 18 bushels per acre for the last three years. In my next I will try and show up the country's advantages as they appear to me.

E. ½ 16, 9, 6, W. 2 M.

HOUSE KEEPERS look to your interests and pay a visit to Stroud's Tea Warehouse.

A VERITABLE "GHOST."

IT MAKES ITS APPEARANCE NEAR FOXBORO,

And Seriously Hurts a Young Englishman.

But Nobody Can See It—A Strange and Troublesome Mystery.

The inhabitants of the village of Foxboro and its immediate vicinity are at present in a state of excitement and amazement over what appears to be a genuine "ghost" which has made its appearance in that locality. The circumstances of the case, as told to a representative of this journal are as follows:

Some time ago a young Englishman named Mr. King, arrived from the Old Country and located at Foxboro. Being a stone mason, he procured employment at the Foxboro quarries. Some four weeks ago he, in company with a fellow employee, was going from the quarries towards the village just at dusk, when he suddenly turned around to his companion and commenced to run around him, at the same time exclaiming "Don't you see her? she will catch me!" It is said that something did seize him by the wrist and tightened the grasp to such an extent as to lame the young man's wrist. His companion asserts, however, most emphatically that he could not distinguish the form, which King represented to be that of a young woman of medium height, fair complexion, and with long flowing hair, of a reddish tinge—that little was thought of this occurrence until Tuesday evening last, when King went to Mr. D. McCauley's residence, which is in the 6th concession of Thurlow, about a mile from the quarries, when he was again the victim of the "ghost." When King left McCauley's place he asked him, the latter, to accompany him a portion of the way to the works. This McCauley consented to do, and taking a lantern the two started on the trip. When near the railway track and about half way to the quarries, Mr. McCauley left King, wishing him a good night and a safe journey to his destination, also giving him the lantern. Mr. McMauley had not proceeded far towards his home, when he heard King cry and with a loud voice, and upon looking around says he saw the lantern going for some distance in the air. He ran back and was surprised to see King lying upon the ground in an unconscious condition, with no one in sight. He picked him up and after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting him home. He remained unconscious for some two or three hours, and after he regained consciousness was unable to speak, his tongue being swelled to such an extent as to fill his mouth. His neck and the upper portion of his chest bore unmistakable marks of violence, the impression of the thumb and forefinger being plainly discernible upon the young man's throat. He was for three days a sufferer, being unable to articulate a word. When he was able to speak he told of how the "ghost" approached him after Mr. McCauley left him and choked him, and that it was the same form as had attacked him previously.

Those who are acquainted with the young man are unable to account for the strange circumstances surrounding his case. He is represented as an intelligent young man, who is not addicted to strong drink and is not known to have an enemy.

Alice Smith Married.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Pretty Alice Smith, one of the most interesting of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Birchall trial, is now Alice Smith Blount, having married Jos. Blount, the Niagara Falls policeman. The marriage was celebrated in Buffalo City Hall at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the old-timers who witnessed the brief but impressive ceremony, say the lady was the handsomest bride who ever graced the City Hall. The groom dropped a $2 bill into the Mayor's charity box, and the happy couple left for Niagara Falls.

Remains Brought Home.

The body of the late Sam'l S. Wallbridge arrived from Duluth on Saturday night, and was yesterday interred in the family burying ground near Massassaga Park, township of Ameliasburg. Mr. Walter Lazier accompanied the remains from Duluth.

BETTER than ever Stroud's 30c. New Seasons Tea.

(From Tuesday's Daily, Dec. 9th.)

THE KINGSTON ASSAULT.

Little Committed for Trial.

Gunn's Condition Precarious.

We condense the following from the Kingston *News'* report of the police court proceedings in the assault case Queen vs. Little:

"Arthur Cato was the first witness called. He said that he boarded at the Anglo-American hotel. Knew defendant. Was in the hotel on the evening of the 27th of November. Knew George Gunn. Was getting his tea when he heard loud talking going on in the hall. Went into the hall Gunn was talking to Mrs. Little, wife of the defendant. Gunn was facing Mrs. Little. Asked Gunn what was the matter. Mrs. Little answered: "I don't want any fighting in the house." Then Little came out of the bar. Little told Gunn he'd put him out. He thought that Gunn struck Little. Little then left Gunn and went into the bar. He returned, creeping on his tip toes. He had a wooden mallet in his hand, with which he struck Gunn in the back of the head. Little was only away from the hall long enough to get the mallet. He heard the blow. It could be heard all over the house. Gunn dropped at once in the hall. Witness at once told another boarder to go for a doctor. He took Gunn's head on his knee and bathed it. Dr. McVety came. A boarder brought a pillow. The doctor, Kennedy and witness carried Gunn up to a bed room. He lay in the hall for about five minutes. He did not speak after being struck. Blood flowed freely from one ear. Witness went to the Frontenac hotel and got ice. Didn't hear him speak after being struck.

Hon. Dr. Sullivan examined—Was called at 8 in the evening to see Gunn, who was lying insensible. He remained in a state of stupor for four days, Gunn complained of intense headache. Considered it would be dangerous to bring Gunn down to the court. The indications were that the skull was fractured. If it was fractured, the blow must have been a very violent one, as where the blow was struck the skull was very thick. This morning he was low and had a furred tongue. There was a continued discharge from the ear, which witness considered was evidence of a fracture. He was doing pretty well and might recover. This fracture might be attended in after times with disastrous results. Four days after the accident, when Gunn was removed to the hospital, he (Gunn) had stated that he thought he could walk down stairs. This was a mistaken notion, however, and the wounded man was carried down on a stretcher.

This concluded the evidence, and the prisoner was committed for trial before the first court of competent jurisdiction, bail being fixed at $2 000 for prisoner, and two sureties of $1,000 each. Mr. Britton remarked that the recovery of Gunn was still in doubt, and that the case might yet prove to be one of homicide.

GRANITE and agate ware, china ware, majolica ware, crystal glassware, crockery, cutlery, &c., for Christmas trade, see them at Stroud's Tea Warehouse.

Funeral of Mrs. Wishart.

Her Glorious Life and Remarkable Death.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MADOC, Dec. 8.

The funeral of Mrs. Maria Wishart, wife of the Rev. David Wishart, took place to-day and was very largely attended. A deep feeling of sadness was upon the whole congregation, and a heartfelt sympathy for the family was evinced. Thirty years of her life were spent in this place. She took a deep interest in church and Sabbath school work and was a liberal giver of her private means towards the erection of the beautiful Presbyterian church here, of which she laid the corner stone, and was presented with a silver trowel by the ladies of the congregation. Her charities were of the broadest kind and many a poor family will miss a kind and loving benefactress. She was a helpmate indeed to her husband in aiding him in the vineyard of the Master. She leaves one son, Dr. D. G. Wishart, now of Toronto. The church was draped in black and on her coffin was laid a beautiful tribute of flowers from the ladies of the congregation.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Childerhose, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Wilson, Methodist clergyman. The bearers were the elders of the church, Messrs. A. F. Wood, Horace Seymour, John Brown, Adam Allen, Samuel Rollins and T. E. Seymour. The deceased was in her usual health up to Monday, Dec. 1. The day before she attended services in the church. On Monday at the breakfast table she suddenly became unconscious and remained so until the following Saturday morning, when she passed quietly away to the home beyond the river. Her noble husband, who is left to work alone in the Master's vineyard, has the heartfelt prayers of the entire community in this his hour of sorrow.

BANCROFT.

Thieves Captured and Convicted.—Fatal Accident.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANCROFT, Dec. 8th,

For several months past the neighborhood of Bancroft has suffered from the depredations of petty thieves. Hen and turkey roosts have been robbed, vacant premises have been broken open, and doors, windows, lumber, or anything moveable, have been carried off. However, on Thursday last, two of the fraternity, named Wm. Kinney and Gilbert Bonheur, jr., were caught in the act of stealing turkeys. They were arrested on warrant and brought before Police Magistrate Cleak, when they elected to be tried under the Summary Trials Act, were found guilty, and sentenced to gaol for three months each.

A sad accident happened to one of our most respected farmers in this neighborhood, named Peter Valleau, on Thursday last; he was struck by the limb of a tree in the body, inflammation set in, and he died on Saturday. He came a few years ago from the neighborhood of Campbellford or Brighton, and bought a fine farm near Baptiste Lake, in the Township of Herschel.

Lives of others [illegible] remind us
Married life m[illegible] be sublime.

We trust to be forgiven this parody of lines from Longfellow's immortal "Psalm of Life." Husbands who are wise and thoughtful know that the happiness of the home depends largely upon the health of the mistress of the house. Many are the tasks which daily confront her. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping, if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive *guarantee* in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Surrogate Court.

The following matters were yesterday heard in this court:

P. Duffin, of Thurlow, deceased. Letters of administration granted to W. P. Hudson, M.P.P., administrator. Estate $400. W. B. Northrup, Solicitor.

Mary Catharine Boyd, of Beauharnois, (Quebec,) deceased. Rev. J. M. Boyd administrator. Real estate, $1,700. W. B. Northrup, Solicitor.

Hon. Edward Blake is at the Kyle House.

STROUD'S teas and coffees are recommended by those who buy them.

Burglary.

A House Entered, and a Sum of Money Stolen.

The residence of Mr. John A. Davis, on Mill Street, near the Canifton road, was entered last night, and $55 taken. When Mr. Davis arose this morning he found the front door was unlocked, and the key lying on the floor. The money was in a large pocket book, which had been placed in a sideboard drawer and locked. The lock had been forced, the pocket book taken out and the money extracted, and the pocket-book left on the sideboard. Nothing else about the house appears to have been disturbed. The police are investigating the affair, which appears to be very mysterious, as no one was seen or heard about the premises.

CHRISTMAS presents, largest and best variety in city, sold at wholesale prices at Stroud's Tea Store.

Stealing Fowls.

Wm. Kinney and Gilbert Bonheur, the two turkey thieves mentioned in our Bancroft correspondence in another column, were brought to the city last evening and placed in the County gaol, where they will spend the next three months.

Tea Meeting.

A tea meeting was held at Canifton last evening in aid of the Congregational church and was largely attended. Ex-Mayor Diamond of this city presided. After supper a fine programme was presented, a number from the city participating.

Now is the Time.

This is the time of year when the boys need a good, warm overcoat. The Oak Hall clothing house can supply you in all sizes, from 3 year old up. They have a very large assortment to select from.

The harsh, drastic purgatives, once deemed so indispensable, have given place to milder and more skilfully prepared laxatives; hence the great and growing demand for Ayer's Pills. Physicians everywhere recommend them for costiveness, indigestion, and liver complaints.

(From Wednesday's Daily, Dec. 10th.)

Big Fire in Cobourg.

Loss About $10,000.

COBOURG, Oct. 10.—About 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lodge room of the United Workmen in McCallum's block on Division St., opposite the Dunham House.

The fire brigade was quick in getting a stream of water on the building and succeeded in subduing the blaze without much trouble. The water used to quench the fire did far more damage than the fire.

The following business men suffered losses.

J. N. Campbell, dry goods, probable loss from $3,000 to $4,000, covered by insurance. W. Giddens, groceries, loss on stock over $2,000, only $1,500 insurance. Geo. Vesper, tinsmith, loss $500, fully covered by insurance. Geo. Stephens, furniture dealer, loss about $1,000, fully covered.

The building which is owned by Mr. P. McCallum is damaged to the extent of about $2,000, which we believe to be insured to cover the loss.

County Court.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

County Court opened at 1 o'clock this afternoon before His Honor Judge Lazier. The Grand Jury being present were called, and selected Mr. Jas. Hennessy, of this city, as their foreman. After being addressed by His Honor they retired to deliberate upon the cases which will be brought before them, some of which are of a serious nature.

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. H. J. Young.—Action on pro. note. Defendant is sued as an endorser on note made by H. W. Delany. Defence: plaintiff accepted security from Delany and released Young. Verdict for plt'ffs for $400.—Flint & Anderson for pl'ff; Young for deft.

J. A. Bell vs. Wm. Hope, Assignee of I. Graham.—Plaintiff sued for debt due heirs from I. Graham. Verdict for pl'ff for $311.—Burdett & Lyons for plt'ff; Sherry & Macaulay for deft.

Ontario Rennet Extract Co. vs. William Bensley.—Action to recover payment for goods sold by plaintiffs to deft. Defence: payment before action to J. K. McCargar, one of the firm. Verdict for
—Redick & Masson for plt'ff; Burdett & Lyons for deft.

5, 10, 15 and 20 lb caddies of Stroud's teas, retail at wholesale prices.

One of the Sights.

Visitors to Montreal find the printing establishment of the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR to be one of the most interesting sights of the town. On publication days, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, all day long there is the hum of the gigantic lightning presses turning out complete copies of the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR at the rate of twenty-two thousand copies an hour, printed, cut and folded by automatic machinery, without being touched by hand. Then there is an army of men and women operating the machines that put on the address labels, following which they are turned over to gangs of mailers preparing the papers for the delivery to the Post Office by mommoth expresses. One of the busiest places in this country, is the Office of the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR, Montreal.

An Enterprising Firm.

Anticipating the wants of their customers, and to meet those wants, Messrs Stroud Bros., Tea Merchants of this city, are importing, direct from England, Germany and France, a large and better assortment than ever of useful and handsome Christmas presents, such as English colored and printed Granite and Stone China Chamber setts, Tete-a-Tete setts, Plate setts, Biscuit jars, China cups, etc., etc. Hanging lamps, Study and Parlor lamps, German dolls, Child's tea-setts, Toys etc., etc. Plush albums, Boxes, etc., etc., which they give away to their customers with their tea or sell for cash at lowest prices. As this firm have in all 15 stores and import in large quantities direct from manufacturers, it enables them to give their customers the best value possible.

PLUSH boxes albums, &c., see them at Stroud's Tea Warehouse.

The Children's Corner.

As every parent knows children will read, hence it is every parent's duty to see that the little ones are provided with pure and instructive reading matter. In our next weekly issue we commence an illustrated serial for children, which will be found very interesting.

A Doctor's Promotion

The appointment of Dr. Murphy as Superintendent of the New Asylum at Mimico will necessitate that gentleman's removal from the city. Dr. Dolan will succeed Dr. Murphy here.

A Single Trial

Is all that is needed to prove that Polson's Nerviline is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy, and for pain of every description it has no equal. Try 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bottle 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

THE
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
CAPITAL (PAID UP) SIX MILLION DOLLARS - - $6,000,000.
REST, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $800,000
B. E. WALKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED.
DRAFTS ISSUED PAYABLE AT ALL POINTS IN CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BERMUDA, &c.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED, AND CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ADDED TO THE PRINCIPAL AT THE END OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Special Attention given to the Collection of Commercial Paper, and Farmers' Sales Notes.

C. M. STORK, MANAGER.

County Council.

The final session of the County Council for the year, opened this afternoon, His Honor Warden Vermilyea presiding. Nearly all the members of the Council were present.

The minutes of the last session were read and confirmed.

The Warden said that the only business done during the interval between the late session of the Council and the present, was the roofing of the Court House, which cost about $700. There had been a change in the Shire Hall, the Judge's Chambers now being up stairs. As there was not much business to be transacted, he thought they could get through by to-morrow.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9th.

From the Hon. Billa Flint, stating that the nomination and polling place in Faraday was in an inconvenient place and asking that it be changed.

The Reeve of Dungannon and Faraday presented a counter petition, asking that the place of nomination be not changed.

On motion these were received and filed.

From J. J. B. Flint, Police Magistrate, stating that as he had been appointed by the Government his salary could not be withdrawn, as was contemplated by the Council.

On motion, Mr. Flint, who was present, was heard in reference to the matter. He referred to the many serious offences which he had to try and said he had saved a large amount of expenses to the County.

Mr. Cross moved, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that the communication be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.—Carried.

From Mr. Jas. Lancaster, asking for remuneration for damages sustained in the breaking of a threshing machine, whilst passing over a road.

From Normal A. Ross, claiming $35 for injuries sustained to a horse, which was injured by a runaway, the same being caused by a box which was left by the roadside, leading to Canifton.

These were referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

From Miss Ashley, asking for $20 for services as shorthand reporter.

From the County Clerk of Middlesex containing a petition to the Legislature, to obtain legislation for the appointment of cheese and milk inspectors for the different counties of Ontario. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on Communications.

Moved by Mr. Murdock, seconded by Mr. Rankins, that the bounty on wolves' skins be raised from $6 to $10.—Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Council adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

MORNING SESSION.

Council resumed at 10 a.m., the Warden in the chair. Minutes of Tuesday's session read and confirmed.

A communication from James Smith was read, asking for remuneration for loss sustained by his horse running away, thereby injuring his wife severely, and also doing much damage. He estimated his loss at $200.

The Council went into committee of the whole on Ways and Means, Mr. Haggerty in the chair.

The motion of Mr. Murdock, asking that the bounty on wolves' scalps be increased from $6 to $10, was taken up.

The Warden was opposed to the increase being made, as were also Mr. McCargar and Mr. Corrigan.

Mr. Murdock said the wolves were doing considerable damage out north and he hoped the Council would take some action in the matter.

As the Warden was of the opinion that the Council had not the power to increase the bounty, the matter was laid over until after the opinion of the County Solicitor had been obtained

The communication of Mr. N. R. Ross, claiming $35 for damages sustained by his horse running away, was next read. The accident was caused by an obstruction which was lying on the roadside near Laziers' mill on the Canifton road.

Mr. Farnham said he could not see how a horse could be frightened at the obstruction referred to.

On motion Mr. Ross was heard. He said a box was beside the gravel road, and that his horse became frightened at it and ran away, doing considerable damage.

Mr. Gordon was of the opinion that the Council was not liable and he thought the opinion of the County Solicitor should be obtained on the matter.

On motion the Warden and the Gravel Roads Superintendent was delegated to get the opinion of the Solicitor.

The communication from Mr. Lancaster asking for remuneration for damages sustained by the breaking of a threshing machine, was considered.

Mr. Cross thought he was entitled to some remuneration, as there was obstruction on the road in question. The accident occurred at night and no light was near.

Mr. English thought that the Council was not liable in any way for the accident. The night was light and the obstructions could be seen, and there was sufficient room for the machine to pass over the road.

Mr. Duncan was of the opinion that Mr. Lancaster was not entitled to any remuneration and he moved that no action be taken on the matter. Mr. Martin seconded the motion.

Mr. Gordon was willing to allow Mr. Lancaster $10 for the damage sustained, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Duncan's motion was carried.

Mr. Knight, Head Master of the Deseronto High school, presented an account for holding examinations.

The Inspector, Mr. Johnston, said he had not certified to the account, as he was not acquainted with the facts.

On motion no action was taken in the matter until the account was properly certified to.

As to the communication of Mr. J. J. B. Flint relative to his services to the County, on motion the Warden was instructed to obtain the County Solicitor's opinion upon the matter.

Account of Miss Ashley of $20 for reporting at court was ordered to be paid.

The account of Mr. Chown for covering the roof of the gaol amounted to $700 was ordered to be paid.

On motion the committee rose and reported and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

It being 12 o'clock the Warden left the chair.

SEE our printed Chamber setts, only $2.25; also our $2.75 setts, equal to what others sell for $3 or $3.50. At Stroud's Tea warehouse.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

From Picton.

Old and Respected Citizens Gathered to Their Fathers.

PICTON, Dec. 9th.

The grim monster has taken two of our oldest citizens—Mr. John Doxsee, who died Sept. 6th, aged 64 years, and Mrs. L. Stanton, who died on the 5th inst., aged 73 yrs.

The people of Wellington, in the election on the 4th inst., declared for local option in the liquor business by a majority of 3,—a close rub.

CHINA tea sets, lemonade sets, plate sets, porridge sets, chamber sets, &c., see them at Stroud's Tea Warehouse.

A Serious Offence.

A Yeoman Arrested Whilst Attending Court

Mr. William McDavitt, of the village of Maynooth, who is in attendance at the County Court, was yesterday afternoon placed under arrest. He is charged with having had in his possession during the month of July or August last, five moose skins, contrary to the law.

After the business of the court is concluded the accused will be taken to Bancroft to stand his trial before the Police Magistaate, Mr. J. Cleak. The offence, if proven, is a serious one.

BISCUIT jars, alarm clocks, nickel large day clocks, silver cruets, Pickles, Butters, &c., sold at wholesale prices at Stroud's Tea Warehouse.

The Yourex Forgery.

Said to be More Serious than at First Anticipated.

The Lucan correspondent of the *Empire* has the following to say of this case:
"The forgery committed by C. W. Yourex, mentioned in the *Empire* a few days since, on the Western Bank, seems to be more serious than was anticipated when the transaction first leaked out at Belleville. At last accounts the culprit was still at large. Quite a large reward has been offered for his arrest."

CHILDREN'S tea sets, dolls, toys, &c., for Christmas, imported direct from Germany and sold at wholesale prices at Stroud's Tea Warehouse.

Prize Cheese Made by Canadian System.

At the Kilmarnock Cheese Show, held recently in Scotland, the gold medal for the best cheese at the show was won by Mr. R. Wallace, on a cheese made according to the Canadian system as taught by Mr. Drummond, at the Scotland Dairy Institute, at Kilmarnock. This same gentleman also captured over £80 prize money on cheese made by the same system. The particulars as to the methods followed in making this cheese, which expert judges pronounced to be as nearly perfect as possible, are given as follows by Mr. Wallace: It was made on the 31st day of May; 162 gallons of milk; temperature of evening's milk in the morning, 68 degs.; time of ripening, 3 hours; quantity of color, 31 drs.; temperature at which rennet was added, 84 degs.; quantity of rennet, 4½ oz., which was added at 10:35 a.m.; time of coagulation, 35 mins.; temperature heated to 100½ degs.; time it took to heat, 70 minutes; cooked in whey, 120 mins.; quantity of curd, 172 lbs.; milled at 4:30 p.m.; salted at 5 o'clock; quantity of salt, 3½ lbs. Weighed before being sent to Kilmarnock 1,581 lbs. of ripe cheese, or nearly 10 per cent. of shrinkage.—*Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal for December.*

HOSEKEEPERS, for the sake of economy, should use Stroud's 40c. tea. A 6lb. tin for $2.10c.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

STIX mends Glassware, China, Crockery, etc.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Dec. 10th, 1890.

The market is very steady, with good receipts. Quotations to day were:

WHEAT—85c. to 90c.
BARLEY—45c. to 60c.
RYE—60c.
OATS—37c. to 40c.
PEAS—55c. to 60c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c. to 40c.
BUTTER—Roll 16 to 20c.
BUTTER, TUB—16c.
BEEF—$4.00 to $6 50
DRESSED HOGS—$5 25 to $5.75
MUTTON—6c. to 8c.
LAMB—6c. to 8c.
EGGS—18c. to 20c. per doz.
HIDES—Rough $4 00, inspected No. 1, $4.50
CALF SKINS—6c. per lb.
SHEEPSKINS—95c.
DEAKINS—30c.
TALLOW—Rough, 2½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5c.
WOOL—20c.
POTATOES—60c. to 75c. per bag.
LARD—10c to 12c.
HAY—$5.00 to $7 00 per ton.
CHICKENS—30c to 60c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 60c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.50.
DUCKS—40c. to 75c.
ONIONS—80c. to $1.00 per bag.

MARRIED.

REDICK—DEANS.—On the 26th Nov., at the residence of the bride's mother, Tyendinaga, by Rev. R T Courtice, of Canifton, Mr. ALLEN REDICK, of Thurlow, to ARTIA ETHEL DEAN, of Tyendinaga.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders.
"Worth a Guinea a Box."
FOR SALE BY
ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co,
Gents—We consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best in the market, and cheerfully recommend its use.
J. H. HARRIS, M.D.,
Bellevue Hospital.
F. U. ANDERSON, M.D.
L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, M.R.C.S. England.
H. D. WILSON, M.D.
University of Penn.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published for the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company (Limited) by JAMES C. JAMIESON, resident in Belleville, at Office, Front St. south of Hotel St.

CONGER BROS.
SELL
—FULL— LINES
—OF—
Crockery - and - Glassware
LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN

Weekly Intelligencer.

Holiday Bible Number.
NO. 21.
ever offered by any publisher in the wo
bes, Silk Dresses, Rings, Ladies' Fine
ED IN FIFTEEN DIVISIONS INSTEA
ers years past, the proprietor of TRUTH now offers the As
assemble. The Silverware is the best (1) Quadruple
are from the best makers in Canada and the States. The
or Eight. The Swiss Gold Watches are of the best mak
at satisfaction to our friends. The Silks and Cashmere
dies' Boots and Slippers, as well as the Gentlemen
excellences. The Guns and Rifles are from the Chas. Bi
ufactures in Breech-loading Shot Guns. The Silver Thi
glish manufacture in 1 oz. coin of Canadian Silver.
an Line from Montreal, any time within six months afte
best class, and can be depended upon to be represente
ively barred out on.
which must be answered correctly to secure any prize. W
TRUTH will be mailed you fr
ers and TRUTH will be sent for four months to any address
extra for the privilege of competing for these prizes.

anged that if your answers are correct, no matter at w
better position than ever before to secure one of these
ed first.

changes air at will, in handsome Rosewood cases, with bevel plate glass doors, about 24 inches by 10 square, $60.
Next six, each a handsome hand painted, brass finish, **Drawing Room Lamp**, $6

SIXTH HUNDRED.

First Five each a fine Black Corded **Silk Dress**, $15.
Next Fifteen, each **one dozen** full **Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons**, $6.
Next Ten, each a beautifully bound **Family Bible**, with concordance, family map, engravings, dictionary, and full explanatory notes, $10.
Next Six, each a full quadruple plate **Cake Basket**, richly chased and engraved, and white glass bowl, a very showy, useful article, $10.
Next Twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Boots**, **Kid Slippers**, in the latest style, some rosette trimmed, $3.
SEVENTH HUNDRED.
First Twelve, each a set of half doz. extra full quadruple silver plated **Table Forks**, $6.
Next Twelve, each a set of half doz. extra full quadruple silver plated **Dessert Spoons**, $4.50.
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Dinner Knives**, in best cases, $8.
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons**, $4.
EIGHTH HUNDRED.
First six, each a **Ladies' Open Face, Solid, Plain Gold Watch**, stem wind, engraving, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30.
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch**, Waltham movement, exact timing piece, $30.
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watch**, Waltham movement, $30.
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble**, $1.50.
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plate Combined **Sugar Shell and Spoon Holder**, with one dozen Tea Spoons, extra quality, $12.
NINTH REWARDS.
First Twelve, each a Fine and Finished **Square Piano**, by reliable maker, $300.
Second, One First Class **Safety Bicycle**, a superior machine, $100.
Next six, each an Extra Quality Silver Plated **Ice Pitcher**, $12.
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Kid**, hand sewn, hand made, solid **Boots**, any size, $6.
Next twenty-four, each a **Child's Extra** Quadruple Silver Plated **Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon**, in case, $3.
Next twenty-four, each a **Child's Gold Case**, $3.
Next twenty-four, each a well bound same 1889 **Chambers' Journal**, $1.50.
TENTH REWARDS.
First six, each one dozen Fine Quadruple **Silver Tea Service**, 4 pcs., satin finish, a beautiful set, $30.
Next six, each a Colt's New Lightning **Magazine Rifle**, sixteen shots, $15.
Next twelve, each a Fine **China Dinner Service**, (100 pcs), an extra choice selection, $12.
Next thirteen, each a pair of **Excelsior Steel Skates**, $5.

It is as easy as possible in sending answers and the correct answers are found. From among this great list, you can hardly fail to be among the next lucky ones. Many have been going on for years, and have repeatedly testified to this, and to the value of the articles received. Read the rules of competitions: Mrs. Jas. Fraser, Toronto, Ont.; Ella Lancey, Petrolia, Ont.; Geo. Ellis, Shelburne, Ont.; Mrs. W. Metcalfe, Halifax, N.S.; Mrs. W. Mc Millan, St. John, N.B.; Mrs. W. Hadley, Hadley, Ont.; Jas. Bowie, Hamilton, Ont.; and hundreds more in all parts of Canada.

Answers will be published in TRUTH immediately at the close of the competition, and post office addresses for town, village and county of distinguished parties, and the names of the lucky ones will be in the hands of the publisher of TRUTH by the 1st January will be allowed for letters to reach us from Toronto, Canada.

One up the Nerves,
Strengthen the Muscles,
nake you Fat,

and give out this evening. This competition, by which such generous contributions have been made, has declared by this document against Parnell. The speech by this document against Parnell. The speech by the members of the Executive Committee, including the best known and wealthiest Irishmen of New York. The statement is the result of a meeting held Thursday night, and is given in full, as follows:

"The Parliamentary Fund Association is deeply grieved over the unfortunate condition into which the Irish parliamentary party is plunged by the occurrences and events, which threaten disaster to the hopes and plans of Ireland's friends throughout the world.

"While not seeking to dictate to the people of Ireland what policy shall be pursued in the interest of a cause which we all hold sacred, we feel it a duty of conscience to ask those whose political fortunes should not be imperiled by personal interest or factional strife. Deeply grateful for the services of Mr. Parnell, and recognizing his wonderful achievements in the past, we cannot calmly consent to have all that has been purchased for Ireland at such cost and sacrifice shattered and lost in an hour of passion.

"While it pains us to take a stand against him whom we have heretofore recognized as Ireland's leader we unhesitatingly assert that the welfare of the cause should be taken from the first the one reason for the existence of the parliamentary party and of our association, is superior to any man or set of men.

"We therefore endorse the position taken by the visiting parliamentary delegation, and unite with them in the request that Mr. Parnell withdraw from the leadership of the majority, and, by a personal sacrifice, save his country from being cast into a civil strife, which gives promise of bloody results, and which must disheartien her friends, alienate her allies and must result in the total destruction of all that has been gained by our race since the present constitutional movement began."

The address is signed by Eugene Kelly, Joseph J. O'Donovan, William R. Grace, John Byrnes, John F. Smith, Joseph Nugent, O'Brien, Jogger, E. Daly, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, Dr. J. Duncan Emmett, James S. Coleman, Miles M. O'Brien, Henry McLean, E. D. Farrell.

In a wretched cabin in the woods near Fart Stetson, on the Lake Shore road, north of Beatrice, R. K. McKittrick, at one time a priest of Burlington, Ia., was found dead from an overdose of laudanum administered dose of morphine. Atties side of the bed was an empty morphine bottle. Both were full. On the table was a note which read: "Nothing to live for—no friends, no money, no clothes. I hope the drug I take will prove fatal." R. McKittrick.

Labor Troubles Abroad.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The threatened strike of weavers at Bolton has been averted, the employers having conceded an advance in wages.

Seven hundred plush weavers employed by Lester & Co. of Bradford have struck against a reduction of wages. Three hundred will strike to-morrow and 400 more at the end of the week. The reduction in wages is said to be due to the McKinley tariff law.

Killed by a Tree.

KINGSTON, Dec. 16.—While chopping cordwood near Chilvers' mills, Tyendinaga, Patrick Doonan was struck by a branch and received injuries from which he has since died.

A Corpse in the Snow.

KINGSTON, Dec. 16.—While a funeral was en route to a cemetery in Hinchinbrooke township, the hearse ran against an obstruction and upset. The coffin was dislodged thrown out, breaking tossed the corpse upon the snow.

Holiday Bible Number.

Every person who sends in answers to the above competition will receive a copy of the Holiday Bible Number of TRUTH, containing the names of the successful competitors, and the correct answers to the competition. Address all letters to TRUTH, Toronto, Canada.

NOTES OF THE STRUGGLE.

Evicted Tenants Suffering—What Will Become of the Funds?

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The dispute in regard to the right of drawing upon the funds of the National League has caused the bank in which the league's money is deposited to order the branches to honor checks sent to evicted tenants by that organization. In consequence of this action many families are deprived of the sustenance that they have received weekly from the league, and they must either suffer terribly or go to the poor-house.

The Freeman's Journal says Francis Xavier O'Brien, treasurer of the National League, refuses to pay the salaries of the league officials on the ground that they are not neutral.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, who represents Newry in Parliament, because of his having supported Parnell.

At a large meeting at Youghal, at which Canon Keller presided, resolutions condemning Parnell were adopted.

The Hero They Longed For Never Came.

A procession of 4:00 torch-bearers accompanied by bands of music waited for Parnell at Waterford last night. When he failed to come the paraders marched to the town hall where they were addressed by the mayor and members of the municipal council. When the speech-making was over the gathering adopted by acclamation a resolution in favor of Parnell.

Mr. Parnell was expected to speak at Limerick to-day; but owing to a change in the program John Redmond appeared in his stead. Mr. Redmond was enthusiastically welcomed, as by an audience of 3000 persons.

The Clonakilty Board of Guardians has denounced Parnell and have resolved to withhold the election of Parnell's fund.

At Templemore a meeting of town councilors, called to protest against the Parnellites' action, was invaded by citizens, who cheered heartily for Parnell.

The Carrick-on-Suir Board of Guardians have rescinded their vote of want of confidence in Parnell.

Messrs. Maurice Healy, Leamy and Colrough to-day delivered addresses before Douglas branch of the League expressing approval of Parnell's deposition.

MASS WAS POSTPONED.

To Allow Pope Hennessy to Address Constituents.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—There was a rather tween the two opposing parties to catch's hand-electors at Freshford. Mr. Davitt and John Pope Hennessy reached that place before the celebration of mass, although they were not expected until 3 o'clock. The priest, however, decided the mass could wait and messengers were dispatched to beat up the people. Before the speakers arrived a large crowd collected in the market place, headed by Father Shortall. At the same moment the band of Parnellites arrived, headed by Father Power, a dissolved priest. The Parnellites, however, joined with the anti-Parnellites in the meeting, shouting to Davitt, "You're welcome." Mr. Davitt fell after making the following speech, amid the wildest enthusiasm:

"You know I never sought any man's favor. I have ever been faithful to Ireland's interests, and never hesitated to sacrifice myself for her cause.

Cries of "You are right Davitt, we have you for it," came in bursts of applause.

The whole country-side Parnellites evidently desiring to see fair play.

Father O'Shea, their leader, becoming impatient, exclaimed, "I must stop you, Davitt." The latter, with a good humored laughter, then said he appealed to Father O'Shea as a chivalrous Irishman to let him go on. Father O'Shea was mollified, and said he would allow Mr. Davitt to continue, but after Davitt had uttered a few words in condemnation of Parnell Father O'Shea, his self-control and dignity forsook him, and he continued to indulge in burst of dissent and denunciation, occasionally subsiding into a dogged silence when Davitt scored a point. Upon a second stop being made by Father O'Shea said: "My friends, let us respect him from the bottom of my heart." The remark was characteristic of the impulsive Irish race. There was no disorder, and after the speech-making was ended the whole crowd filed quietly into church where mass was celebrated.

"MISERABLE GUTTER SPARROWS."

The Term Parnell Applies to His Former Associates.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Mr. Parnell and party drove from Kilkenny to Tuyllirone in a brake. They were preceded by a band and accompanied by a large number of vehicles filled with supporters. At Tullyrone Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting of 500 persons. His speech was brief and was mainly a repetition of utterances in previous speeches. It was delivered amid a running commentary of cries such as "Down with Judas Healy!" "To Hell with Hennessy, the Zulu King!" etc., from certain of his hearers. Mr. Parnell apologized for the weakness of his voice but he appeared in good health. He promised the people a longer speech on another occasion.

From Tullyrone Mr. Parnell and his friends drove to Freshford, where Mr. Parnell addressed another, meeting referring, during his speech, to the seceders as "Miserable gutter sparrows," whom he had pushed out of authority and had given a better chance than he gave himself. After winning in Kilkenny he said he would go to every quarter of Ireland and ask the support of the people.

Here a gathering of his opponents interrupted Parnell with shouts of: "To hell with the adulterer!"

A fight would inevitably have followed but for the presence of the police, who promptly interfered and succeeded in preserving order. Mr. Parnell closed his day's work with an address at Urlingford, where he will spend the night.

A FIGHT AT TIPPERARY.

Stones Thrown and Sticks Used Freely By the Mob.

TIPPERARY, Dec. 14.—The anti-Parnell faction held a meeting here to-day, at which about 2000 persons were present. Telegrams were read from Messrs. Healy and Sexton, both of whom apologized for not attending the meeting, on the ground that their presence was required elsewhere. Mr. Davitt telegraphed:

Impossible to leave Kilkenny. The fate of Home Rule depends upon the struggle here.

Canon Cahill's taking the chair was the signal for a band of 50 Parnellites to start cheering for their leader. This was responded to by the anti-parnell men, and the cheering was kept up by the two factions for fully an hour, making it impossible for the speakers to be heard. Father Humphreys and others tried to pacify the opposing crowds, but in spite of their efforts stones were thrown and sticks were used freely, and a serious conflict was averted only by the utterance of the Parnellites' Speeches were made by Father Humphreys and Messrs. Condon and Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist members of parliament, and a resolution was carried in support of Mr. McCarthy and his followers.

MRS. O'SHEA'S PETTICOATS.

To be Made Into a Banner for Healy to Stump Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Mr. Stephen, a graduate of Cambridge University, has issued an address to the electors of Kilkenny in which he announces his candidacy for Parliament as an independent supporter of the Government.

Messrs. Healy, Leamy, Tanner and Davitt to-day addressed meetings in support of Sir John Pope Hennessy. Mr. Healy declared that if Parnell were allowed to retain the leadership he would stump Ireland with a new banner made of Mrs. O'Shea's petticoats. Parnell, he said, out Caut. O'Shea in Parliament, the

MRS. O'SHEA'S PETTICOATS

TO BE USED AS A BANNER IN THE KILKENNY FIGHT.

HEALY ATTACKS PARNELL

Mrs. O'Shea Termed the Tory Joan of Arc.

KILKENNY, Dec. 13.—The committee appointed last night to conduct the campaign of Sir Pope Hennessy, the candidate of the McCarthy faction for member of Parliament, met to-day. Timothy Healy made an address in which he attacked Parnell for emphasizing the religious issue in the arguments of his opponents from reaching the ears of the people. He charged that Parnell was supplying the mob with drink and that he was spending the Nationalist party's money and the tenants' money. He (Healy) and the late Mr. Biggar knew the facts in connection with the Ethna Carbery poem, and should have strangled it when Capt. O'Shea was nominated by Parnell to represent Galway in Parliament. Unfortunately it was allowed to grow from the Tory point of view. Parnell was the saviour of the Tories and Mrs. O'Shea was the Tory Joan of Arc.

THE LIE DIRECT.

Given in a Speech by Healy to Parnell at Kilkenny.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The anti-Parnellite leaders say they are satisfied with their progress at Kilkenny. They will have to-day's parliamentary delivering addresses to electors to-morrow.

In his speech at Kilkenny Mr. Healy said: Parnell wanted to make men like Dillon, O'Brien and Sexton a holocaust on the altar of his lusts. He boasted that he could expel the 86 Justinians (McCarthyites), but he had undertaken a big contract. Parnell had denounced Mr. Parnell of prostituting the fund for evicted tenants to employ hireling boys to break his opponents' skulls. Parnell was showing unprecedented zeal and activity now, but where had he been the last five years?

A Voice—With Kittie. [Laughter.]

Continuing Mr. Healy said that during that time Irish members sorely pressed had often come to him saying; "For God's sake set's go to Parnell," and he had had to confess his ignorance of Parnell's address. Curiously man that knew was Capt. O'Shea. [Laughter.] When Smith-Barry was evicting tenants Mr. O'Brien spent days in London hunting for Mr. Parnell, but his cooperation he was compelled to beg Mrs. O'Shea to give him an interview with Parnell. Fancy this humiliation for a man of honor and character like O'Brien. Mrs. O'Shea replied she had not seen Parnell for three months. Mr. Healy declared Parnell's statement that he would have retired had Mr. Gladstone done so earlier was an absolute lie. Mr. Gladstone, he said, could not find Parnell. He applied to Mr. McCarthy, who told Parnell, though the latter denied it. Davitt's challenge to Parnell to appeal to Kelly to produce Campbell's letter declaring his innocence of the O'Shea charge. He also read Campbell's letter to Kenealy declaring that Parnell's attitude on the issue was a worse plight than the Piggott affair. Mr. Healy then said Mr. Parnell's attack about Mr. Gladstone's "dictation" was false as heir itself.

He concluded by declaring that Campbell had confessed that he was keeping Parnell out of the way when Mr. Gladstone was seeking him to impart Gladstone's decision.

The Daily News says that Mr. Parnell in condemning Sir John Pope Hennessy condemns himself. If Mr. Parnell avoids meeting his constituents in Cork face to face. While in that city he only addressed a few friends in the Chamber of Commerce.

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CONGER BROS.
SELL
—FULL— LINES
—OF—
Crockery - and - Glassware
IN ALL.

VOL 58. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ER 18 1890. NO. 1

Washday SURPRISE
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Can now be had the whole year round. Follow the directions around each cake. Use less labor, less soap, less time, less rubbing, but not less washing. Remember: Try it. Then see wonders done. Sold everywhere.
St. Croix Soap Mf'g. Co.
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SOAP.
Send us 25 SURPRISE wrappers and 25c. and we will send you a beautiful engraving.

Bermuda Bottled.
"You must let me know if you do not. It will not be responsible for the consequences if you neglect either the doctor, I can't neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.
I consultmes that it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, Cough
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I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.
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SURGEON Dentist, Front Street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House, next door to Bank of Commerce.

DR. R. TRACY,
HAVIN returned from Europe is prepared to meet his patients as usual, a his residence, Hotel Street. Consulting hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and after 6 p. m., daily. now

THE FIGHT IN IRELAND.

PARNELL RECEIVES OVATIONS AT EVERY POINT

Except at O'Brien's Birthplace, Where He Is Hooted and Narrowly Escapes Being Mobbed—The Issue of United Ireland Seized—Davitt on the Effect of the Kilkenny Fight.

The Committee of Cork, city and county, formed to oppose Parnell, have received the names of a large number of priests, town commissioners and tradesmen from Queenstown, Youghal, Fermoy, Macroom and Bandon, who pledge themselves to support the cause of the accomplices. The town commissioners of Kilkarney, by a vote of six to two, to-day passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. McCarthy.

AT O'BRIEN'S BIRTHPLACE,

Parnell Is Nearly Mobbed in His Carriage at Mallow.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—Before the Parnell train departed the crowd at Mallow yesterday became very violent and made repeated attempts to enter Parnell's carriage. The mob threatened attacks in a menacing manner, and shouted, "Down with the blackguard," "Down with the libertine," and "Murder Kitty." A banner bearing a portrait of William O'Brien was carried by the crowd. At one time it seemed they were about to accomplish their purpose of forcing their way into the carriage occupied by Parnell, who tore a hatrack from the side of the carriage and prepared to defend himself. Mallow is the birthplace of O'Brien.

Parnell was received with enthusiasm yesterday at Thurles, the seat of Archbishop Croke, where doubts were entertained as to the character of the reception he would receive.

A Parnell Ovation in Cork.

The streets of Cork yesterday were thronged with people and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. The horses were unhitched from the horses from the omnibus in which Parnell rode and dragged it to the hotel. Notwithstanding a heavy rain the road was lined with cheering people. The mob stood eight deep on either side. Hundreds of torches lighted up the ranks of the paraders, who marched to the patriotic airs of a dozen bands. Parnell is uncertain whether to remain in Cork or go to Kilkenny, but he intends the campaign to be a sharp one.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Parnell drove in an open car to the railway station at Cork, where he boarded a train for Kilkenny. He was cheered all along the route.

An attempt was made at Dublin to seize a second wagon loaded with the paper, but the police interfered to protect the driver. Under their guard the papers were loaded upon the train.

The new paper to be started by the anti-Parnellites will be called The Suppressed United Ireland. William O'Brien's name will appear as publisher. It will soon be succeeded by a morning journal on a more elaborate scale.

Another Attack on Parnell.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Star to-day makes a fierce attack upon Parnell, accusing him of Fenianism. It says: To-day possibly dynamite, to-morrow rebellion. He is dragging Ireland to red ruin and outlawry. He and to Davitt and tricked his party and is fighting with poisoned weapons and a traitor's hand.

Asked to Call His Constituents.

CORK, Dec. 12.—Rev. Canon John O'Mahony, administrator of Cork Cathedral, has written to Parnell asking him to call a meeting of his constituents so as to give O'Mahony an opportunity to criticize Parnell and his treason to the Irish party.

The clergy of the Parliamentary divisions of North and South Cork and East Limerick are actively engaged in organizing public opinion against Parnell. A priest at Mitchelstown tore down a number of placards that had been posted about the town calling upon the people to support Parnell.

The municipal council of Skibbereen has adopted a vote of confidence in Mr. McCarthy.

On the arrival of Parnell's United Ireland at Castle Island to-day a crowd seized the papers and burned them.

At a meeting in Skibbereen a resolution objecting to Parnell's leadership was unanimously adopted.

The McCarthyite party have decided to establish a half-penny evening paper in Dublin.

The priests of Killarney and Condon have joined in defeuncing the action of Parnell in refusing to retire.

Mr. Parnell left Cork to-day for Kilkenny. As his train left the station he thanked a body of Queen College students for the sympathy they showed for him. He told them he did not fear defeat if the youth of Ireland were on his side.

The journey was uneventful till the train reached Athay, where a crowd hooted and groaned at Parnell, shouted "To hell with Parnell" Our only hope is the Catholic priests and cried "Long live Dillon and O'Brien" At the other stations knots of people cheered Parnell.

Kilkenny was reached at 9 o'clock. A torchlight procession headed by the corporation officials escorted Parnell to his hotel, where he addressed the crowd briefly, thanking them for their kind reception and excuse for not making a longer speech. He warmly thanked the citizens for the reception accorded him, and promised to address them to-morrow. He will speak at Limerick Sunday, and will return to Kilkenny the following day.

New York Irishmen Speak Out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association which has been so generous in its contributions in aid of Ireland's cause to-night issued a manifesto against Parnell. The paper is signed by the members of the executive committee including the best known and wealthiest Irishmen of New York.

THE TRAGEDIES OF A DAY.

THE FUMES WERE FATAL

A Windsor Negro Unconsciously Builds His Own Funeral Pyre.

WINDSOR, Dec. 10.—Six weeks ago Oliver Peters, colored, aged 35, came to the Crawford House as second cook. He slept in a frame building in rear of the hotel, where there was no stove. Last night he took an iron pot, filled it with charcoal and bituminous coal, lighted a fire and went to sleep. When the door was forced this morning Peters was found dead. He was a member of Washington Unity of Oddfellows, who will take charge of the body.

A BROTHER'S TRAGIC FIND.

A Hunter Found Dead in the Woods in South Renfrew.

KINGSTON, Dec. 10.—The body of Daniel Kennedy of Oakleigh, who had been missing several days, was found by his brothers on the banks of a small creek. It is supposed he had been following an otter trail through some thick underbrush and had accidentally shot himself. The ball entered the eye and came out of the back of the head. His hat was found over a twelve feet from where the body lay. He leaves a wife and two children.

A SUICIDE'S END.

His Face Eaten Away by Muskrats—A Horrible Discovery.

ALMONTE, Dec. 12.—John Keenan, an old man who resided in the township of Dennison, in the Ottawa county, disappeared from home and after a lapse of two weeks his body was found in the midst of a thick bush by a party in the vicinity of Arnprior. One side of the face and a portion of one of the legs had been eaten away by muskrats. The deceased was subject to paralytic fits, and it was surmised that he was overtaken by one of those fits and died alone and unaided. It is alleged, however, that when found he was not dead, but breathing, which would go to show that he may have committed suicide.

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The inquest opened this morning, Coroner Collier was on the stand several hours, and after examining a number of witnesses to whom he evidence contained himself, swore that the respondent Stinson acquiesced in a verdict of suicide while sober. It was later thought the election could be won—a scheme connected with debts owed by Collier and bets. Collier was to go and tell a number of persons to whom he owed accounts that he would pay them if Stinson won. Stinson offered to pay as high as $500 for Collier would have to be paid. Robert Alderson $50 to secure his vote in accordance with this agreement. He also paid $50 to Cyrus King, also paid $5 to Robert Jamieson, $20 to G. S. Cochran, $10 to Charles Tomlinson, $7 to A. D. Styles (all these were old cronies of Collier's). Witness likewise swore that he agreed to pay Charles Farrow $4, John Morris, George R. Ha sell, George Berry-man, Stephen Searles, Robert Knox and Thomas Broadbent different amounts, but these he had not paid, for the reason that Stinson had not paid him as he agreed to do.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Scrious Collision Reported From Ballinahill.

BALLINAKILL, Dec. 16.—Mr. Davitt accompanied by Father O'Halloran was the first of prominent speakers to arrive at the meeting to-day and he took his stand in the slighter part of the square, near the church. Cheers and counter cheers and partisan shouts were vociferously indulged in by the adherents of the two factions. As Mr. Davitt began his speech a wagonet, in which were William Redmond, M.P., Father Ryan and other Parnellites, was driven into the lower part of the square followed by a cheering crowd. Mr. Redmond began speaking simultaneously with Mr. Davitt. The latter seeming his interrupted speech urged the electors to have nothing to do with the private lives of politicians, he said: "If we are to go into their private lives we shall have something to say to other politicians besides Parnell."

The advent of another party headed by Mr. Tanner and several priests driving through the crowd created quite a temporary stir to the speeches at both meetings. The new-comers ranged themselves alongside the crowd occupied by Davitt amid a chorus of mingled cheers and execrations.

Parnell Arrives on the Scene.

Mr. Scully took up the speaking and was expressing his views when great shouting announced the arrival of Parnell and Harrington and a number of supporters on horseback and in cars. Parnell's appearance beside Redmond was the signal for cheers and cries of "Sully ho, the fox!" and "Kitty's petticoat."

Amid the din Parnell spoke to a group around him as follows, "I come among you to-day to-morrow, [Edward Harrington: No, and we will protect ourselves."] I come to speak of the great National crisis. I will not enter into a personal quarrel or squabble with any man. I regret that Mr. Davitt is not at my side—[cries of "Down with him"]—to fight for Ireland with me as formerly as heretofore. I am sad to say about Hennessy, the man who went into Parliament in 1861 as a Tory supporter of Disraeli, and who now wants to go as a Liberal supporter of Gladstone. In 1861 Hennessy defended in the House of Commons the evictions proceeding throughout King's County. [Yells of "hell with him."] Will Kilkenny take a man who defended the extermination of those people! [Cries of "Never!"] Disgraceful men have a place and pension.

The din here increasing Parnell paused while turning towards the opposition meeting said: "Let's get away from these lunatics. I can't hear my own voice."

Mr. Harrington shouted: "Don't let us be held to them now."

Several men made strong efforts to drag the wagonet into the midst of the anti-Parnell gathering, but were checked through the exertions of the police. Davitt, who was speaking, and Dr. Tanner also appealing to those who rallied to their flag.

His Public Life Consistent.

Parnell resumed, maintaining that the consistency of his public life had been preserved amid his unceasing efforts to create and preserve an independent Irish party. Men like Hennessy were attempting to destroy their enemies.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 18

A GRIT STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

The election of Mr. Paradis, the Conservative candidate in that old Grit stronghold, Napierville, Quebec, is a fine illustration of the progress which the Grit "policy" is making in the country—a progress like that of the crab, namely, backward. For many years Napierville was, like Haldimand, in Ontario, which Dr. Montague so gallantly won for the Conservative cause, a Grit preserve, and had been represented by such well known Liberals as Mr. Coupal, who represented it from 1863 until the union, and thenceforward till 1872, when he was defeated by his leader, Sir A. A. Dorion. On Sir A. A. Dorion's appointment as Chief Justice in '74, Mr. Coupal was once more elected and was returned again at the general elections of '78, but in '82 was defeated by Mr. Catudal, another Grit. In '87 Mr. St. Marie, Grit, defeated Mr. Paradis, Conservative, by 221 majority, but a few months ago resigned, in order to retain the constituency for Mr. Mercier, and was again opposed by Mr. Paradis, over whom he was once more successful by 101 majority. Mr. Paradis has now won the seat in the Commons, after one of the hardest contests on record, by 31 majority.

Such is the political record of Napierville for the last thirty years. If the Grits are so stupid as to be unable to understand the lesson which the result of Tuesday's contest inculcates, they are to be pitied.

In order to minimize the effects of this stunning reverse, their organs have been declaring that Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who did the hardest work of the campaign on the Conservative side, had declared himself in favor of free trade with the United States. The assertion is so transparently false that even the Toronto *Globe* does not dare to repeat it. That unscrupulous organ endeavors, however, to effect its purpose by stating that Mr. Chapleau said he was "ready for the freest interchange of products of land, sea and forest between Canada and the United States, but upon an equal and just basis," and professing to regard this statement as an "extraordinary change, not of heart, but of front." The efforts of the Conservative party in 1865 and 1869 to obtain such reciprocity as Mr. Chapleau outlined and the famous "standing offer" to the same effect, which was embodied for ten years in our tariff act and went begging, form a complete exposure of the *Globe's* implied falsehood. Reciprocity in natural products—in the products of the land, the sea and the forest, has been for many years the policy of the Conservative party—a reciprocity precisely similar to that embraced in the treaty which our neighbors abrogated in 1866.

That the issue was unmistakably a clear one between the parties, is evidenced by the following extract from Mr. Laurier's organ, *L'Electeur*, which a few days before the election used the following language in appealing to the electors of the county:

"On the 9th of this month you will be called upon to choose a representative in the Canadian House of Commons. Your choice will be made between Mr. Monette, the candidate of Hon. Mr. Laurier, and Mr. Paradis, the candidate of the Tory Government at Ottawa."

Squirm as they may—prevaricate as they will—the Grit organs cannot conceal the fact that their party has been stricken a paralyzing blow by the result of the contest in Napierville.

A RECKLESS ADVOCATE

Sir Richard Cartwright does not seem to have profited by the exposure of his falsehood in connection with Canadian finances some years ago, when he, as he said, displayed to prospective investors in England "the silver side of the shield," and to the people of Canada "the copper side" of it. So prone, indeed is the "political tramp" from South Oxford to unveracity in his public utterances that the exposure of the untruths with which they abound has become a monotonous and unpalatable task; but yet Sir Richard never varies his line of conduct. In his recent speech at Toronto he said:

"The most distinguished statesmen of the United States, the late president, Mr. Cleveland, the late secretary, Mr. Bayard, on the part of the Democrats, and on the other side Senator Sherman and Mr Hitt, the chairman of the Committee on Trade Relations, and Mr. Blaine, the most important man either in public or in private life in the United States to day, had openly and publicly declared on the floor of Congress and elsewhere that they are willing to trade with Canada if she were willing to meet them fairly and honestly, but while the people of Canada were governed by men who said as Sir John Macdonald had said at Halifax, that they would quietly sit down while the United States of America were convulsed and torn to pieces by revolution and civil war, they need not be surprised if it were impossible that friendly relations between the two countries should prevail. No more audacious insult was ever offered to a friendly nation."

And no more unblushing untruth, we may add, was ever uttered by a public man than the above references to Mr. Blaine and Sir John. Mr. Blaine, it may be remarked has not a seat in Congress, and he has never stated that he was in favor of trading with Canada on terms different to those accorded to any other country. He declared, in a speech delivered in Maine in 1888:

"Beyond the frontier, across the river, our neighbors choose another government, another allegiance. They are subjects of Queen Victoria, they are loyal to Her Majesty. They live under a foreign flag. They do exactly as they have a right to do. I neither dispute their right nor envy their situation. It is their right to choose for themselves, as it is our right to choose for ourselves. But I am opposed, teetotally opposed, to giving the Canadians the sentimental satisfaction of waving the British flag, paying British taxes, and enjoying the actual cash remuneration of American markets. They cannot have both at the same time. If they come with us they can have what we have, but it is an absolute wrong against the rights of American citizens that millions of men who owe the United States no allegiance, who have no part or lot with us, who are not of us, but choose to be foreign to us; it is an absolute wrong for Congress to say that they shall have exactly the same share in our markets and the same privileges of trade under our flag that we have. So far as I can help it, I do not mean that they shall be Canadians and Americans at the same time."

Mr. Blaine has never, in anyway modified the above expression of his views, which, it may be noted, was made two years previous to Sir John's speech, which Sir Richard so grossly misrepresented. If Sir Richard can produce any authenticated statement, verbal or written, from Mr. Blaine to a contrary effect, it is incumbent upon him to produce it. He takes care, however, to talk only in generalities, but he cannot avoid the issue in that way.

As to Mr. Cleveland, he is the gentleman who, when President, evinced his love for Canada by his notorious threat of "retaliation," and Mr. Bayard was his Secretary of State and favorite Cabinet officer.

Senator Sherman and Mr. Hill may favor what Sir Richard calls "unrestricted reciprocity," to the extent that they might support a proposal for free trade between Canada and the United States, with a uniform tariff for the two countries—that of the latter. Their reason for doing so is that such an arrangement would form the "right road" to annexation.

Sir Richard's object in manufacturing opinions for the gentlemen to whom he refers is to give a semblance of possibility to the disloyal and impossible project which he is asking the loyal people of Canada to endorse; but Canadians are not to be imposed upon by assertions so easily disproved as those which have been uttered by the rejected of Lennox, of Wellington and of Huron

relation between the sexes not sanctioned

THEORY VS. PRACTICE,—No. 3.

Theory—Protection increases prices by the amount of the duty.—*Grit press.*

Practice.—We want the cheaper goods of the United States—*Grit press.*

Canadian tariff 21 per cent. United States tariff 45 per cent.

A REMARKABLE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Paradis, who has won a remarkable victory for the Conservative party in Napierville, has had a still more remarkable record as a candidate for political honors. Previous to the contest of the 9th inst., he had gone through five elections in the county and was elected but once, namely in 1880, to the Quebec Legislature.

MORE GRIT CORRUPTION.

The political head of another Grit who was, by flagrant corruption, elected to the Legislature has been chopped off by the election court—namely that of Dr. Ahrens of North Perth. The record is, so far as the result of the petition campaign, the unseating of three Grits and no Conservatives.

A fourth seat is vacant through the death of Mr. Freeman, of North Norfolk. There seems to be little hope for the Conservatives in that division, but it is tolerably certain that the other vacant constituencies, namely East Durham, North Perth and South Norfolk will be redeemed by the followers of Mr. Meredith. Mr. Mowat's purchased majority is on the down grade and going rapidly.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The Dominion Government are still gaining in Parliamentary strength. They have recently wrested Montmorency and Napierville from the Opposition. The idea of the Grits that, by appointing a French Canadian as their party leader, they could carry Quebec province, has proved as great a fallacy as the fad. Mr. Laurier will soon be deposed.

Mr Paradis, who favored unrestricted reciprocity with the States, was elected for the Dominion House, in Napierville, Que, yesterday. —*Hamilton Times.*

The *Times* forgot to say that Mr. Paradis was the candidate of a Government which are opposed to U.R. and that he defeated, in a constituency which had always been Grit, the candidate of the party whose "policy" consists of one plank—unrestricted reciprocity.

The Indian Messiah.

(*Lieutenant Maus, in Harper's Weekly.*)

For many years we have regarded the Indian's belief in a Supreme Being as very vague and undefined. He has, however, appeared to recognize a "Great Spirit" and a "happy hunting-ground," the home of the departed braves—a country where beautiful prairies and forests are abounding in game, watered by cool streams, forming an ideal Indian heaven. This belief seems a part of his nature, just as his love for his free and savage life, which the advance of civilization is forcing him to renounce. The buffalo is a thing of the past, and even the elk, the antelope, and the deer have nearly disappeared, and he finds he must live on the bounty of the white man or starve. For years he has been confined to military reservations, and has chafed under the restraint thus put upon him. Little wonder he looks for a change, and longs for his once free life, and gladly grasps the new belief in the red Saviour, which is rapidly spreading to every Western tribe, and which the great chief Red Cloud says "will spread over all the earth."

It seems impossible to trace the exact origin of this Indian faith. An Indian from the upper Columbia River, named Smohalla, preached the doctrine of an Indian Messiah some ten years ago. This Indian taught that there would be an upheaval of nature which would destroy the white man, and restore to the Indian his ancestral domain, and that the dust of countless dead Indians would spring to life, and would surround, without one word of warning each pale face, who will be swept from the face of the earth. None of the deadly weapons of civilization or skill in their use will avail, and the blood of eighty millions of whites will atone for the wrongs done to the red race. Within a few months the belief in this new religion has spread from tribe to tribe with marvellous rapidity. Runners have traversed thousands of miles to reach distant tribes and bear the glad tidings. The Arapahoes, the Shoshones, the great Sioux tribes, the Cheyennes, both North and South, and many other tribes, have been taught the faith; and the "ghost dance," the religious ceremony of the creed, is being danced by all these tribes.

No Music in His Soul

Mrs. Norton (finishing a ballad)—I've had training enough to make a prima donna. Many and many a time I've been sent to bed for refusing to sing at home.

Gordon—You're different from me. They used to put me to bed for insisting.

NEWS CONDENSED

—Range cattle are selling at $10 per head, and horses at $40 each in Montana.

—Messrs. Lownsborough, Liberal, and Fairbairn, Conservative, were nominated in South Victoria yesterday.

—The tenor of recent despatches from the Indian country leads to the belief that the hostiles are relinquishing their warlike ideas.

—Those Charltons are a lucky family. Supporters of Mr. Wilson, John's brother, buy a few tons of butter, and a seat in the Legislature is delivered to him in mistake.

—A girl in Oshkosh was visiting in Boston and lost a diamond ring. A woman in Cincinnati buys a loaf of bread of a baker, breaks it open, and lo! there is the ring lost by the lass from Oshkosh. All this, and winter not three weeks old!

—There is on exhibition in a Chicago museum a piece of skin unblushingly declared to be a portion of the integument of the serpent which tempted Eve, and, according to the veracious legend accompanying this monkish relic, was killed on the following day by Adam.

—La Compagnie Transatlantique Française, which tendered for the mail service between France and Canada, having been informed that its proposed rate of seventeen knots was too slow, has withdrawn its tender, informing the Dominion Government that it would not endanger the lives of passengers by increasing the speed.

Truth's Special Holiday Offer.

The Old Reliable Gives a Gold Watch Every Day.

Till the 1st of January next, inclusive, the publisher of Toronto TRUTH will give every day, in connection with the Holiday Bible Competition now in progress, a Lady's or Gentleman's Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case or Open Face Watch, with excellent movement. The gold watch will be given to the sender of the first letter received by mail, each day, at TRUTH Office in the regular way, containing correct answers to the questions: Where in the Bible are the following words first found: COLD, FROST.

All persons competing must send one dollar with their answers for which TRUTH will be sent weekly for four months. This daily gold watch prize is given in addition to the large list of prizes, such as pianos, bicycles, silver and china tea services, shot-guns, rifles, books, gold and silver watches, and scores of other valuable articles. When you send in your dollar and get TRUTH you will see full particulars of the Annual Holiday Bible Competition, and you may get another big prize at the close of the competition in addition to the watch, if your answers are correct. Address, S. Frank Wilson, TRUTH, Toronto, Canada. Full list of the Daily Prize Winners will be given in each week's issue of TRUTH.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Spicy Letter From Our Correspondent.

Girls are Scarce—Wheat Prices—Kicked a Wolf to Death—Our North-West and Dakota Compared.

PERCY, N.W.T., Nov. 25th.

The fine weather continues to last. For three weeks the sun has been shining every day, the nights are beautiful; just the right kind for sparking, Mr. Editor; but the girl, oh! where is she? I'm blowed if I know of one within ten miles of me, but this may not always last.

Our neighborhood is very quiet. People are busy getting stables ready for winter and drawing wheat to Moosomin. 50 and 55 cents are the prices; a short time ago buyers were paying 80 cents.

Mr. John Parker, (formerly of Tweed) who is with Mr. J. H. Dickie, the other morning saw a wolf after the sheep. Being mounted, he immediately chased the animal. After running about five miles the wolf laid down. Our friend tried to make the pony jump on it, but it was afraid, and John, having nothing in his hand was also afraid. After a short time his courage rose, he bravely descended and kicked it to death. It was supposed the animal was nearly exhausted with hunger.

I have seen something in a paper saying Dakota was a better place for emigrants than the Northwest. Well, sir, I have never lived in Dakota and have only lived a year and a half here, but I don't believe it. I have seen some who lived there a short time and got sick of it came here and are staying here. They give the place a hard name. Of course there may be *vice versa*, but I do not know of any. About three weeks ago a man was here looking around. I know his name but forget where he is located. Well, we compared notes. I said: What kind of wood do you burn and how far do you haul it? *Ans.*—Don't know where there is any wood near. We burn coal. It costs us about $8 per ton. *Ques.*—At what depth do you find water, and is it good when found? *Ans.*—We haul our water 6 miles from a creek, and it is poor. In winter we melt snow. *Ques.*—How far from a railway? *Ans.*—8 miles. *Ques.*—What yield of wheat per acre? *Ans.*—For the last three years plenty have only got half a bushel, some 3, which was considered good. Said he, "Aid has been given us more than once, and we will need it again this winter." He very wisely remarked that there were good and poor localities all through Dakota.

I told him I could get a load of wood in half a day, and good wood too. We can get coal, 30 cwt., for $1.50, haul it 40 miles. That I got water on my place at 17 feet, and it is as good as any water I ever tasted. That our market was 75 miles away, a drawback which will certainly soon be overcome. If the men who are "going" to put a railway through here run a trip to Moosomin from here with oxen they would soon understand our need. That grain turned out as high as 16 and 18 bushels per acre for the last three years. In my next I will try and show up the country's advantages as they appear to me.

E. ½ 16, 9, 6, W. 2 M.

HOUSE KEEPERS look to your interests and pay a visit to Stroud's Tea Warehouse.

A VERITABLE "GHOST."

IT MAKES ITS APPEARANCE NEAR FOXBORO,

And Seriously Hurts a Young Englishman.

But Nobody Can See It—A Strange and Troublesome Mystery.

The inhabitants of the village of Foxboro and its immediate vicinity are at present in a state of excitement and amazement over what appears to be a genuine "ghost" which has made its appearance in that locality. The circumstances of the case, as told to a representative of this journal are as follows:

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Ontario Rennet Co'y, vs. William Bensley.—Verdict for defendant.

M. Lally vs. M. I. Palmer.—Action to recover amount of pro. note, given in a hull-less oat deal.

Pltf. is an agricultural implement agent, doing business in Belleville for Massey & Co. Deft. is a farmer residing in Tyendinaga. He, in the fall of 1888, was induced by one W. W. Hess to change his usual course of farming by adding to it, raising hull less oats, and purchased 20 bushels at $10 per bushel, taking back a bond by which "the Crawford, Henry and Williams County Seed Co." agreed to sell for him 40 bushels of oats (to be raised from the seed purchased) at $10 per bush., less 25 per cent. commission for selling. Deft's note got into the possession of one Frank Denike, another dealer in hull-less oats. He, not wishing to continue the owner of the note and desiring to get a separator for his farming purposes, trades deft's note for the machine, getting $35 cash difference. Defence: Pltf. purchased the note with knowledge that it was given for a hull-less oat deal, and such transactions are against public policy. Judgment reserved until 31st Dec. 1890. Tried before the judge without the intervention of a jury. Sherry & Macaulay for pltf.; Clute & Williams for deft.

Grand Jury came into court with following bills:

Queen vs. John Green.—Aggravated assault; true bill.

Wm. Phillips, larceny of a gun; true bill.

John Doyle, escape; true bill.

Geo. Delany, escape; true bill.

The Cheese Industry.

The Madoc *Review* of this week, in speaking of this industry, says: Some idea of the value and extent of the cheese industry of this district, may be gained from the fact that a careful estimate places the amount of money paid to patrons during the past season, from the ten factories in Madoc township alone, at something over $100,000. This tidy sum comes in to our farmers in the agreeable shape of "hard cash," and in almost every instance is "extra" to their usual farming profits. Hard times ought to become a thing of the past with Madoc farmers.

Tons of Poultry for England.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The wisdom of the Government's action in sending Mr. Sanders to England to report on the prospects for building up a lucrative export trade in poultry from Canada has soon become manifested. To-day the Minister of Customs received a message from Dr. John Ferguson, M. P. for Leeds and Grenville, that already over 50 tons of geese, turkeys, etc., were ready for shipment to England, and that by the end of next week this quantity will be increased to 100 tons.—*Empire.*

Railway Receipts.

The traffic earnings of the C.P.R. from Dec. 1 to Dec. 7, 1890, were $355,000, as compared with $330,000 for the corresponding period of 1889, being an increase of $25,000. The earnings of the New Brunswick railway are included in both years.

The return of traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Dec. 6, 1890, was as follows: Total passenger and freight earnings, $371,082, as compared with $381, 236 for the corresponding period of last year, or a decrease of $10,154 for this year.

—George McKerracher, a sixteen-year-old pupil of the Montreal High school, which was recently burned, confessed yesterday that he set the building on fire. He was arrested.

PARNELL IN IRELAND.

HE IS RECEIVED WITH THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.

United Ireland Seized by Parnell and Re-taken by the Antis—Parnell Feted, Healy Shillelaghed—The McCarthyites' Manifesto to the Irish People.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11—Parnell arrived at Kingstown to-day. A body guard of 200 of his supporters, the Parnell Leadership Committee and other deputations who had traveled from Dublin on a special train were on the pier to receive him. The deputation was headed by a band.

Dr. Fitzgerald, M.P., Leamy, M.P., Henry Harrington and Edward Harrington, M.P., were the first members of Parnell's party to leave the steamer. They were loudly cheered as they came down the gang plank. Timothy Healy, M.P., Maurice Healy and Kenny, M.P., opponents of Parnell, traveled on the same boat with the Parnellites from Holyhead. As they came ashore they were subjected to hostile demonstrations by the harbour, while there were shouts for Parnell, mingled with cheers for Mrs. O'Shea. Parnell, accompanied by Campbell, his private secretary, was the last passenger to quit the boat. As he proceeded to the waiting train the crowd became enthusiastic in their demonstrations, and he was cheered again and again. A number of addresses were presented, in reply to which he expressed his thanks for the welcome that had been extended to him. He said he did not fear the result of the fight he had undertaken. He said he never led the Irish party wrong in the past and would not do so in the future.

The town clerk at Kingstown presented him Parnell with an address expressing admiration of his "resolute resistance of the insolent dictation" of Gladstone, and assuring him of support in his noble work. The address contained this declaration: "The people will not accept any Home Rule scheme that does not give to the people full control of the constabulary and power to settle the land question."

Belaboured With a Shillelagh.

The train then hauled out, and after a short run arrived in Dublin, where a large crowd had assembled in and about the station to welcome Parnell. As soon as the train came to a standstill Timothy Healy hurriedly descended from the coach, entered a cab and drove away. He was recognized by the crowd, however, before he reached the cab and was greeted with groans and shouts of "Chief Justice Healy." The crowd was so dense that Parnell with difficulty made his way through it. Finally he reached a cab, which he entered with Joseph E. Kenny, M.P. The crowd surrounded the cab, unharnessed the horses, and then Parnell's enthusiastic admirers drew the cab through the dark streets until they reached Kenny's house, 15 Rutland square east. As the cab rolled along the streets the crowd followed, singing God Save Ireland. The quick pace gave active exercise to a dozen stalwart policemen who followed the cab. Upon his arrival at Kenny's house, Parnell made a brief speech to the crowd that had accompanied him there. Later in the day he will attend a meeting of the committee of the National League.

Mr. Healy on three occasions was hooted in the streets to-day. The last time he tried to address the people, when the crowd made a rush for him, hustling him around and smashing his hat down over his eyes. A man named Morin was arrested for assaulting Healy with a stick.

Steps have been taken to form a central body to be called the National Committee in support of the Irish National party. Clergymen and Irishmen of the National League will be eligible for membership.

Parnell devoted several hours to-day to effecting a reorganization of the National League.

Parnell Confident He Will Win.

In his speech made upon his arrival at Mr. Kenny's house to those who had escorted him, Mr. Parnell said he was confident that he would win and the common sense and judgment of the Irish people would carry him in the true path and refuse to allow the country to be dictated to by any man, however eminent.

The Parnell leadership committee during the day presented Mr. Parnell with an address emphasizing in the strongest manner condemnation of the "miserable and contemptible position" the seceders had assumed. It said they had belied their own utterances, had been false to their pledges of fealty and to their constituents and had ignored the principles with which under Mr. Parnell's guidance they had achieved the only success ever resulting to them from parliamentary action.

Received in a Blaze of Glory.

Parnell consulted with his supporters during the greater part of the day. At 7 o'clock this evening he went to the Mansion House, where the procession was to form. There the crush and the enthusiasm were so great that Parnell and companions found difficulty in reaching the door. The crowd was enormous and the people were tightly packed together. After nearly an hour spent in forming a procession a start was made amid the crash of brass bands and the waving of torches. Parnell rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage at the head of the line.

Just as the procession started a score of enthusiastic men unharnessed the horses and took their places, dragging the carriage in triumph the whole way to the rotunda. Parnell received an ovation all along the route and at the hall he experienced the greatest difficulty in making his way to the entrance. The hall had been packed to suffocation for an hour previous to the arrival of the procession. When Parnell got inside he found it impossible to reach the platform in any way other than on the shoulders of the crowd and he passed to the stage over the heads of the reporters, the audience pressing forward, sweeping aside stewards and clambering upon the platform after him. The cheering which began when he entered the hall was kept up for several minutes, during which Messrs. Kenny and Campbell, the two Redmonds and others forced their way to the platform. When the tumult had subsided the Lord Mayor was installed in the chair and a vote of confidence in Parnell was passed amid great enthusiasm. There was another burst of cheers as Parnell rose to speak.

Parnell's Address.

Parnell said: I have been accused of absence from the field of battle, but I did not intend to plead to-night either excuses or reasons, believing that you, having confidence in me, would not put me to such an ordeal, but take me for what you have known me to be and for what, please God, I will prove myself to be in the face of Ireland and my fellow-countrymen. [Loud cheers.] There is need at the present crisis for discrimination and judgment against Irishmen. Well, I have been told, as I said I was absent from the fight. Gentlemen, when Wellington retired to his winter quarters within the lines at Torres Vedras, his officers did not seek to put a halter round his neck. [Cheers.] It is easy to make excuses for cessation and defection, but I tell you when the day comes for measuring the amount of my shortcomings—[cries of "No"]—and those of my opponents the balance will not be against me. [Shouts of "Down with the renegades."] I did not plead sickness, though, God knows, it was not the time when I was crippled in health and strength and felt doubtful whether I would ever again come before you—not the time to confront me with a movement of mutiny—[cries of "Bravo!"]—stronger, more vindictive, disgraceful and cowardly—[cries of "Healy"]—than ever commander-in-chief was called on to face. Yes, they chose their time. They thought I was dead and that they might play around my corpse and divert the Irish nation from the true issues involved without reckoning with you and me and without taking into consideration the undying resolution of our race, that when they found a true man they would stand by him. [Cheers.] No, I suppose this is a great crisis. Who made it? [Cries of "Healy, Sexton."] It is me. [Cries of "No!"] It is you or who? [Several voices: "Old Gladstone, the hypocrite."] We all shall see some day who did this deadly thing against our race. We shall know where to affix the stain they sought to attach to me."

Parnell said that if Gladstone, instead of waiting nine days after the verdict, had whispered to him that his retirement was necessary he (Parnell) would have saved his comrades from the position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution. He referred cynically to Gladstone's talk of resigning.

ANTI-PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

None but Traitors to Country Could Stick to Parnell.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The anti-Parnellite members of the Irish Parliamentary party have issued this manifesto to the Irish people:

"Feeling bound to protect our country's cause at whatever personal sacrifice, we found ourselves under the sad necessity of terminating Mr. Parnell's leadership. It would have been easier to have left him undisturbed, but such a course would have left every man of us a traitor to his country.

"Mr. Parnell, disregarding our appeals to remember the country, evinced an ill-judged determination to maintain his untenable position, thus threatening to plunge Ireland into a conflict which may overwhelm her and cause her present fair prospects to disappear forever. It is the duty of Irishmen now, irrespective of all consideration of feelings either for Mr. Parnell or those differing from him, to accept a course that will tend to save Ireland from destruction." After detailing various reasons for their action the signers of the manifesto add that whatever judgment Ireland may pass on the manifesto her cause hangs on the issue, and the signers will abide by that judgment, they being the nation's servants. They enumerate the charges against Parnell as follows:

1. He speaks as if he were the injured party whereas he alone is responsible for the present deplorable situation.

2. He pledged himself to repel the charges in connection with the O'Shea case, but when the time came to do this he remained silent.

3. He does not hesitate to renounce and denounce the multitudes of English friends of liberty as English wolves.

4. But the English wolves and the Irish bishops express the same opinion of Mr. Parnell and he cannot mend matters by calling nick-names.

5. The reminder of the Leinster re-election was the most ungenerous taunt ever uttered. The effort to sustain Mr. Parnell without playing Ireland false is made a cause of attack, whereas it ought to be a vindication.

The signers' position before Ireland is dwelt upon at length. They set forth that Parnell's re-election was due to gratitude for past services, and his disposition to the fact that if he continued as leader the struggle might have been abandoned.

The manifesto says: Parnell must be aware that his personality and obstinate efforts for freedom leave Ireland with nothing for many years but the abominable system imposed by the present Government. If he is re-elected the Tory Government will resume coercion, receive a new lease and the struggle for Home Rule be lost to the living generation.

"Lose All or Win All."

The final question which rests with the Irish nation is, "Lose all for Parnell or win all without him. Home Rule with Gladstone is safe."

The signers say they refuse to abandon Gladstone for Parnell, or to insist upon the Liberal leader revealing his plans, while they say would be foolishly to give advantageous opportunities to Ireland's foes. The signers refuse to believe that Gladstone desired to dictate. He was bound to publish his conviction that the retention of Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party would wreck Home Rule. Why should a man of 81 waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle foredoomed to failure?

The signers offered Parnell an opportunity of temporary retirement, with a view to his eventual reinstatement, but it never gave the faintest chance of a settlement. His fatal manifesto was an appeal to the hatreds between the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and makes it impossible for him hereafter to co-operate with the Liberal party.

The manifesto concludes: Follow-countrymen, the issue we submit you is one upon which the fortunes of our country must depend. May God defend the right.

There are 47 signatures attached to the manifesto, headed by Justin McCarthy.

PARNELL AT CORK.

ANOTHER BITTER ATTACK ON GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

He Refers to the Old Man Eloquent as the Grand Old Spider—The United Ireland Premises Retaken by Parnell—O'Brien Interviewed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—When the train with Parnell reached Mallow Station to-day a majority of the assembled crowd hooted and jeered, only a few cheers being raised for Parnell. At Cork an immense crowd had gathered and the arrival of the train was the signal for an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm.

A deputation from Limerick met Parnell at Limerick Junction and invited him to visit that city. This he promised to do at an early date.

MORE MANIFESTOS.

A Couple of Additional Documents See the Light.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Liberal Unionist Association has issued a long manifesto which concludes as follows: Parnell and the Parnellites have always been an untrustworthy body upon whose pledges no reliance could be placed, and whose parliamentary antecedents made them unfit and unsafe allies for any great party. Recent events must have forced this consideration upon the minds of many Home Rulers. No distinction can be made between Parnell and his adherents and the majority of his party who seek to depose him. The latter condoned his delinquencies and accepted his policy, and now make sacrifice of him as a means of extorting fresh terms from their allies. The mistake the British Home Rulers made was in allowing themselves to be convinced that either the methods or the objects of the Irish revolutionaries had changed. Neither the Parnellite faction nor the seceders will ever accept Home Rule without a mental reservation for absolute separation and complete Irish independence. Any scheme for Home Rule based upon other Irish declarations is, and always has been, illusory.

Another from the Envoys.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Irish envoys have issued another manifesto defining their position and accentuating their opposition to Parnell. It is signed by all the envoys except Harrington.

STORMED WITH A CROWBAR.

Parnell Again Captures The United Ireland Office and Assumes Charge.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The struggle for the possession of United Ireland assumed a new phase this morning and again Parnell is in possession of the offices of the company. When the opponents of Parnell, who succeeded last night in forcing an entrance to the office and destroying all the leaders that had been prepared by Mr. Leamy, took their departure they left a guard in possession, with orders to resist any attempt of Parnell or his friends to enter the building. This morning Parnell proceeded to the office, and with the assistance of a crowd of his supporters he forced open the doors and took possession. The police witnessed the affair but did not interfere. After he had succeeded in recapturing the office Parnell went to a window and addressed the crowd outside.

Keyhole Communication.

To guard against any further attempt on the part of Parnell's opponents to recapture the office no one was allowed to enter and the doors were closely bolted and barred. Mr. Parnell was accompanied by the staff of editors appointed yesterday, to whom the office was secured against intruders. All conversation with outsiders was carried on through a keyhole. When Parnell made the assault upon the office this morning he was armed with a crowbar, which he used in forcing the front door.

In the afternoon Parnell started for Cork. A large crowd was at the Kingsbridge Depot and he was loudly cheered.

PARNELL'S DUBLIN SPEECH.

He Characterizes Gladstone as "the Grand Old Spider."

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—In his speech at the Rotunda here last night Parnell said: I would only too willingly, as a man whose heart delights to compromise, who is anxious to meet his enemies and the objections of the anxious, and present my smitten cheek to the smiter, if by so doing I could prevent the other cheek from being smitten. I was anxious to assuage this trial, to give Ireland breathing time, to postpone the terrible issue. Why was I refused the opportunity? Why did Gladstone, nine days after, allow the Leinster meeting to take place before hinting that my retention was dangerous? Had he but whispered that my retirement was necessary I should have hastened to consult my comrades and rescue them from the position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution. He proceeded to refer ironically to Gladstone's talk of resigning. He reminded his hearers that Gladstone in 1886 carried the whole weight of Home Rule single-handed against every opposition. We were amazed, he said, at his strength and courage. His herculean feat convinced us that he was the man to settle the great Irish question. We come before you on that platform, but in coming we did not surrender our independence. [Loud cheers.] It is because of this that this great statesman and unrivalled leader of his own people asks you to surrender your independence and depose your leader.

No Surrender.

We are here to-day to say to Mr. Gladstone: "We respect you in your position; we acknowledge your immortality and the strength and power exhibited by you in so many and great battlefields, but we decline to fuse with you. We decline to surrender to you the independence which has produced in you the mind in which you are to-day and which, please God, will continue till it has produced the fruition of our hopes. [Cheers.] There is one distinction between the Grand Old Man—for he is a grand old man—and his colleagues. It is the distinction between the tail wagging the head and vice versa—[laughter]—and the message Ireland sends back to the Grand Old Man is: Resume your place as leader of your party, back up your legitimate authority and when you have put yourself in the position of an independent leader, such as ours is, then and not till then will we allow our leader to treat with you upon equal terms, which alone can assure a lasting, a possible and permanent result." [Cheers.]

Parnell made a sarcastic reference to the promise of English money to start anti-Parnell papers, and declared that when they measured the depth of the purposes of Labouchere and Prof. Stuart they would be in a position to estimate the magnitude of their opponents' force. Parnell said the movement against him is a movement of hypocrisy by a man whose Home Rule is skin deep, but whose hatred for Ireland is not skin deep. The features of the movement are aberration of judgment and invincible ignorance.

The Grand Old Spider.

Referring to the offers of office to Irish members made by "the Grand Old Spider," in good faith and with the singleness of purpose so characteristic of the spider and the fly, the speaker declared the present crisis was a feather in the balance compared with the intensity and intolerable character of the situation which would result should a single Irish member forget his pledge, pledge, not to accept office from the Government, is your character; hold fast to it. [Cheers.] That is the ground on which I stand to-night, and on which you can stand if we are to succeed. We shall be parting of the ways. It is an issue of life or death to the constitutional movement. You cannot, if you would, avoid the issue forced upon you. I have not promised you absolute success, but I repeat, with all the force and energy my poor words can give that Ireland can win on no other line, and if our constitutional movement is broken, sundered, discredited and forgotten England will be face to face with that irresistible force which to-night gives me vitality and power.

The remainder of Parnell's unusually vigorous speech was devoted to the land and eviction questions, and was a repetition of his former opinions. He then delivered a 20-minute speech at the overflow meeting in the Concert Hall and followed this with an address from the balcony to an immense crowd outside.

At the conclusion of his speech Parnell proceeded to the National Club, escorted by a large torchlight procession headed by bands of music and cheered by the throngs which lined the route. Here from a window he made another speech, which closed a memorable day. The only discordant incident of the ovation to Parnell emanated from a compact group of students near the Bank of Ireland, who sang "God Save the Queen" as Parnell passed, for which performance they were chaffed by the crowd.

PARNELL AT CORK.

The Uncrowned Sovereign Makes Another Speech.

CORK, Dec. 11.—Parnell's reception here today was similar to that accorded him in Dublin, being most enthusiastic. An address from the National League was presented to him in the Chamber of Commerce where a tremendous crowd had gathered to greet him.

After a volley of cheers Mr. Parnell replied to the address. He said: I come among you confident, and with a proud heart in the belief that while Cork and Parnell are united Ireland is united. I am proud of Cork which has given a verdict for me without waiting to hear my side of the case. With such men I need not fear the loss of Gladstone's trumpery bill, which would allow the police to baton us, the landlords to desecrate the country as heretofore, and would give Ireland nothing which Irishmen could not get for themselves without the bill. It is not for such a measure that Cork retains the proud title of Rebel. He declared that never in Gladstone's parliament days had he dismissed the idea for an instant that Ireland and Gladstone might yet again be in conflict.

He said no more absurd panic ever spread throughout a compact army than the fable that there is any danger to the cause of Home Rule, because you are true to your leader. I could not look you in the face if I did not speak these words. Fire from Heaven should scorch me if I were so untrue to a country and a people that have loved me. [Cheers.] You would justly ban me as disgraced and disgraceful. But I am not so, I can hold up my head and face to the world and present a stout, brave front to every reviler so long as I know that you trust me. [Cries of "We do."] I am powerful and happy and our enemies are disgraced and confounded. [Loud cheers and cries of, "You will win!" "We will fight for you!"]

I shall go forth to battle sharing your strength and confidence and we shall gain an overwhelming, glorious victory." [Loud and prolonged cheering followed.]

In the Far West.

AWAY West in British Columbia, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is known and valued highly, as at home in Toronto. Miss Eleanor Pope, of Port Haney, B. C., says: "For sore throat, coughs, croup, bruises, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best thing I have ever used."

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely IMITATE THE ORIGINAL IN APPEARANCE AND NAME. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take any imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale, all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and $1.) by addressing Fulford & Co. Brockville, Ont.

A Horrible Murder.

A horrible murder involving the loss of one life attracts greater attention than the thousands of deaths occurring annually from scrofula and bad blood. We want to attract attention to Burdock Blood Bitters, the proved and popular remedy for these forms of disease. It cures even old chronic obstinate cases which have defied all other treatment.

Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medical herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsy, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Dye Works, Toronto says: "For about 30 years I have doctored for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure. I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefits I have received from this medicine are such that I cannot withhold this expression of my gratitude. It acts immediately on the liver. As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

The pangs endured by the early Christian martyrs were no doubt excruciating, but not so prolonged or scarcely more dreadful than those experienced by the sufferers from inflammatory rheumatism—a disease which is easily curable at the outset with *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—a sovereign remedy for pain—a reliable curative of kidney, liver and other complaints, and a medicine of the purest as well as the most salutary kind.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep by freeing the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Save Your Hair

By a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N.H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

SANDHAM'S COUGH Balsam

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Cures the most obstinate cases if taken perseveringly.

SANDHAM'S - COUGH - BALSAM

Has stood the test of years of trial.

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Can be taken by the youngest children, is pleasant in taste, perfectly safe, and PREVENTS CONSUMPTION if taken in time.

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is made from a prescription of established value which has been in use for years.

LARGE BOTTLE, SMALL PRICE.

25 Cents.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

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DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT.

IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. It NEVER FAILS. Address for full particulars free, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

PRINCE TOMMY

BY JOHN RUSSELL CORYELL.

I.

"MY dear," said Mr. Franklin to his wife, one evening at dinner, "I shall be obliged to go to New York to morrow morning on a matter of business."

"I'd like to go to New York," interjected Tommy, pausing in the midst of a somewhat indecent haste in eating, for he had been anxious to get away and finish a game of Red Lion.

"Ah!" said his father, interrogatively. "Would you, really?"

"Well, I should think so. Will you take me with you? I'm all ready, ain't I, mother? I could wear—" he was going on to say with a very business-like air of eagerness, when his father interrupted him by remarking:

"Not so fast, Tommy. I cannot take you with me this time, but I shall have to go again about the Christmas holidays and I could take you then, if you would like to go, and—"

"Will you, though?" interrupted Tommy, sighing with delight.

"You did not hear all I had to say," said his father, reprovingly.

"Excuse me, sir."

"Certainly. But are you sure you would like to go very much?"

"Nothing I can think of I'd like so much," responded Tommy, eagerly.

"Well, what I was going to say was that I would take you, if you would do something for me in the mean while."

"Oh, I know what you are going to say. I must study hard."

"Precisely. Study from now until then. Will you do it?"

Tommy's only answer was a hopeless sigh.

"Come, now," said Mr. Franklin, persuasively, "you've only to promise me you will study—I don't ask you to be first in your class, or anything like it—only to study; that's all. And only for four months! Think of that, Tommy!"

Tommy did think of it. Four months! All very well for his father to say "only" four months, as if one could just snap his fingers and the thing was done. However, if it would get him to New York, why—well, he did what he sometimes had to do in foot ball, shut his teeth and make up his mind.

"All right, sir; I'll do it," he said; and Mr. Franklin, with a faith born of experience, knew that the matter was settled.

The next day, Tommy, with heroic firmness slightly tinged with melancholy, announced to the foot-ball team, to the base-ball nine, and to the various other athletic organizations of which he was the chief prop and animating spirit, that inasmuch as he had entered into a bond with his father to devote himself to study for the ensuing four miserable months, he would be unable to take the same active interest in those several enterprises as theretofore.

The grief of the juvenile athletic interests of Elmira at this announcement was flatteringly loud and demonstrative. Flattering, at least, to Tommy; less so to Mr. Franklin, who, in the absence of his son, was spoken of in terms of scorn and abuse. There were some hopeful ones who cherished the fancy that Tommy's virtue would not hold out long enough to work permanent harm to the great cause of athletics; but these were the ones who did not know Tommy. They who knew him best said gloomily that it was no use to talk, for he was like a mule when he had made up his mind.

And the gloomy ones were right. Tommy found it hard work enough to give himself up to study, but he was not the sort to yield because of difficulties. On the contrary, he was rather stimulated by them, and as the boys knew, always rose to what they considered heights of the sublimest endeavor whenever his side in a game was being beaten. Whenever anybody, witnessing Tommy's skill of play or agility of action for the first time, remarked upon it, it was the habit of the boys to say, "Oh, he isn't playing now! You ought to see him when we're getting the worst of it."

Tommy, so to speak, got rather the worst of it at the outset of his attack on study; in consequence of which he rose to the occasion, and had one of those dogged tussles which had made him so famous at foot-ball. When Tommy got the ball in his hands, the other side might throw him down, might fall on top of him, might pull and haul him, might trample on him, and, the boys verily believed, might kill him, and yet he would at last still have the ball in his hands, and would get away with it. Well—it sounds like slang, but it is not meant so—Tommy got away with study finally, and a few days before Christmas his father said to him:

"Tommy, you've been better than your promise. You've not only studied, but you've studied hard. I promised that I would take you to New York. I'm going to be better than my promise. I'm going to give you a watch for a Christmas present, and you shall select it yourself in New York."

II.

Mr. Franklin had, of course, intended to make the journey to New York with Tommy; but the very day after he had made such a pleasing speech about the watch, he received a telegram calling him to Philadelphia on most urgent business. Tommy was not ready to go, and, moreover, it was decided that it would be better for him to be at home on Christmas. He could start for the city the following day, Mr. Franklin said, and travel alone.

Of course he could travel alone; the thought of that gave him no concern; and the day after Christmas he took his seat in the car, with his valise between his feet, and went rattling on toward New York, with all the intense enjoyment of one whose dearest wish is about to be gratified.

Shortly before he reached the city he received a telegram which somewhat disquieted him for a moment; but he soon recovered his equanimity and felt even a little elated. It had been arranged that his father should meet him at the station on his arrival, but the telegram announced a change of plan:

"MASTER THOMAS FRANKLIN:

"I am detained in Philadelphia. Take a cab at the station for the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A room is engaged there. Ask for a letter. MATTHEW FRANKLIN."

So Tommy, with all the importance of actually braving the danger of the great city alone, scrambled out of the cab that afternoon, and followed the hurrying stream of people out of the long station into the hurly-burly of Forty second Street.

To say that he took a cab there would not be to tell the exact truth. More correctly the cab took him. He saw some carriages waiting along the curb stone, and he saw some men shouting and gesticulating. He stood still and began an inaudible but very polite request for information as to a cab. That they could not hear him was of no consequence to the drivers, for long practice had enabled them to recognize the words that concerned them by the motion of the lips. They saw Tommy stand still, and they saw his lips form the word cab; that same instant they bore down on him, and it seemed to him that he occupied for a moment the position of the foot-ball in a vigorous rush. The next moment he was being shut up in a buggy like affair by a man, who was politely asking him where he wished to be taken.

Tommy told him, and not seeing any other place for the driver to sit, made room for him by his side. The driver, however, disappeared, and Tommy supposed he was going to procure another passenger, perhaps; so he fell back in the seat, and was composing himself to wait, when the horse suddenly started off—running away, of course. Now Tommy was not only cool in emergencies, but he also knew something about horses, and, therefore, was not now afraid; he was merely prompt. He looked for the reins and saw that they ran over the roof of the cab. He sprang to his feet, and, with a quick movement, caught them in a firm grasp, at the same time giving them a sharp tug, and crying loudly, "Whoa!" The horse stopped with great willingness.

"Let go o' them lines!" yelled an angry voice surprisingly near his head, and the reins were snatched out of his hands in an incomprehensible way. An instant later the angry face of the driver was thrust into the cab. "What's de matter wid ye?" he demanded, gruffly.

"I—I thought the horse was running away," answered Tommy, meekly, conscious that he had made a mistake, but quite in the dark as to how.



The man looked at Tommy with his underjaw thrust out in a very belligerent fashion, and then said, sulkish: "Well, he ain't a runnin' away, an' don't ye forget it. I know how to drive this horse, an' I can do it all by my little self. See? That's enough, now." And with this rather unintelligible speech he disappeared once more, and the horse reluctantly started again.

Tommy saw now that the man was perched up on a seat at the hinder part of the cab; and, though the day was a cold one, he tingled with heat to the very tips of his ears at the thought of his mistake. In retaliation, perhaps, for Tommy's interference, the driver charged him double fare; but he might have charged five times as much, and Tommy would not have complained, for even if he had known what was right, he was too anxious to see the last of the cabman to have any prolonged conversation with him. He paid him, and then made his way to the hotel office.

"I am Tommy Franklin," he said to the clerk.

The clerk was a faultlessly dressed gentleman, who seemed to have contracted a habit of uneasiness, for he merely gave Tommy a hasty glance, and then flitted with a preoccupied expression along the office counter, as if in confidential communication with a number of invisible guests. Tommy waited a moment for some sign of attention, but receiving none, ventured:

"My father, Mr. Matthew Franklin, said he had engaged a room—" the clerk made a sudden dash at a bell on the counter, and clapped his open hand on the button, at the same time calling abruptly, "Front!" As this was done as if in conversation with one of the invisible ones, and was followed by a return to the flitting along the counter, Tommy went on —"here, and that—"

"Young gentleman—44," said the clerk apparently into the air.

"This way, please," said a voice behind him, and his valise was deftly taken out of his hand. He turned quickly, and saw a man in a blue-checked blouse crossing the hall with the baggage in his hand. He thought this might be one of the sneak-shelves he had read about in the papers, so he sprang after him, and taking hold of the valise, cried:

"Here! Where are you going?"

"Your room."

"Oh!" said Tommy, in confusion. "Well, wait a minute."

He went back to the counter, and began, "There was to be a letter here for me, Thomas—"

The clerk darted to an upright rack of pigeon-holes, and taking out a pile of letters, shuffled them as if they were playing-cards. One of them he dealt dexterously to Tommy, with a slap on the counter, and then tossed the others back into the pigeon-hole he had taken them from. As this was done with the same air of being occupied with some other business, Tommy began to comprehend that it was the ordinary manner of the clerk. Relieved by this discovery, he took up his letter and followed the porter into the elevator, and so upstairs to his room. As soon as he was alone he read his letter.

"Dear Tommy," it began, "I find that I shall be detained here for at least a week. It is too late now to telegraph to Elmira to prevent your departure, and I shall therefore send a telegram to reach you before you get to New York, and this will await your arrival at the hotel. I did at first think of having you return at once to Elmira, but upon consideration I concluded that a self reliant boy like you would be in no danger even in a city like New York, and therefore I decided that if you wished, you might remain in that city until I joined you there. If, however, you feel at all timid about doing so, it will be better for you to return to Elmira without delay. If you remain in the city, you will need money, and I have therefore written to Mr. H. H. Whitlock, of No. 300 Broadway, to give you what money you may want. No doubt you will remember Mr. Whitlock, and if he should have forgotten you, this letter will serve as an identification. As soon as you have read this, send me a telegram, to this hotel, that I may know of your safe arrival, and in it tell me what your decision is in regard to remaining in the city.

"If you decide to remain, it would be well, perhaps, to go as soon as you can to see Mr. Whitlock. You will probably need money at once, and he can tell you what will be most worth seeing in the city. The hotel clerk will tell you whether or not you have time to reach Mr. Whitlock's place before five o'clock, at which time he leaves his office. Ask the clerk for any information you may need. You will find him a very obliging person.

"Now good-by. Have just as good a time as you can, and see everything, for, you know, you don't get the chance to go to New York every day. Don't be afraid to spend money. I want you to have a good time, and to make your visit to the city a memorable one.

"Affectionately, your father,
MATTHEW FRANKLIN.

"Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Tommy was not quite as sure of his ability to pilot his way through the city as he had been a few hours before, and he felt some dismay at the thought of not having his father with him, but he had no hesitation as to what he would do. He would remain, of course. He did not feel quite the same confidence in the hotel clerk that his father seemed to, but he nevertheless betook him to that preoccupied gentleman, and explained the situation to him. The clerk maintained his show of interest in everything but Tommy, which was very distracting, but he nevertheless justified Mr. Franklin's faith in him, for he told Tommy what to say in the telegram, showed him where to take it, and then directed him how to get to Mr. Whitlock's place of business.

Tommy took a Broadway car, and had so little difficulty in finding No. 300, and in making his way to Mr. Whitlock, that he recovered some of his confidence in himself. Then, too, Mr. Whitlock knew him at once, and was so cordial that in five minutes he was quite himself again.

"So," said Mr. Whitlock, after making a few inquiries about Elmira friends, for the purpose of putting Tommy at his ease, "you've come down to see New York, have you? And you want some money—eh? Well, how much? A thousand dollars, or will less do—eh?"

"Oh," said Tommy, who was a very matter-of-fact boy, and not given much to joking, nor to understanding it, "I sha'n't want as much as that,"

"Sha'n't you, though?" exclaimed Mr. Whitlock, greatly amused. "How much, then? Five hundred?"

(To be Continued.)

The Bermuda Cable.

THE Bermuda cable now complete, could carry no truer tidings than Burdock Blood Bitters excels all other remedies in curing diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. Known everywhere as the *perfect* blood purifier, curing even the worst cases when all else fails.

Now Free From Pain.

Mr. Frank Palmer, of Winona, Ont., says: "I have been troubled with lame back for about six months, then thought I would try Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cured me. Am now free from all pains, and recommend Yellow Oil very highly.

Mrs. Harry Pearson, Hawtrey, writes: "For about three months I was troubled with fainting spells and dizziness which was growing worse, and would attack me three or four times a day. At last my husband purchased a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, from which I derived considerable benefit. I then procured another, and before it was used my affliction was completely gone, and I have not had an attack of it since."

C. A. *Livingstone*, Plattsville, says:—"I have much pleasure in recommending *Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

RICORD'S [illegible]

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

Sold by all druggists. Sole Proprietor, H. SCHOFIELD, Schofield's Drug Store, ELM ST., TORONTO. The only Remedy which will permanently cure Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and all private diseases, no matter how long standing. Was long and successfully used in French and English hospitals. Two bottles guaranteed to cure the worst case. Price, $1 per bottle. Every bottle has my signature on the label. None other genuine. Those who have tried other remedies without avail will not be disappointed in this.

H. Schofield

1890 "TRUTH'S" 1891

Annual Holiday Bible Competition.

NO. 21.

The Greatest List of Prizes ever offered by any publisher in the world. Free Trip to Europe, Pianos, Gold Watches, Silk Dresses, Rings, Ladies' Fine Boots, Slippers, etc.,

THE REWARDS ARRANGED IN FIFTEEN DIVISIONS INSTEAD OF THREE AS HERETOFORE.

According to the usual custom for years past, the proprietor of TRUTH now offers the Annual Bible Competition. The prizes named below are all of the best material and workmanship. The Silverware is the best full Quadruple Plate direct from those reliable manufacturers, The Toronto Silver Plate Co. The Pianos are from the best makers in Canada and the States. The Gold Watches are all first class, warranted goods, the movements being either Waltham or Elgin. The Swiss Gold Watches are of the best manufacture. The Sewing Machines are the latest improved, and have always given great satisfaction to our friends. The Silks and Cashmeres are imported direct, and of a quality unsurpassed at the value placed upon them. The Ladies' Boots and Slippers, as well as the Gentlemens' Slippers, are made by the firm of J. D. King & Co., which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The Guns and Rifles are from the Chas. Stark Co., who import and handle only reliable goods. The Gold Thimbles are of the best English manufacture in twelve-carat gold. The Silver Thimbles are also of the best quality. The Free Trip to Europe will be first class by the Allan Line from Montreal, any time within six months after close of this competition on Jan. 31st, '91. The other prizes named in the list are of the best class, and can be depended on to be as represented. Nothing will be offered but thoroughly first class goods in every respect. This can positively be relied on.

Here are the questions, both of which must be answered correctly to secure any prize. Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1. COLD. 2, FROST. Send ONE DOLLAR with your answers and TRUTH will be mailed you for four months. You can compete any number of times, sending One Dollar each time and TRUTH will be sent for four months to any address post free. Three dollars is the annual subscription price, you therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these prizes, and every subscriber acknowledges that TRUTH is extra good value for the money.

The distribution has been so arranged that if your answers are correct, no matter at what time, between now and the 31st January next, inclusive, you send in, you will be in a better position than ever before to secure one of these rewards, although the best prizes, as will be seen, go to those whose answers are received first.

FIRST REWARDS.

First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Finished **Square Piano**, by Steck & Co... $600
Second, One First-Class **Safety Bicycle**, Ball Bearings, a superior machine.... $120
Next Six Each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, Double Walled **Ice Pitcher**, $15. $90
Next Twelve Each, a Pair **Ladies Fine Dongola Kid**, Hand Sewed, Turned Soled **Boots**, any size, $6.... $72
Next Twenty-Four, Each a Child's Extra Quadruple Silver Plated Set, **Knife, Fork and Spoon**, in Fine Satin Lined Case, $3.... $72
Next Twenty-Five, Each a Well Bound Vol. 1889 **Chambers' Journal**, $1.50...$37.50

SECOND REWARDS.

First Two, a Morocco Bound, 119 Plates, Gilt, Volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America**, the finest work of the kind yet published, sold at $75.... $150
Next Three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine**, with all latest improvements, solid walnut **case**, hand polished, retailed at $70.... $210
Next Three, Each a **Fine** Double Barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun**, top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, twist barrels, $30.... $90
Next Six, Each a Lady's **Fine Gold Watch**, hunting case, beautifully engraved, Waltham Movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50.. $300
Next Fifteen, Each an Elegant **Breakfast Cruet**, extra quadruple plate, hand painted bottles, very neat, $4.... $60

THIRD REWARDS.

First Six, an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service**, (4 pieces), satin finish, a beautiful set, $40.... $240
Next Three, Each a Colts New Lightning **Magazine Rifle**, sixteen shots, a magnificent fire arm, $25.... $75
Next Twelve, Each a Ladies' Fine White **Evening Shawl**, very pretty and serviceable, $3.... $36
Next Four, Each a Fine **China Dinner Service**, (100 pieces,) an extra choice design, $35.... $140
Next Thirteen, Each a Pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors**, $2.... $26
Next Twenty-five, each a Lady's handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin**, $2.... $50

FOURTH REWARDS.

First Five, each a Gentlemen's **Hunting Case Gold Watch**, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, non-magnetic, Waltham Movement, full jewelled, pinion set, stem winder, $50.... $250
Next Twenty-five, Each a well bound Volume **Chambers' Journal**, a most excellent work, $1.50.... $37.50
Next Thirty, Each a Handsome Quadruple Plate, fine glass, **Butter Dish**, $3.. $90
Next Twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble**, (any size), $5.... $105

FIFTH REWARDS.

First One, a **First Cabin Ticket** to **England and Return**, via Allan Line.... $150
Next Twelve, Each a Pair **Gentlemen's Slippers**, hand painted, turned soles, $3.... $33
Next Five, each a beautifully chased full Quadruple Plate, **Satin Finish, Waiters or Salvers**, $10.... $50
Next Twenty-four, each a very fine solid nickle straight line lever **Genius Watch**. This watch is well constructed and an **exact time piece**, and no way to be compared with cheap nickle watches, $6.... $144
Next one, a French music box, plays ten airs, Harp, Harmonica and Piccolo, changes air at will, in handsome Rosewood case, with inlaid cover, size about 24 inches by 10 square, $60.... $60
Next six, each a handsome hand painted, brass finish, **Drawing Room Lamp**, $6 $36

SIXTH REWARDS.

First Five each a fine Black Corded **Silk Dress** length, $25.... $125
Next Fifteen, each **one dozen full Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons**, $5.... $75
Next Ten, each a beautifully bound **Family Bible**, with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary, and magnificently illustrated, $15.... $150
Next Six, each a full quadruple plate **Berry Dish**, with beautifully colored and white glass bowl, a very showy, choice article, $15.... $90
Next Twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers**, with handsome rosette trimming, $3.... $36

SEVENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set of half doz. extra full quadruple silver plated **Table Spoons**, $5.... $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons**, $4.50.... $54
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Dinner Knives**, in neat case, $10.... $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives**, in neat case, $8.... $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons**, $5.. $60

EIGHTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies'** Open Face, **Solid**, Plain **Gold Swiss Watch**, stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30.... $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch**, Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50.... $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch**, a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble**, $1.50.... $75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plate Combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder**, with one dozen Tea Spoons, of same quality, $12.... $72

NINTH REWARDS.

First, One very Fine Toned and Finished **Square Piano**, by reliable maker.... $600
Second, One First Class **Safety Bicycle**, ball bearings, a superior machine.... $110
Next six, each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, double Rolled **Ice Pitcher**, $15 $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid**, hand sewed, turned soled **Boots**, any size, $6.... $92
Next twenty-four, each a **Child's Extra** Quadruple Silver Plated Set, **Knife, Fork and Spoon**, in fine Satin Lined Case, $3.... $72
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume 1889 **Chambers' Journal**, $1.50..$37.50

TENTH REWARDS.

First six, each an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service**, 4 pcs., satin finish, a beautiful set, $40.... $240
Next three, each a Colt's New Lighining **Magazine Rifle**, sixteen shots, a magnificent firearm, $25.... $75
Next twelve, each a Ladies' Fine White Evening Shawl, very pretty and serviceable, $3.... $36
Next four, each a Fine **China Dinner Service**, (100 pcs), an extra choice design, $35.... $140
Next thirteen, each a pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors**, $2.... $26
Next twenty-five, each a Ladies' Handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin**, $2.... $50

ELEVENTH REWARDS.

First five, each a Fine Black Corded **Silk Dress** length, $25.... $125
Next fifteen, each **One doz. Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons**, extra quality, $5.. $75
Next ten, each a Beautifully Bound **Family Bible**, with concordance, maps, Engravings, dictionary and magnificently illustrated $15.... $150
Next six, each a Full Quadruple Plate **Berry Dish**, with beautifully colored and white cut glass bowl, a very showy, choice article $15.... $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers**, with handsome rosette trimming, $3.... $36

TWELFTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies'** open face, **Solid** plain **Gold Swiss Watch**, stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30.... $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch**, Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50.... $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch**, a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble**, $1.50.... $75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plated, combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder**, with one dozen Tea Spoons, $12.... $72

THIRTEENTH REWARDS.

First five, each a **Gentlemen's Hunting Case Gold Watch**, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, full jewelled, non-magnetic, pinion set, stem winder, $50.... $250
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume **Chambers' Journal**, 1889, a most excellent book, $1 50.... $37 50
Next thirty, each a handsome Quadruple Plate, and Fine Glass **Butter Dish**, $3, $90
Next twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble**, (any size,) $5.... $105

FOURTEENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Table Spoons**, $5.... $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons**, $4.50.... $54
Next Twelve, a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate, **Dinner Knives** in neat case, $10.... $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives**, in neat case, $8.... $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons**, $5.... $60

FIFTEENTH REWARDS.

First one, a **Morrocco Bound, Handsomely Gilt** volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America**, the finest of the kind published, $75.... $75
Next three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine**, with all the latest improvements, solid walnut case, hand polished, retailed at $70.... $21
Next three, each a double barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun**, top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, best twist barrels, $30.... $90
Next six, each a **Ladies'Fine Gold Watch Hunting Case**, beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50.... $300
Next fifteen, each an **Elegant Breakfast Cruet**, extra Quadruple Plate, hand painted Bottles, very neat, $4.... $60

Be prompt! don't delay! It is best always to *be as early as possible* in sending in your answers. Be sure they are right, for no corrections can be made after your answers are mailed—unless you send the correct answers and another dollar and have your subscription extended and the paper sent to some friend. From among this great list you can hardly fail to get something good, IF YOU SEND IN QUICKLY.

These competitions have been going on for the past eight years, and their fairness and reliability have never been questioned. Fully sixty thousand people have voluntarily testified to this, and to the value of the articles received. Over 175,000 persons have obtained prizes in previous competitions. Here are a few names of winners of pianos in recent competitions: Mrs. H. H. Nelles, London South, Ont.; Rosa Brighton, Berlin, Ont.; E. Worth, 56 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.; Ella Lancey, Petrolia, Ont.; Geo, Black, 41 East Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Chas. R. Hext, Brantford, Ont.; Miss Lizzie O'Reilley, 149 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Mrs. W. Metcalfe, Hawkstone; Olivia Littlehales, Sussex, Yale, N. B., as well as scores of others in all parts of Canada.

Full lists of the Prize Winners will be published in TRUTH **immediately at the close of the competition**, (there will be no waiting) with street and number in cities where given, and post office addresses for town, **village and country, so all may see just where the prizes go.**

The distribution of the prizes will be in the hands of disinterested parties, **and the prizes given stricty in the order** the letters arrrive at TRUTH office. Fifteen days after 31st January **will be allowed for letters to reach us from distant points,** Address, **S. FRANK WILSON, Truth, 79 to 81 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.**

Will Tone up the Nerves,
Will Strengthen the Muscles,
Will make you Fat,

the D&L Emulsion.

Will give you an Appetite,
Will greatly help Consumptive People,
Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.



SEE WHAT

The FLAG OF ALL NATIONS Clothing House offers you this time for ONLY $12.00, a complete man's outfit—GOOD HEAVY OVERCOAT, A FINE SUIT CLOTHES, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. It is really worth double the money. If you will give them a trial you will come again.

FLAG OF ALL NATIONS,

CLOTHING HOUSE

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

Blue Front, next to J. C. Overell's. You cannot miss the place.

Belleville - Agricultural - Works

ARE MANUFACTURING

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTERS,

with Carriers. Horse powers to run them with.

PLOUGHS

Their equal is not found in the Dominion. Sulky Ploughs and a large assortment of walking Ploughs. Call and see our new "CHALLENGE" Plough before purchasing. It will pay you.

THE WALKER CO.

P. S —Repairing a specialty. Done on the shortest notice.

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CUT THIS OUT !

Minaker's List for Presents Enumerated for the People.

Suit of clothes, boys 4 to 16 years, sizes 22 to 36.
Suits of underwear—boy's, No. 0 to 6, in Scotch and Canadian.
Overcoats, boy's size, 23 to 36.
Pants at $1.
Gloves and mitts in kid and wool.
Nutria wedge cap, $3.
Real fur cap, $1.

FOR MEN.

Collars in English and colonial.
Cuffs, links.
Ties—Windsors, four in-hand, knot ties, bow ties
Gloves—white, black, and colored, napa buck mitts at $1.
Handkerchiefs — silk — in white and black.
A most beautiful assortment of colored Bolter silk hdkfs for ladies.
Dress shirts, court shirts, night shirts—cotton and flannel.
Braces—fancy silk.
Corset brace will be used greatly.
Imported underwear, $2 25 suit.
Natural wool—extra—$5 to $6.
Regular $4 suit for $3.
Shetland wool $3 suit for $2.
Christmas ties and handkerchiefs—special

Geo. P. Minaker.

Anglo-American block

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or to Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases Men. Office. No. 4, Bulfinch Street.

Reduction in Cabin and Intermediate Fares

--ALLAN LINE--



1890. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 189

PORTLAND, HALIFAX, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

Fr. Liverpool.	Steamer.	Fr Port'ld	Fr. Hal'x
6 Nov.	Circassian	27 Nov.	29 Nov
20 "	Sardinian	11 Dec.	13 Dec.
4 Dec.	Parisian	25 "	27 "

And fortnightly thereafter.

RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE.

Cabin—to Liverpool and Derry—$40, $50 and $60. Return (via Halifax and Portland), $80, $90 and $110.

Intermediate—Liverpool, Derry, Glasgow $25. Return $55.

Steerage—To or from Liverpool, Derry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London $20.

Passengers embarking at Portland, can leave Belleville by Wednesday noon train, and those embarking at Halifax can leave by the Thursday noon train.

For tickets and all information apply to

U. E. THOMPSON,
General Ticket Agent, Bridge St. Belleville.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS.
CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE.
SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA.
HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH
DIZZINESS. DROPSY.
RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

An old and estimable friend that our fathers and mothers have tested and never found to fail:

Dr. Kennedy's	Medical Discovery	....	$1 50 Bo
" "	Rheumatic Resolvent		1 50 "
" "	" Liniment		50 "
" "	Salt Rheum Ointment		50 "
" "	Healing "		50 "
" "	Scrofula "		1 00 "

Probably no medicines have ever held so high a place during so many years as the above remedies, which are still largely sold for DISEASES of the SKIN and BLOOD.

Sold by all druggists at above prices.

L. W. Yeomans & Co,

Agents for Dominion of Canada.

A STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS FOR THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

affords superior advantages to ambitious young men and women to obtain a good

BUSINESS EDUCATION

or a practical knowledge of

Shorthand and Typewriting.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT PRESENT:

Day School	61
Penmanship Class	111
Night School	52
	224

The attendance is steadily increasing.

MISS PRICE'S GYMNASIUM

in connection with and held at the College is free to day school students.

Miss Price is a graduate from Barnjum's Gymnasium, the best known institution on the continent for Physical culture.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Opposite Bank of Montreal.

Large circular sent free to any address.

WOOD WANTED.

Wood will be taken in exchange for Chatham Fanning Mills, Wilkinson Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows and other farm implements. GOOD BARGAINS will be given on implements wanted for next year's use. Cedar posts and drain tile for sale.

W. H. VANTASSEL,

At Footbridge Warerooms, rear Ritchie's Store, Belleville.

FARM TO RENT.

THE south part of school farm, Front of Sidney, consisting of 164 acres, for a term of five years. Possession given immediately.

Apply to
C. W. TAYLOR, Bayside, P. O.
Bayside Sept. 22, 1890. w41t

Bank of Montreal

Capital..........$12,000,000
Rest............ 6,000,000

A Savings Department

has been opened in connection with this Branch.

INTEREST ALLOWED

—AT—

CURRENT RATES

R. RICHARDSON,
Manager Belleville Branch

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 18

A DIRECT CONTRADICTION.

A special freight train of seventeen cars, laden with poultry, passed through the city from Smith's Falls via the Canadian Pacific railway and Canada Atlantic railway for the Boston Christmas markets. The shipment is one of the largest ever sent from here. The duties are estimated at $1,500. The prices at the Brockville and Perth and Smith's Falls poultry fairs were exceptionally low. At Brockville fair the average price was 7 cents a pound, although in the neighboring state of New York the week before 17 cents a pound was the average price. It must be admitted that the mildness of the weather on the day when the Brockville fair was held prejudicially affected the prices, nevertheless it does not explain the remarkable difference between the prices north and south of the river on any other ground than that the duty comes out of the pocket of the Canadian producer.—*Ottawa Corr Mail*

And yet, Mr. Free-Trader *Mail*, the axiom on which your theory is founded is that the consumer pays the duty, and your authority in trade matters, Sir Richard Cartwright, said at Meaford, as per his revised report in the *Globe*:

The consumer does pay it; I say so still. I say the United States consumer pays the duty on what we send to him.

Leaving the warring theorists to settle their differences as best they may, the people in this section will continue to sell to American buyers turkeys, for which they paid 9c per pound last year, at 10c per pound.

A DISGUSTED ORGAN.

At the meeting of the South Brant Farmers' Institute, Mr. Thomas Elmes read a paper, the title or text whereof was, "Farmers of Canada, are we slaves or vassals of the United States? Never!" This is an eminently proper sentiment, and as Mr. Elmes announced that he was a staunch Reformer, it was to be expected that he would do it justice. He might, for instance, have spoken in terms of righteous indignation of those Canadian Tories who hold so mean an opinion of their countrymen as to suppose that, under unrestricted reciprocity, they would be unable to hold their own against American competition. Or he might have shown, as Sir Richard Cartwright did at the Young Liberal Club on Monday evening, how the tendency of protection is to foster an industrial slavery and vassalage of the worst kind. But these topics, so instructive and so relevant to Mr. Elmes' excellent text, were neglected, and his speech was little more than a repetition of the discredited arguments of Tory writers and speakers against reciprocity and in favor of protection. If Mr. Elmes was ever a staunch Reformer, he has strayed far from the road, and false lights have led him pretty deep into the bog of Toryism.—*Globe.*

The disgust of the Grit organ, with its discovery of the fact that all Grit farmers are not in sympathy with its annexation propaganda, is most amusing. Evidently it has learned nothing from the defeats of the candidates of its party in elections to the Commons. Mr. Elmes is only one of many patriotic Reformers of whom Hon. James Young, a former member of Mr. Mowat's cabinet, is an exemplar, who repudiate the disloyal policy of their leaders.

HOW NAPIERVILLE WAS WON.

The assertion made by the Grit press, in excuse for their defeat in their old stronghold of Napierville, namely that Hon. Mr. Chapleau had declared in favor of the fad and that Mr. Paradis, the Conservative standard bearer, was an advocate of the Grit "policy," has met with an emphatic contradiction from Mr. Chapleau, who said to the *Empire's* correspondent at Montreal:

"I have always been a protectionist, and I am one still. My programme is that which was enunciated by the Conservative leaders in their great stumping campaign in Ontario previous to the last general election; that is to say, I am in favor of an interchange of natural products with our neighbors, products of the farm, the mine and the forest and the sea—which, as you know, was the basis of our offer made to the United States as embraced in the Tupper-Chamberlain treaty during President Cleveland's time." With reference to Mr. Paradis' position, the Secretary of State added: "When the newly elected number for Napierville consented to be a candidate at my request, he frankly told me that he would come out as an independent, and as I have always claimed for myself perfect independence in Parliament, I could offer no objection, although I knew Mr. Paradis to be a Conservative, as the *Witness* has been frank enough to admit. He told me, moreover, that he had confidence in the present Administration at Ottawa, and that Sir John Macdonald's reign had been a most beneficial one to the country at large. Mr Paradis likewise said to me: 'You know that Napierville is a frontier county, and it is most important for us to have as free an intercourse with our American neighbors as possible.' The Secretary of State asked his candidate if he would vote for reciprocity with the United States, leaving the duties on English products, when Mr. Paradis replied that he would never be in favor of a treaty with the United States that would be unfair to the interests of the mother country.

This is precisely in accord with our statement of Mr. Chapleau's position and absolves Mr. Paradis from the charge that he is a supporter of the impossible project.

The Grit prints will have to invent another excuse for their loss of Napierville.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

The American firm who were compelled by the McKinley tariff to locate their apple evaporating machinery in Canada, and chose Belleville as the scene of their operations, don't like it. At least our local contemporary reports an interview with them to that effect. Their Mr. Norris is said to have admitted that Belleville thus got the benefit of the labor which they employ, in place of the United States; but that

If the McKinley bill had not come into force we could have handled five times as many apples as we did this season. We had large quantities contracted for all along the line, especially in the vicinity of Port Hope and Cobourg, which we could not handle after the tariff was put on. Instead of paying from twenty five to thirty-five cents a bag for apples, as we have been doing since the enactment of the bill, we would have been glad to pay the farmer sixty cents a bag. Thus you will see that the farmer could, if he had them, sold us five times the quantity which he did and would have got twice the price which we now allow them. If the McKinley bill was repealed to morrow, we would contract for all the available apples in Canada, whereas we have had to confine ourselves almost entirely to this district.

The inaccuracy of the assertion is apparent on the face of the facts. The duty on a bag of apples, at 25c. per bushel, would be 37½c., which added to the price paid by Mr. Norris (25c to 30c per bag) would sum up 62½c. to 67½c. Why, then, being able, as he alleges, to have procured fruit here, the amount of the duty being retained by him, did not he export that fruit, which was thus made duty free to him?

Further, as the price for good marketable apples here during October and November was: For russets, $1 25 per bbl.; snows, $2; and winter apples $2.75 per bbl.; it does not seem as if they could have procured a very large quantity of exportable fruit at even 60c. per bag. If we are correctly informed, their purchases were of fruit which was not fit for market, and that, after working up this class of material, which was worth no more than they paid for it this year, and which would have been unsaleable in a good fruit year, Mr. Warrington has found for their product a profitable market in England. In ordinary years, it may be added, there is no market in the United States for apples grown in this district, but the crop south of the lines was a complete failure this season. England is Canada's market for apples.

We still hold, then, despite Mr. Norris' statement, that the McKinley tariff has been of some benefit to Belleville, as far as the apple trade is concerned.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

THAT PROPOSED "SAW-OFF."

Mr. N. Vermilyea's local organ denies that he was cognizant of an offer which was made to Mr. Hudson to "saw off" South Norfolk against East Hastings in the election court. We would prefer to have the statement over his own signature; but supposing it to be true, it only shows that Mr. Vermilyea is of so little account in his party that it was not deemed necessary to consult him in the disposal of the seat to which he had been an unsuccessful aspirant after ten years' preparation, and to which there was evidently no possibility of his election, should Mr. Hudson be unseated.

At all events, the proposal for a "saw off" was made from the Grit party to Mr. Hudson, and he refused to entertain the proposition, saying that he believed his return had been secured without resort to improper means. In this belief he was sustained by the complete break down of the plaintiff's case in court.

Moreover, Mr. Hudson was wise enough and courageous enough to despise the counsel of some anonymous Grit sneak who, in the assumed character of a friend, advised him, in anonymous letters, to resign and save costs.

Mr. Hudson is a man of honor, of truth, and of courage. As such his constituents and the public respect and esteem him, and Vermilyea & Co. dislike him for possessing qualities which are foreign to their natures.

WIMAN'S SCHEMING.

The *Mail* places no reliance in Mr. Wiman's periodically repeated assertion that the United States Congress are just about adopting his fad, and sneeringly remarks as to its former leader's most recent statement, with which he has attempted to influence the electors of South Victoria in favor of his candidate: It is not quite clear who the friends in Congress of Canadian reciprocity are, beyond the three or four gentlemen whose names have from time to time been prominently connected with the question. Nor has it ever been made known what their strength is. It seems to be quite certain, however, that their scheme, if it ever takes definite form, will meet with active opposition among their fellow members of Congress; the latter will probably be found, for instance, Senator Cullom, a prominent Republican and chairman of the Inter State Commerce Committee. This gentleman believes in reciprocity with Canada, it is true, but only in the reciprocity which political union would bring. His scheme is one of the lion and the lamb kind. In a recent article on the subject he points out that reciprocity between the United States and the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America is most desirable, since on the part of the former it would involve the purchase from the latter of only such articles as the United States does not produce to the extent of its needs. But, he says, "reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada presents an entirely different aspect." because in the first place, the attitude of this country towards the United States has been unfriendly, and, secondly, because many of our products are similar to those of our neighbors. Wheat, corn, barley, and other cereals are grown in the Dominion of Canada," he points out, "and are produced bountifully in this country. We do not desire to admit these cereals free of duty, thus enabling the farmer to compete with our agriculturists in our home market." The Senator is willing, however, to admit this competition, provided it be done by means of political union, which, he says, "seems to be the destiny of the two countries" and, "if wise counsel prevails," will be accomplished in this nineteenth century.

MR. FOSTER'S MISSION.

An Antigua newspaper of recent date contains an interesting acount of a conference which Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister of Canada, had with the members of the Antigua legislative council a few days previously. After explaining the great benefits to both Canada and the West Indies of reciprocity in trade, and pointing out what Canada had already done to promote trade with the West Indies, Mr. Foster is reported as saying:—

Now what we propose is this—a differential duty on your sugar and fruit which would lead to a monopoly of the trade. Canada imported sugar from various countries but it meets with a duty of $8 to $10 per ton. In fruits they did a large business, and would lose a million of dollars if they admitted West Indian product, under a differential duty. The Government of Canada should not attempt to make the proposition to their parliament unless there was a corresponding consideration. They would require a differential duty on the things we buy—the products of the forest, coals, etc., sufficient to turn the trade of the West Indies to them. He believed it would be beneficial to both parties. He did not urge this on the terms of relationship, but on a basis of mutual advantage; they wished to extend their trade; they had the elements for vast development, and there was rapid increase in the manufacturing industries. He simply desired to place before the members of the council the basis for a reciprocal trade, and if they agreed in principle some arrangement could be arrived at. There would be great advantage in a direct trade; he had noticed on the ship by which he came to the Island articles such as Canada produced and exported, and some were Canadian products coming from the States.

In reply, most of the members of the council spoke favorably of the proposal.

Mr. James Burns spoke and referred to the great drawbacks to a direct trade with Canada, viz., the non-existence of banking facilities. He pointed out that a Canadian house could not place an order here nor vice versa without the intervention of and paying toll to a London or New York bank, the absence of a postal money order system and parcel post, and the necessity for sending out agents to learn our particular requirements.

Mr. Scarville agreed with the remarks of Mr. Burns anent banking arrangements, money order and parcel post systems. He had always advocated closer trade relations with Canada in his place in the council, and especially when reciprocity with the States was mooted. A long experience of the trade of the island assured him that, with the exception of pitch pine lumber, all the supplies we get from the States could be obtained from Canada, and the only requirements would be to learn the quality and description best adapted to the use of our peasantry. For instance, pork used in other places for the table, with our people it took the place of butter or lard for frying purposes. Hence a very fat article was required. With reference to the produce of the island, the Maritime provinces were at the present our best customers for molasses. The effect of the McKinley bill would be to make the Dominion our only customer for that article. He had for a long time desired to see an importation of Prince Edward Island horses and was glad a trial had been made by a late arrival. With reference to manufactured goods—woollens, shoes, etc., he was of opinion that Canada could also supply our requirements.

Other speakers, including the governor, favored Mr. Foster's proposal.

"Mr Foster, in reply to the remark of Mr. Burns about banking facilities, stated that they would follow as a consequence of increased trade relations, that he saw no reason why the postal money order system should not be soon put in force. The difficulty about the parcel post was that there was no regular direct communication and they could not send the parcels by the steamers from the United States. On the general question he stated the interests of the Dominion were parallel with ours—he admired the conservativeness of the speakers. Of course it was necessary for them to consider their interests, and he hoped that arrangements would be arrived at to mutual advantage. He thanked the members of council for the attention they had paid to his remarks, and the interest they had evinced and which he believed was sincere."

If Hon. Mr. Foster succeeds in negotiating such a treaty as he suggests, remarks the Halifax *Herald*, he will do an excellent thing for Canada, and for the West Indies as well. Unlike the United States, the West Indies are not our rivals in anything, nor we of theirs. One country is the exact commercial complement of the other. Indeed nothing better could happen both countries than political consolidation; so that the fullest and most permanent of reciprocity arrangements could be established between them.

DESERTING DAKOTA.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 13th inst. says: "The delegation of Dakota farmers who have been prospecting in Manitoba and the Northwest for homesteading land for a large number of people who intend emigrating from the neighboring state, have returned south. They are well pleased with the country and have about decided on a location. They want three townships, which they claim they can settle in one year, there being three hundred and sixty five families ready to desert their present homes in Dakota and move over into this country."

THE GRIT DOCTRINE.

The three days a week restrictionist and three days a week reciprocity paper says: "Competition between ocean vessels ought to be encouraged to the utmost by making the St. Lawrence route cheap and attractive. If the Government can bring about a reduction of two or three or more cents in the cost of transporting a bushel of grain, a barrel of flour, a box of cheese, a tub of butter, between Montreal and Liverpool, it will enhance by so much the value of these products to the Canadian producers, and so repay them many times over the amount of money devoted to encouraging steamships to seek cargoes at St. Lawrence ports."

May we be permitted to paraphrase this and say: "Competition for immigration ought to be encouraged to the utmost by making Canada cheap and attractive. If the Government can bring about a reduction of two or three or more cents in the cost of a bushel of grain, a pound of flour, of cheese, of butter, it will enhance by so much the value of those products to the Canadian producers, and so repay them many times over the amount of money devoted to encouraging steamships to seek cargoes at St. Lawrence ports."—*Montreal Herald, Dec. 5th*

The *Herald* seems to be badly mixed on this question; for how the Government, by bringing about a reduction in the price of certain articles of Canadian produce, could "enhance by so much the value of these products to the Canadian producer," is one of those things which do not appear on the face of the facts. This self contradictory assertion is, however, quite in accord with the Grit policy of unrestricted reciprocity, which would certainly reduce the prices of many Canadian products, and therefore, according to the *Herald's* logic, enhance, to the producers, the value of such products.

The policy of reducing the prices of farmers' products in order to make Canada a "cheap country to live in," is that of the Mackenzie Government. It is also that of Mr. Laurier, the present leader of the Grit party, who, during the election contest in Montmorency a few weeks ago, declared war against the farmers by attacking, in these words, the duty on flour which was imposed by the present Government as a protection to the agriculturists:

"This tax, however, was not imposed of public necessity, as it is alleged that there is a surplus of seven millions, but rather in the interest of the Ontario and Manitoba farmers, who raise wheat in great quantities. The object of this tax is to bring about a scarcity of the article and augment in consequence the price of the same. In other words, it takes the money out of the pockets of those who buy the flour, and puts it into the pockets of those who produce it. These are the tactics of our Tory Government."

The policy, then, of the *Herald* and of Mr. Laurier is to destroy the home market and impoverish the farmers, as a means of inducing immigration. In this attempt they most certainly will not receive the support of the farmers or of the working men, for the prosperity of each is dependent upon that of the other.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The Montreal *Gazette* very happily characterizes Sir Richard Cartwright's stump ing tour as a "tariff ghost dance."

Our local contemporary does not like to be told that Belleville has derived advantages from the hostile legislation of its Yankee friends—designed to force Canada into annexation. It will find few to share its disappointment.

The Liberal Hamilton *Times* remarks that "Mr. Gibson got $7,500 from the Ontario Government to help build the west end sewer. But Mr. Stinson cannot get as many cents to help along the job." If a wicked, corrupt Tory had done such a thing, what would the pure, high-minded, unadulterated *Times* have said? But, of course, that which is corruption in a Tory is purity in a Grit. Witness the election trials. When a Grit's head falls he is—according to his political friends—"unfortunate." When a Tory is unseated he is a "vile corruptionist."

Free trade is making its usual "progress" in France, where the bill adopted by the tariff committee of the Chamber of Deputies outbids the McKinley tariff in protection.

Hawkers and Peddlers.

What ear-splitting cries we hear daily in the streets of every large city! But these itinerant dealers who hawk their wares about are, when under proper restrictions, a useful portion of the community, and not such nuisances as the catarrh hawkers. This is a stubborn disease to conquer, but Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy does it. It is mild, soothing and antiseptic, unlike snuffs that irritate, or solutions that burn. It corrects offensive breath, and restores taste, smell and breathing. Nasal catarrh often ends in consumption. Apply the only cure in time. Price 50 cents, by all druggists.

The Sham Secret Ballot.

In recent evidence as to Grit purchases of votes a witness testified to one very significant point. He was asked to give proof of having earned his money by marking his ballot with one short and one long line. In this way he could form a cross which would pass muster on the count by the deputy returning officer and yet would sufficiently draw attention to his vote in the eyes of a sharp Grit scrutineer. It would be easy thus to check the votes of a few of the purchased electors at each polling place. Obviously also the intimation that a watch would be kept to ascertain whether the corrupt bargain was carried out would have an influence, even if the number were too great for all to be identified by the Grit scrutineer. Each of the threatened men might think that he would be among those to whom this espionage would be applied. He would at least feel that there was a risk of his being included in the list handed to the scrutineer for his special inspection.

Is not this disclosure of the actual working of the system a revelation of the motive for the obstinate refusal of the Mowat Administration and its supporters to allow a really secret ballot—of the steadfast adherence to the plan of so marking the ballots as to facilitate their identification by the Grit scrutineers? The influence of corrupt inducements and of official coercion—without which the Mowat Government could not be sustained—is thus made more practical and effective. Even the pretended amendments and improvements of last session clearly tended not to remedy, but to strengthen, this interference with the free choice of the constituencies. The threatened penalties for betraying the secrecy of the ballot, and the public advertisements flauntingly displayed that such breaches of secrecy were to be guarded against, would give most efficient assistance to the Grit election neerer bribing or coercing a voter, and threatening at the same time that a failure to vote for the Mowat candidate would be detected.

In perfect accord with the Mowatite sham secret ballot is this picture of Grit canvassers offering $5 bills with accompanying instructions to mark the ballot, so as to show that the money was earned.—*Empire.*

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by F Charles Clarke.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Real Property,

BY Public Auction. Under and by virtue of the power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1891,

At the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of the north thirty acres of the west half of Lot No. nineteen, in the second concession of the said Township of Hungerford. This property is situate conveniently to the N. T. & Q Railway, and is heavily timbered with valuable hardwood timber.

Terms of payment will be liberal. For further particulars apply to

JOHN ENGLISH,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated at Napanee, Dec. 13, 1890. 1w2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Murphy are requested to settle accounts at once as after the 1st of January it will be necessary to leave them in the hands of a collector.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Woman's Christian Association acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of $11.25 from the Grand Jury.

ELIZA J FLINT,
Treasurer W.C.A.

Dec. 16, 1890. d&w1t

Dairymen's Association

—OF—

EASTERN ONTARIO

THE Annual Convention of the above Association will be held in Brockville on the 7th and 8th of January, next.

Prof. Robertson, Gov. Hoard, Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., D. M. McPherson, Esq., and other able and experienced gentlemen will address the meeting.

All presidents of Cheese Factories, Cheese Makers, and others interested in the Dairy products of Canada are cordially requested to attend.

Arrangements are being made with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies to issue tickets at reduced rates.

Brockville promises all visitors a hearty welcome.

JOHN T. WARRINGTON, JR.,
Pres. D. A. E. O.

d,w1t

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BELLEVILLE

CRYSTAL ∴ HALL!

XMAS 1890.
WE ARE READY!
THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE are invited to see and decide whether we do not lead everything in beauty and richness of display in holiday gift goods.

CAME THIS MORNING, 15th, direct from Meriden, Conn., some of the newest and nicest presents in silver we have ever seen.

W. J. REID & CO.

||||||||||||||||

STRAYED SHEEP.

Strayed from Lot No. 2, in the 6th concession of Tyendinaga, about the middle of November last, six sheep (3 ewes and 3 lambs). Please send information of the above to this office or

WM. HENRY POPE,
Plainfield.

w3t

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME on the premises lot 24, in the 7th concession of Sidney, a white heifer with red cheeks and red spots on sides of her neck—coming two years old. Owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

H. SMITH,
Halloway P. O.

52w3t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Sidney Town Hall Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held in the Sidney Town Hall on Tuesday, the 23rd of December, 1890, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business pertaining to the company. Meeting will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Board,

E. KETCHESON, Secretary. SAM'L T. WILMOT, President.

522

FARM TO LET.

THE 50 acre farm known as the "Peter Post Farm," being the north part of lot 23, in the 1st concession of Thurlow. Bell's Creek runs across the north end of it. The land is in good state of cultivation, and is very conveniently situated to Belleville market. All necessary buildings on place. For particulars apply to the owner, Mrs M. J. Herchimer, or to

FRANCIS S. WALLBRIDGE,
Barrister, &c., Belleville.

22w3t

WANTED.

MEN to cut three thousand (3000) cords of wood. Apply to Geo. Easterbrook, Tweed. 15?d&wtf

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THREE Stores, East side of Front Street, in the City of Belleville. Apply

FRANK J. KENNEDY,
187 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Also—Farm for sale, Lot 19, 9th con. Madoc. Apply

R. R. CASEMENT,
Madoc.

48wtf

Christmas Facts.

There's a good many gifts to buy. You don't want to spend more money than you can help. You want the best and most for your money. Then call and see our Xmas goods. Fancy Handk'ts, Gloves, Ties, Albums, Brush Cases, Silverware, etc., all at our popular bargain prices.

W. FLINT JONES.

A Fight for Life.

The Ottawa *Free Press* publishes a sensational account of an encounter on Monday last between four shantymen, who belong to that city, and a pack of ravenous wolves in the woods in the vicinity of Gordon creek, on the Kippewa river. John and James Barret, Peter Murphy and John McManus are working in a shanty near Bois Franc depot on the limits of Messrs. Booth and Gordon. All four had quit work on Monday evening and started to return to their camp. The Barrett brothers, who were ahead, verged a little from the brush road in order to examine a trap which they had set in the woods to catch marten. Their two companions went on ahead, but had not proceeded for more than 10 minutes when they heard loud shouting, mingled with the howling of wolves. They hurried back along the path and soon discovered the cause of the terrible uproar. A short distance off the road at the foot of a big pine the Barretts were standing, their backs to the tree, desperately defending themselves with their axes against a pack of 15 of the ravenous animals. Murphy and Burns ran to the rescue, and not a minute too soon, for one large animal had torn the trousers off James Barrett and inflicted a wound on his leg with its sharp teeth. The four men then laid about them and were appalled to see that the pack of wolves was growing larger, being reinforced by a number of equally desperate animals. After fully ten minutes of this fighting for their lives, seven of the wolves had been killed, which had an effect upon their companions, for they turned tail and fled. All the men were bleeding from the legs and side, where they had been bitten, and when they met Foreman Charles O'Neil and his men a short time afterwards their blanched faces showed plainly the ordeal they had undergone. No doubt remained in the camp that if the Barretts had been left to fight it out alone they would have lost their lives.

Direct Taxation.

Ottawa *Citizen*: The erudite Grit editors who are howling for free trade, conveniently forget to mention that Free Trade means direct internal taxation of the most trivial and vexatious kind. In England a man cannot own a gun, a dog, a horse or a carriage without having to pay a tax on it, and a pretty heavy one too; and some of the cases which arise under this system are not only annoying, but most outrageously unjust. *Truth* tells of a case recently where a countryman who drove his wife to market in a farmers' cart in order that she might mind the horse while he was attending to business, was summoned before a magistrate on the charge of "keeping a carriage without a license." The astute magistrate decided that the poor countryman had no right to drive his wife about, and that by such use the cart became a carriage under the law, and was liable to taxation, and he was heavily fined, and made to take out a license. Happy Free Trade country! How would our farmers like to be fined every time they drove their wives to market?

BEECHAM'S PILLS
(THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY)
Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. E. THOMPSON,
TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. Bridge St.
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.
D. GUNN,
Agent G, T. R.

Be w

To the Readers of this Paper.

DUNNET'S OLD STAND.

Opposite Haines & Lockett's. You can buy the cheapest hosiery, gloves and corsets in Canada; you can also get there the best fitting suits and overcoats made to measure of any merchant tailor store in Belleville; you can also get the cheapest men's and boys' underwear, gloves, mitts, men's neckwear, braces, hosiery, boys' suits, top shirts, cardigan jackets, and cottons, steamlooms, lace curtains, cretonnes, table covers, etc., etc.

JAMES HENNESSY.

FURNITURE SALE.

The entire stock in North Warerooms, three doors above my regular store. Having rented the premises for other purposes, the goods are offered at less than factory prices. All must be cleared by middle of January.

JOHN G. FROST.

189 1mo d&w Mfr. Cabinet ware.

ORCHARD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a fine orchard of standard fruit trees situated in Thomasburg, county of Hastings, containing over 400 trees of the best varieties of apples, such as Northern Spy, Russett, Snow apple, Duchess of Oldenburg, Talman Sweet etc. Since a ready and sure market for apples has been established in England at high prices, this is a rare chance for one of moderate means to secure a neat property of pleasing appearance, and just coming to a paying condition, the trees having been planted 12 years. The soil is sandy loam and well suited for gardening, as has been proved for the last 30 years. On the property is a small stone house with a splendid cellar and a frame stable. The property is situated on a main gravel road 7 miles from the village of Tweed, where there is a through railroad connection with east, west, and south. Thomasburg is noted for good water, healthy climate and good neighborhood. For terms, etc., apply to

R. ROBINSON,
Tweed, Ont.

46wtf

FOR SALE.

A FEW shares of the Hastings Loan and Investment Society's Stock. Address P. O. BOX 595.

B. H. SWEET,

COUNTY Constable and Fishery Overseer for all the Townships in the County of Hastings north of Tudor, Lake and Grimsthorpe line. Be careful to write the initials B H. Sweet, Post Office address Bancroft, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

I AM instructed by the proprietor to sell the Acker farm, being part of lot No. 9 in the Sixth Concession of Sidney, containing 105 acres, with good buildings. This is a good farm and will be sold cheap on easy terms.

J. A. CONSAUL,
Frankford.

w443mo

"HARVARD" BRONCHIAL SYRUP

CURES COUGHS COLDS CROUP HOARSENESS and every form of THROAT TROUBLE

Large Bottles, 25c. Extra Large, 50c.

As the name implies, emanates from the Medical Faculty of Harvard University. The highest and best medical skill and knowledge in America were employed in devising this medicine, with a result that has even surpassed the expectations of its compounders, and has proved a wonderful cure for all throat troubles arising from sudden colds. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely free from injurious ingredients.

THE GRANDEST MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

"I find it very efficacious for throat irritation." Rev. A. B. Chambers, Napanee, Ont.—"We have used it in our family and find it an excellent remedy." C. C. Colby, President of the Council, House of Commons, Ottawa.—"It is the most satisfactory cough medicine I have ever tried." Ross McKenzie, C.P.R. Office, Montreal. —"I cheerfully recommend it for all it claims to be." Rev. J. A. Dufresne, Stanstead, Que.—"Have used it myself with the grandest results." J. C. McEnroe, Montreal, Que.

JUST TRY IT ONCE

A Delightful Medicine for Children as well as for Adults.

If your dealer does not keep it send price in stamps to the proprietor,

A. J. LAWRENCE, MONTREAL.

Greene & Sons Company,

MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS —AND— Straw Goods. 1891.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES!

Newest Styles Selected for

SPRING TRADE 1891.

Agents for Woodrow's Hats.

WAREHOUSE, 517 TO 525 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE

—OF—

Ladies' Winter Mantles.

We have still a large variety of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MANTLES and FUR-LINED CLOAKS on hand, and rather than carry any over to another season, we have decided to clear them out at actual cost price of importing for all new goods, and fifty per cent off the prices of last season's mantles.

Mantle cloths and dress goods all at reduced prices for balance of season.

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON,

BELLEVILLE

NEW - MANTLES.

SEVERAL CASES

—OF—

New Mantles and Jackets

—LATELY RECEIVED—

STYLISH AND WELL MADE

—AT—

VERY - MODERATE - PRICES.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

CLEARING .. SALE.

$10,000.00

—OF—

New and Well Selected Stock

—OF—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, ETC., ETC.

—TO BE—

SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Having decided to close out my Business, I will begin a

GRAND CLEARING SALE

—COMMENCING—

Monday, - December - 1st,

And continue until the whole of my immense stock is cleared out.

This will be a rare chance and just at the right season of the year for you to purchase your Xmas and New Year's presents at greatly reduced prices.

Our Stock is very large and principally of this season's buying, so that you may rely upon getting the newest and most fashionable Goods far below their real value.

We are now busy marking down our whole Stock, every article will be reduced and marked in plain figures. Remember date of sale, Saturday, Dec. 1st, 1890, and then come and secure bargains.

Every person invited to examine Goods and Prices.

S. A. SPANGENBERG.

relations between the sexes not sanctioned

CEDARS OF LEBANON.

DR. TALMAGE DISCOURSES ABOUT THESE GRAND TREES.

And Draws an Infinite Number of Parallels Between Their Manifold Qualities and the Lives of Men—An Incitement to Charity.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 14, 1890.—To-day Dr. Talmage preached another sermon of his series on Palestine and the adjoining countries. Dr. Talmage announced as his text, Psalm 104: 16: "The cedars of Lebanon which He hath planted."

In our journey we change stirrup for wheel. It is four o'clock in the morning, at Damascus, Syria, and we are among the lanterns of the hostelry waiting for the stage to start. A Mohammedan in high life is putting his three wives on board within an apartment by themselves, and our party occupy the main apartment of one of the most uncomfortable vehicles in which mortals were ever jammed and half strangulated. But we must not let the discomforts annul or disparage the opportunities. We are rolling on and out and up the mountains of Lebanon, their forehead under a crown of snow, which coronet the fingers of the hottest summer cannot cast down. We are ascending heights around which is garlanded much of the finest poesy of the Scriptures, and are rising toward the mightiest dominion that botany every recognized, reigned over by the most imperial tree that ever swayed a leafy sceptre—the Lebanon cedar; a tree eulogized in my text as having grown from a nut put into the ground by God Himself, and no human hand had anything to do with its planting. "The trees of Lebanon which he had planted."

The average height of this mountain is seven thousand feet, but in one place, it lifts its head to an altitude of ten thousand. No higher than six thousand feet can vegetation exist, but below that line, at the right season, are vineyards and orchards and olive groves, and flowers that dash the mountain side with a very carnage of color, and fill the air with aromatics that Hosea, the prophet, and Solomon, the king, celebrated as "the smell of Lebanon." At a height of six thousand feet is a grove of cedars, the only descendants of those vast forests from which Solomon cut his timber for the temple at Jerusalem, and where at one time there were one hundred thousand axemen hewing out the beam from which great cities were constructed. But this nation of trees has by human iconoclasm been massacred until only a small group is left. This race of giants is nearly extinct, but I have no doubt that some of these were here when Hiram, King of Tyre, ordered the assassination of those cedars of Lebanon which the Lord planted. From the multitude of uses to which it may be put and the employment of it in the Scriptures, the cedar is the divine favorite. When the plains to be seen from the window of this stage in which we ride to-day are parched under summer heats, and not a grass-blade survives the fervidity, this tree stands in luxuriance, defying the summer sun. And when the storms of winter terrify the earth, and hurl the rocks in avalanche down this mountain side, this tree grapples the hurricane of snow is triumph, and leaves the spent fury at its feet. From sixty to eighty feet high are they, the horizontal branches of great sweep with their burden of leaves needle-shaped, the top of the tree pyramidal, a throne of foliage on which might, and splendor, and glory sit. But so continuously has the extermination of trees gone on, that for the most part the mountains of Lebanon are bare of foliage, while I am sorry to say, the earth in all lands is being likewise denuded.

As we ride along on these mountains of Lebanon, we bethink how its cedars spread their branches, and breathed their aroma, and cast their shadows all through the Bible. Solomon discoursed about them in his botanical works, when he spoke of trees "from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall."

One of the Lebanon cedars was examined by a scientist and from its concentric circles, it was found to be thirty-five hundred years old and still standing, and there is such a thing as everlasting strength, and such a stanchness of Christian character that all time and all eternity instead of being its demolition shall be its opportunity. Not such are those vacillating Christians who are so pious on Sunday that they have no religion left for the week day. As the anaconda gorges itself with food, and then seems for a long while to lie thoroughly insensible, so there are men who will on Sunday get such a religious surfeit that the rest of the week they seem thoroughly dead to all religious emotion. They weep in church under a charity sermon, but if on Monday a subject of want presents itself at the door, the beggar's safety will depend entirely on quick limbs and an unobstructed stairway. It takes all the grace they can get to keep them from committing assault and battery on those intruders, who come with pale faces and stories of distress and subscription papers. The reason that God planted these cedars in the Bible was to suggest to us that we ought, in our religious character, to be deep like the cedar, high like the cedar, broad branched as the cedar. A traveler measured the spread of the boughs of one of of these trees and found it one hundred and eleven feet from branch tip to branch tip, and I have seen cedars of Christian character that through their prayers and charities put out one branch to the uttermost parts of America, and another branch to the uttermost parts of Asia, and these wide-branched Christians will keep on multiplying until all the earth is overshadowed with mercy.

But what has been the history of most of the great cedars in merchandise, in art, in law, in medicine, in statesmanship, in Christian usefulness? "John, get up and milk the cows; it's late; its half-past five in the morning. Split an armful of wood on your way out so that we can build the fires for breakfast. Put your bare feet on the cold oilcloth, and break the ice in your pitcher before you can wash. Yes; it has been snowing and drifting again last night, and we will have to break the roads." The boy's educational advantages, a long oak plank without any back to it, in country school house, and stove throwing out more smoke than heat. Pressing on from one hardship to another. After a while a position on salary or wages small enough to keep life, but keep it at its lowest ebb. Starting in occupation or business with prosperous men trying to fight you back at every step. But after a good while fairly on your feet, and your opportunities widening, and then by some sudden turn you are triumphant. You are master of the situation, and defiant of all earth and hell. A Lebanon cedar! John Milton on his way up to the throne of the world' sacred poesy, must sell his copyright of Paradise Lost for seventy-two dollars in three payments. And William Shakespeare on his way up to be acknowledged the greatest dramatist of all ages, must hold horses at the door of the London theatre for a sixpence; and Homer must struggle through total blindness to immortality, and John Bunyan must cheer himself on the way up by making a flute out of his prison stool, and Canova, the sculptor, must toil on through orphanage, modelling a lion in butter before he could cut his statues in marble. And the great Stephenson must watch cows in the field for a few pennies and then become a stoker, and afterwards mend clocks, before he puts the locomotive on its track and calls forth plaudits from parliaments and medals from kings. Abel Stevens is picked up a neglected child of the street, and rises through his consecrated genius to be one of the most illustrious clergymen and historians of the century. And Bishop Janes, of the same church, in boyhood worked his passage from Ireland to America, and up to a usefulness, where, in the bishopric, he was second to no one who ever adorned it.

While in banishment Xenophon wrote his Anabasis and Thucydides his "History of the Peloponnesian War," and Victor Hugo must be exiled for many years to the island of Guernsey before he can come to that height in the affections of his countrymen that crowds Champs Elysees and the adjoining boulevardes with one million mourners as his hearse rolls down to the Church of the Madeleine. Oh, it is a tough old world, and it will keep you back and keep you down, and keep you under as long as it can.

Thirty years from now the foremost men in all occupations and professions will be those who are this hour in awful struggle of early life, many of them without five dollars to their name. So in spiritual life it takes a course of bereavements, persecutions, sicknesses, and losses to develop stalwart Christian character. I got a letter a few days ago saying:—"I have hardly seen a well day since I was born, and I could not write my own name until I was fifty years of age, and I am very poor, but I am, by the grace of God, the happiest man in Chicago." The Bible speaks of the snows of Lebanon, and at this season of the year the snows there must be tremendous. The deepest snow ever seen in America would be insignificant compared with the mildest winter of snows on those Lebanon mountains. The cedars catch that sky-full of crystals on their brow and on their long arms. Piled up in great hefts are these snows, enough to crush other trees to the ground, splitting the branches from the trunk and leaving them rent and torn never to rise. But while crossing over these mountains of Lebanon I bethink myself of what an exciting scene it must be when one of the cedars does fall. It does not go down like other trees with a slight crackle that hardly makes the woodsman look up, or a hawk flutter from a neighboring bough. When a cedar falls it is the great event in the calendar of the mountains. The axeman fly. The wild beasts slink to their dens. The partridges swoop to the valley for escape. The neighboring trees go down under the awful weight of the descending monarch. The rocks are moved out of their places, and the earth trembles as from miles around all ravines send back the sympathetic echoes. Crash! Crash! Crash! So when the great cedars of worldly or Christian influence fall it is something terrific. Within the past few years how many mighty and overtopping men have gone down. There seems now to be an epidemic of moral disaster. The moral world, the religious world, the political world, the commercial world are quaking with the fall of Lebanon cedars. It is awful. We are compelled to cry out with Zechariah the prophet, "Howl, fir trees, for the cedar is fallen!" Some of the smaller trees are glad of it. When some great dealer in stocks goes down, the smaller dealers clap their hands and say, "Good for him!" When a great political leader goes down the small politicians clap their hands and say, "Just as I expected!" When a great minister of religion falls, many little ministers laugh up their sleeves and think themselves somehow advantaged. Ah, beloved brethren, no one makes anything out of moral shipwreck. Not a willow by the rivers of Damascus, not a sycamore on the plains of Jericho, not an olive tree in all Palestine is helped by the fall of a Lebanon cedar. Better weep and pray and tremble and listen to Paul's advice to the Galatians when he says, "Considering thyself lest thou also be tempted." No man is safe until he is dead, unless he be divinely protected.

Warren Hastings, rising until he became Governor-General of India, and the envy of the chief public men of his day, plunges into cruelties against the barbaric people he had been sent to rule, until his name is chiefly associated with the criminal trial in Westminster Hall, where upon him came the anathemas of Sheridan, Fox, Edmund Burke, the English nation, and all time. Howl, firtree, for the cedar is fallen! As eminent instances of moral disaster are found in our own land and our own time, instances that I do not recite lest I wound the feelings of those now alive to mourn the shipwreck. Let your indignation against the fallen turn to pity. A judge of one of our American courts gives this experience. In a respectable but poor family, a daughter was getting a musical education. She needed one more course of lessons to complete that education. The father's means were exhausted, and so great was his anxiety to help his daughters that he feloniously took some money from his employer, and going home to his daughter said, "There is the money to complete your musical education." The wife and mother suspected something wrong, and obtained from her husband the whole story, and that night went around with her husband to the merchant's house, and surrendered the whole amount of the money and asked forgiveness. Forgiveness was denied, and the man was arrested. The judge, knowing all the circumstances and that the money had all been returned suggested to the merchant that he had better let the matter drop for the sake of the wife and the daughter. No! he would not let it drop, and he did all he could to make the case conspicuous and blasting. The judge says that afterward that same inexorable merchant was before him for breaking the law of the land. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall. Not congratulation, but tears when a cedar is fallen!

In my journey up and down Palestine and Syria nothing more impressed me than the trees—the terebinths, the sycamores, the tamarisks, the oleanders, the mulberries, the olives, the myrtles, the palms, the cedars—all them explanatory of so much of the Scriptures. And the time is coming when, through an improved arboriculture the round world shall be circumferenced, engirdled, embowered, emparadised in shade trees, and fruit trees, and flower trees. Isaiah declares in one place. "The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it," and of another place, "All the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree. Instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree." Oh, grandest arborescence of all time. Begin! Begin!

Hiring Out Bibles.

There is a firm in New York that hires out bibles. There is a popular impression that every family possesses a bible, a dictionary and a copy of Shakespeare. This impression, like many popular impressions, seems to be an erroneous one. The bibles thus hired out are expensive ones and suitable to hand over to a fashionable clergyman or a bishop, if a church dignitary so high as a bishop is favoring the family in question with a call or visit. Such an interesting religious episode in the life of a fashionable family as the appearance of a bishop is usually known in advance, and the bible is secured in proper time. The leaves between the old and new testaments are of course perfectly blank, and if a representative of the church should chance to turn to them he would find that his fashionable friends were alarmingly destitute of geneological records. Such a discovery would strike the family discovered with more horror than it would any one else. They seem willing, however, to take the chances. Men who hire out the bibles demand a deposit in every case, and charge $2 a night.

The Best Champagne.

The champagne district is a territory in the heart of France, about 180 by 150 miles in extent. It is composed of hills and valleys, the soil of which is excellently adapted to the cultivation of the vine, and there, too, the treatment of wine has acquired perfection. Old processes, simple but effective, have been handed down in families for hundreds of years. Originally learned from the monks, who, during the middle ages, made a specialty of the manufacture of wine, they have become family secrets. To these old methods have been added all the improvements suggested by modern chemistry. The reason of a process has become known, and frequently more effective ways have by accident or design been discovered. In addition, the capital of many of the wine growers is sufficient to enable them to delay the maturing of the wine until finest results are obtained, and consequently when their wine is put upon the market there is a guarantee of its quality.

MADOC.

Annual Meeting of the Bible Society.

MADOC, Dec. 12.

A meeting of the Madoc Branch Bible Society was held in the Methodist church last night. The chair was taken by the President, A. F. Wood, M.P.P., and the minutes and report of last year were read by the Sec'y-Treas., E. D. O'Flynn, Esq. The receipts of collectors last year were about $40—which was donated to the general uses of the Upper Canada Bible Society. After the report was adopted by the meeting, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: A. F. Wood, M.P.P., President; the local Ministers, Rev. David Wishart and Mr. Wilson, Vice-Presidents; E. D. O'Flynn, Sec.-Treas.; C. Wilson, Depository; Messrs. W. Mackintosh, Jas. Dale, W. Caldwell, Sam'l Rollins, F. E. Seymour, A. B. Ross, Committee; Misses Whytock, Robertson, Barnum and McCoy, Collectors. Rev'd J. G. Manly, Agent, then addressed the meeting on the opening up of the "dark Continent." A vote of thanks was proposed to the Lecturer by Rev. Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, Inspector of Schools. The meeting closed with the benediction.

The McKinley Tariff, the Canadian Bullfrog and Other Denizens of the Forest and Farm.—A Singular Dream.

For the Intelligencer.

Is it not strange what will run through a person's head when not sleeping soundly? My cogitations were as follows: I see a long procession approaching me headed by a monster Canadian bullfrog, who, when they arrived, requested of me to be so kind as to go with them to Washington and present the several deputations that followed in the train of the first, when the head of each deputation would speak for themselves. I complied with their request.

On arriving at Washington, as requested, I presented the various deputations in turn, Mr. Bullfrog being the first. He said, "McKinley, McKinley, is that you? McKinley, chung, chung, chung," which being interpreted means, we have come to thank you for your tariff bill in placing such high duties on the products of our native country—Canada. But it seems while doing so you forgot us and left us free of duty, thereby encouraging unmerciful men in our country to slaughter us at a fearful rate, so that we are likely to become extinct, which would be detrimental to senators and congressman who use us to enable them to do an immense amount of puffing and blowing against our native country. Chung, chung, chung. To which McKinley replied: My dear Bullfrog, it was an oversight and shall be remedied. I am most happy to meet you on this occasion, but more happy when you come in hindquarters, so that we can eat you. You can assure all the frogs, toads and snakes of Canada, whose representatives I see in your deputation, that they shall be carefully remembered. Pass on.

The next deputation was headed by Mrs. Hen, with her husband and chickens and basket of eggs. She said, Mr. KcKinley, I come at the head of this respectable deputation from Canada to tender you our thanks for putting on such a duty on us and our products. Cut, cut, codahcut, which was encored by cock-a-doodle-doo, peep, peep, peep, quack, quack, quack, gobble, gobble, gobble, squeak, squeak, the partridge and other birds joining in the chorus. The applause having subsided, Mrs. Hen spoke as follows: Mr. McKinley, we, as natives of Canada and subjects of Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, wish to assure you that we have no desire to change our allegiance and come under a Republican form of government. It is quite true in times past we have given you a large supply of eggs and poultry and no doubt should continue to do so under the old tariff, but your tariff bill has opened our eyes, and we have been looking for a new outlet for our eggs and poultry, which we have found in glorious Old England, and as our loyalty makes us prefer to supply Her Majesty's subjects we shall now turn our attention that way and leave you with your coercive tariff. Wiman with his unrestricted reciprocity, as also Sir Richard, who at one time we feared would assume the hen form and don feather breeches and start opposition chicken hatcheries, but now we feel safe and fear no danger, so long as we have a government that will help us to seek new outlets, and now, Sir, having said this much we will again salute you before we retire, cal,cut, codah cut, cock-a-doodle-doo, peep, peep, peep, quack, quack, quack, gobble, gobble, gobble, squeak, squeak, squeak. Mr. McKinley bowed the deputation out.

The next deputation was Mr. Ram and his family, who headed Mrs. Cow and her family, as also Mrs. Mare and her family, and Mrs. Pig and family. Mr. Ram spoke as follows: Most honored Sir,—We have come all the way from Canada to thank you for having passed your tariff bill. Before its passage, we thought that, although Canadians and British subjects, we had no other country than the States to look to; but after hearing so much about you, we found out that our sheep, lambs, and mutton were worth more in England, that our cattle were worth about one cent per pound more, and our butter and cheese brought better prices; in fact, that everything was of more value, whether from our sheep, our cattle, our pigs and our horses, than with you. We therefore wish to inform you that we can no longer deal with you, unless you cease to try to coerce us and our country into the Union by annexation; and if you want us, you must at least give as good values as we get in England and other markets of the world. I would again thank you on my own as well as on behalf of the others, for the patient hearing you have given us. Ba, ba; good-bye.

The next deputation that came forward was the fur animal; a beautiful little creature stepped forward and gave his tail a whisk. Whew, what a smell! McKinley backed down and out, saying as he went, "Good-bye, I have lost my election." And I awoke, to realize it was all a dream.

One of the "veteran" boys of 1812 and 15,

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, Dec. 12th, 1890.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say "O, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1. *Trial size free.* At all druggists.

For Cause.

Primus—The postmaster at East Centre has been turned out.

Secundus—For cause?

Primus—Yes; he sent all letters in mourning envelopes to the dead letter office.

Your Life in Danger.

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping, hacky cough of yours carries you where so many Consumptives have preceded you; lose no time, but procure a bottle of the rational remedy for Lung and Bronchial Diseases, *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* with *Hypophosphites*. It will cure you. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the Remedy for you. For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.

SITTING BULL KILLED.

HIS SON CROWFOOT ALSO SHOT DOWN IN THE MELEE.

Indian Braves Endeavor to Rescue the Old Chief and Many of Them, Together With Several Indian Police, Are Killed—Sitting Bull's Career.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 15.—Official news of the killing of Sitting Bull has been received by Gen. Miles, who is now in this city at the military headquarters here. He received two despatches this evening, the first from Pierre, S.D., stating that Sitting Bull and his son had been killed, but giving no further particulars. The other despatch was from Standing Rock Agency, and stated that Indian police started out this morning to arrest Sitting Bull, having understood that he proposed starting for the Bad lands at once. The police were followed by a troop of cavalry under Capt. Souchet and infantry under Capt. Drum. When the police reached Sitting Bull's camp on the Grand River, about 40 miles from Standing Rock, they found arrangements being made for departure.

The cavalry had not yet reached the camp when the police arrested Bull and started back with him.

Killed in an Attempt to Escape.

His followers quickly rallied to his rescue and tried to retake him. In the melee that ensued the wily old chief is said to have been killed and five of the best of the Indian police were also killed.

One of the police jumped on one of Sitting Bull's horses and rode back to the cavalry and infantry, telling them to hurry to the support of the police, and then hurried on to the agency with the news of the battle.

Nothing later than this has yet been received, but the death of Sitting Bull and at least five of those who had captured him seems undoubtedly true.

CROWFOOT ALSO KILLED.

The Old Chief's Son and Several Braves Bite the Dust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—At 9 o'clock to-night Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin of Gen. Miles' staff received an official despatch from St. Paul saying that Sitting Bull, five of Sitting Bull's men and seven of the Indian police were killed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Indian Commissioner Morgan this evening received a despatch from Indian Agent McLaughlin. The despatch is dated Fort Yates, N.D., and reads:

"Indian police arrested Sitting Bull at his camp, 40 miles northwest of the agency, this morning at daylight. His followers attempted to rescue him and fighting commenced. Four policemen were killed and three wounded. Eight Indians were killed, including Sitting Bull and his son Crowfoot, and several others wounded. The police were surrounded for some time, but maintained their ground until relieved by United States troops, who now have possession of Sitting Bull's camp with all the women, children and property. Sitting Bull's followers, probably 100 men, deserted their families and fled west up the Grand River. The police behaved nobly and great credit is due them."

SITTING BULL'S CAREER.

A Crafty, Brave, Ambitious and Bloodthirsty Savage.

The romance of the American frontier has never had in it anything stranger than the widely-spread craze among the redmen of the Dakotas, of Nebraska, Wyoming and other sections of the Northwest over the immediate coming of an Indian Messiah. The craze was started by a Ute named Johnson, who claimed to be the great spirit come to put them again in possession of the country, restore the buffalo, elk and antelope. In 1878 the Ute tribe, of which Johnson was a petty chief, was located at White River Agency, in Grand county, Colorado, and Johnson was the ringleader of the famous White River massacre, the bloodiest ever perpetrated west of the Missouri. In promising a millennium he induced the old cut-throat, Sitting Bull, to join with him, and the ghost dances of the past six months have been the result.

The mention of Sitting Bull's name as an acquiescent spectator of the agitation was really one of the principal causes for alarm, and not altogether without reason. There have been few American Indians in all the history of Indian warfare who have excelled him in craftiness, in generalship and in that rude diplomacy which has characterized the race since the days of Powhatan. His name will always be associated with the awful Custer massacre, and until the prairies are populated with cities and the Indians swept out of existence the memory of his influence and his legacy of hate will remain a menace to the timid.

Jumping Bull's Son.

Sitting Bull was between 54 and 58 years of age. He was born below the mouth of the Cheyenne River, near old Fort George. His father was Jumping Bull, a warrior of no particular prominence, except for his position at the head of one of the innumerable factions of the Sioux Nation.

In his boyhood and up to his fourteenth year Sitting Bull had been called the Sacred Stand, but when he had killed and scalped a young buck about his own age his name was changed to Tatanka-yan-tanka, or in English the name which he now bears. Before he reached his fifteenth year he began to develop those traits which afterwards made him a terror to the white settlers of the frontier. He is described by an old western scout as a boy of rather stocky appearance, not "straight as an arrow," like the traditional Indian. He was lazy and vicious and never told the truth where a lie would serve better. But with all these bad traits, he was fearless under all circumstances, a magnificent rider, an accurate shot, and capable of enduring an extraordinary amount of fatigue. It was not until after the close of the war of the rebellion that Sitting Bull began to attract any attention. It 1867 he was known as a "blanket warrior" by the soldiers in Fort Buford, on the Missouri River, and one who despised the whites. He was bold and impudent, and to show his utter contempt for the white man and his ways he refused to learn a word of English, or even to hear it spoken. Gen. Henry A. Morrow was in command of the fort, and in 1868 or 1869, when numerous depredations were committed and stock stolen, Sitting Bull was accused because of his general character, although he was then a chief. He denied the charge with great [illegible]

Became a Great Chief.

His success in obtaining a concession and a wagon load of blankets in settlement drew around him some of the bolder members of the tribe. From that day forward Sitting Bull became a great chief among his people.

The chief began at once to display a deliberative turn of mind, altogether at variance with his previous character. In a very few months his p[illegible]cious view of events became so well known that he had every buck in the tribe under his thumb, and those who had [illegible] to consider themselves possible rivals were heard of no more. He was of more than an ordinary restless nature, even from an Indian standpoint, and as soon as he felt that his power was absolute he gave orders to strike camp and go to the Yellowstone River. There the tepees were put up, the stock tethered, and orders issued that no white man should be permitted to enter the camp.

In the latter part of 1875 a party of 50 white men from Montana invaded Sitting Bull's territory and built a fort. The chief ordered them to leave and forced the demand by killing one of the party

Sitting Bull immediately put the fort under fire and there were desultory attacks daily, lasting through the months of December and January. Six white men were killed and eight wounded. Five hundred warriors surrounded the fort, and their persistent patience soon convinced the besieged that the intention was to starve them to death. Two of the imprisoned men volunteered to attempt to reach the nearest point where help could be obtained. They got out safely at midnight and after great hardship and suffering reached Fort Ellis in the latter part of February. Four companies of United States cavalry, three companies of Montana militia were put under marching orders at once. The chief heard of their coming through his outposts and withdrew his force to a safe distance. The wretched survivors were rescued, and after the evacuation Sitting Bull fired the fort and had the bodies of the six dead men dug from their shallow graves and scalped.

The Custer Massacre.

The story of the Custer massacre in June, 1876, has been told again and again, but to this day no person can tell just what part Sitting Bull took in that awful scene of carnage. Some say he sat in a tepee while the slaughter was going on; others assert that he led the savage host, and with his own hand scalped and mutilated. No one lives to tell the story on the white side, and Sitting Bull himself was evasive and ambiguous. After he became a "Show Indian," and posed as a relic of the mighty aborigine in Sunday schools and on lecture platforms, the old rascal simply went back to his boyhood habit of lying, and blandly exclaimed that he wasn't responsible for the killing, and really knew nothing of it.

Sitting Bull did not go into the exhibition business until after he had escaped to Canada and had returned and surrendered. Then his power began to wane, and when younger warriors were selected to go to Washington and confer with the Great Father and he was ignored he became disgusted with life, and it did not take much persuasion to induce him to become a "freak." In 1884 he was placed on exhibition in Philadelphia as "a freak," but subsequently returned to his agency, and had been instrumental in fomenting recent troubles.

SHE POISONED HERSELF

BECAUSE HER MISTRESS SCOLDED HER ABOUT HOUSEWORK.

Tried to Poison the Family—The Awful Crime of a Young English Emigrant Girl at Winona—She Confesses Her Guilt.

HAMILTON, Dec. 16.—The usually quiet village of Winona has had something sensational to talk about during the past few days. About one mile west of that village reside Mr. W. H. Smith and family. Just about six months ago Mr. Smith obtained a girl named Sarah Hunter, between 12 and 13 years of age, to help Mrs. Smith with the household duties. Sarah was an orphan, and the Smiths treated the girl with kindness. But Sarah, it is said, did not altogether appreciate the kindness bestowed upon her and did not return it as she should. She was an ignorant girl and showed a decidedly ugly spirit when spoken to about her wrong conduct. Last Thursday evening the family went out, leaving Sarah Hunter in charge of the house. When they returned they found that the girl had let the fires go out and she received a scolding for her carelessness. Sarah felt aggrieved at what was said to her, and Friday morning determined to end the life by taking a dose of "rough on rats." She did so and went to her bedroom to keep out of the way of the family. Here she was very sick, but did not tell Mrs. Smith the cause of her illness until 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. Dr. Carr of Stoney Creek, was at once summoned and he did all that was possible for the foolish girl, who, however, became worse and died about noon on Saturday.

The most sensational part of the story is that before she died the girl confessed to having attempted to poison the Smith family a week ago. It was Friday evening, while suffering great pain, that the girl admitted her terrible attempt on the lives of the family. She said that on that day she put a portion of a teaspoonful of "rough on rats" in the tea kettle. All the family but one child drank the tea made from the water taken from the kettle and were taken sick with diarrhœa and cramps. Fortunately the quantity of poison put in the kettle was not large and the family recovered from the sickness, which to them seemed a most mysterious one. They had no suspicion of the cause of their illness and never associated Sarah Hunter with the matter, and had she not confessed the affair would forever have remained a mystery.

Mr. Smith had a box of "rough on rats," which is nothing short of arsenic, and the girl obtained possession of it. Dr. Carr consulted Coroner Wolverton as to the advisability of holding an inquest, but after being informed of the facts the coroner decided that an inquest was not necessary.

The remains were interred at Stewart's Church, three miles east of Stoney Creek, yesterday.

TO PRESERVE OUR GAME.

Stringent Measures to be Adopted to Stop the Wholesale Slaughter of Deer.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—The commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government to enquire into the laws affecting fish and game, the infringement of the same, and the best means by which protection may be afforded to ground and winged game and the preservation of the fisheries of the province, met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organization. The commissioners are:

Dr. G. A. McCallum, Dunville (chairman); A. D. Stewart, Hamilton (secretary); Richard A. Lucas, Hamilton; H. G. Hervey, Brockville; J. H. Wilmott, Beaumaris; W. S. Pulford, Leamington; John Mitchell, Guelph; A. H. Taylor, Ottawa; F. W. Thomson, Toronto; H. K. Smith, Belleville.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, dilated on the importance of the enquiry and said there was one subject to which the commissioners would give special attention—the wholesale destruction of deer. There is, said the hon. gentleman, an imminent danger of the extermination of deer in this province if the present system is allowed to go on.

A few years ago quail could hardly be found in any part of the province, but after two or three years' cessation of quail shooting the birds were plentiful in Western Ontario. This was purely and simply the result of absolute protection of that species of game.

Mr. Gibson further referred to the shipment of game to New York, in which Americans do a profitable trade and which did Canadians no good. Such an enactment would cheapen the price of game at home.

Mr. Gibson then suggested that the commissioners map out their procedure in different districts, arrange for witness' attendance, have sub-committees for the division of work, appointing thereon members who were most familiar with the subject inquired into.

In the evening the commission again met. They divided the Province into four sections and appointed a sub-committee to take evidence in each. The work of re-organization will be continued to-day.

The Stinson Protest.

HAMILTON, Dec. 16.—In the Hamilton election contest to-day, Col. Collier continued his narrative of parties whom he had attempted to bribe. C. S. Cochran, photographer; James E. Berryman, George Knox, engine driver; Charles E. Farrell, Cyrus King, merchant; A. G. Miles, plumber, and Francis Fitzgerald, for the defence, all swore that they had never received money from Collier, nor had they been influenced by any promises made by him to them. Mr. Stinson, the respondent, also entered the box and gave a flat denial to Collier's story as to an alleged interview with him with respect to reimbursement of any moneys he might pay out.

Produce Dealer Missing.

CHATHAM, Dec. 16.—J. N. Henry, produce merchant, an old and well-known resident of Chatham, is missing. He was last seen here on Saturday evening. Connected with this disappearance are rumors of grave irregularities in the manipulation of certain bills of lading by which a railway company is likely to be a heavy loser. A number of farmers in this district and a few merchants in town are holding checks signed by Henry for which there are no funds in the bank.

Found Dead in Bed.

INGERSOLL, Dec. 16.—A. Seaton, hostler at McCarthy's hotel, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was lying on his face when found and it is supposed he died from a fit of apoplexy. His brother came down from London and took the body of the deceased to that city for burial.

Kemp Forfeits His Deposit.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Dec. 16.—Kemp, the oarsman, who was defeated yesterday by McLean, will not go to America, and he will therefore forfeit his deposit to secure a match with O'Connor.

ESTABLISHED 1870

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

AT

HYMAN'S

For the balance of DECEMBER will REDUCE in price every line of

FUR GOODS

Special DRIVE in Ladies' CAPES in all kinds of FURS.

I have in stock TEN Ladies' PERSIAN LAMB Jackets and Newmarkets which will be sold at a big REDUCTION.

GENTS' FURS

of all descriptions at Reduced prices.

Furs cleaned, dyed and repaired at low prices.

S. A. HYMAN,

MANUFACTURING FURRIER,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

P. S.—I have two pieces of very fine sealette, which I will sell at a very great reduction: One piece at $9 50 per yd., marked down to $6.00. One piece at $12.00 per yd, marked down to $8.50.

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE OFFERED
EVERY DAY

AT

The Great Removal and Reduction Sale

NOW GOING ON AT

A. N. REID & CO'S

This great slaughter of new and seasonable Dry Goods will go on right on until our new premises are ready for us.

Remember we guarantee to sell Goods way below their regular prices. Special further reductions will be made on ladies' and children's mantles, black and colored silks and dress goods.

Men's suitings, overcoatings and pantings have been greatly reduced. Now is the time to secure your winter clothing.

Please remember Saturday, Dec. 13th.

We are going to offer a large lot of mantle and 'ulster and ladies' hats and bonnets, also two lines of samples at a great bargain.

Don't fail to call and see the great bargains offered.

Saturday, Dec. 13th. All goods reduced.

A. N. REID & CO.

NO BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, long line of expensive freights but THE FINEST, RICHEST SOIL in the world —with— BEST PAYING MARKETS right at the door for farmers in Michigan. How to get a FARM CHEAP, long time, easy payments, and full information, address O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.

FULLER'S

BOOT

AND

SHOE

STORE



Owing to our increased Business and the heavy stock we carry, we were compelled to secure larger premises, and consequently have

REMOVED

into the store formerly occupied by James Hennessy, 2ND DOOR NORTH of ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL, where we have opened out a Large and Well-Assorted Stock, amounting to over $12,000, of RUBBERS, OVERSHOES and all kinds of Leather and Felt Goods for Men, Women and Children's Wear.

OUR GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT!—Over $5,000 worth of the above goods is a Bankrupt Stock which we have bought at 60c. on the dollar, and as the business season is now short, and these are Fall and Winter Goods, they must be all sold before the holidays, and in order to do so we will sell at less than cost. Now is Time and Season for Bargains. Remember the stand 2nd Door North Anglo American Hotel.



CRISTMAS SLIPPERS!

A GRAND ASSORTMENT
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

- HAINES - & - LOCKETT -

His Fleeting Ideal.



The Great Composite Novel.

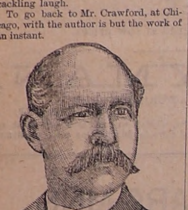
THE JOINT WORK OF
W. H. Ballou, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Maj. Alfred C. Calhoun, Alan Dale, Howe & Hummel, Pauline Hall, Inspector Byrnes, John L. Sullivan, Nell Nelson, Mary Eastlake, P. T. Barnum, Bill Nye.

"Great Gawd," she said, as her breath came in brief pants, "the car is on fire. I must go away."

To a spectator who might have seen the collision it would have seemed impossible that a living thing could come out of this terrible wreck and holocaust; but ere long a venerable apple worm crawled out of the cool side of a nice eating apple, and seeing that he could be of no further use on board the train, came out of the car and slunk away in the darkness.

Soon the cheerful car stove begins to get in its work, and the chaos of broken woodwork begins to burn, at first slowly, then, as the swift winds of the plains catch it, the red blaze leaps out and greets the frightened night with a cackling laugh.

To go back to Mr. Crawford, at Chicago, with the author is but the work of an instant.



DR. WATSON.

When Dr. Watson returned after sending his lying telegram to Edna he found the house empty and the door locked, the shutters drawn and everything deserted. The reader will ask how he knew that every one was gone when the door was locked and he could not get in, but we must remember that he was in the hypnotism business, and could do things that other people might consider difficult. Many a time as a boy he had hypnotized a watermelon dog and then helped himself to the luscious fruit.

He soon learned that Mr. Crawford had taken his whole household, and with light baggage had fled to the depot. He followed rapidly, and fortunately caught up with the carriage containing the party, for they were "bridged," and had been for nearly an hour. He tried to



MR. CRAWFORD.

hypnotize Mr. Crawford, but the old man had shrewdly had himself vaccinated, and so he was safe.

There was nothing for the doctor to do but to follow the procession, for Crawford had evidently heard that his daughter was in California, and had resolved to go to her.

For some time the doctor argued with the old man, but without avail. He then tried to hypnotize the ticket office into giving him a lower berth, but the agent had been exposed when he was young, and so wasn't afraid of getting it now.

Therefore Dr. Watson had to jump hurriedly on the rear platform as the train pulled out and sleep in the smoking car with his front teeth resting heavily on his knees all the livelong night.

In the drawing room of a pleasant and airy sleeping car supplied with electric bells and a thermometer was a buffet, the sandwiches in which smelled like lower eight, while lower eight got even by smelling like a corned beef sandwich, and here sat Mr. Crawford and Miss Brown. Below is given a picture of Miss Brown. Her name was Celia Brown, but her friends called her Ceil and Brown with an air of badinage which brought a rosy flush and sweet bright smiles to her fair face.

The artist has happily caught this smile with his little catch-as-catch-can camera.

The picture was originally a full length figure, but owing to the pressure on our advertising space and a note just received from the chief of police we have decided to condense the portrait as much as possible.



MISS BROWN.

Briefly but truthfully and tearfully Miss Brown made a clean breast of her sorrowful slavery to Dr. Watson, the hypnotist, and on her knees she promised the old man that never again would she give him an opportunity to wield his ghoulish and disagreeable influence over her.

As the fair head of the beautiful girl rested on his knee, and with trembling fingers he screwed up her Psyche knot a little tighter, so that it could not get muddy as the spirited roadster sped along the track, he thought he had never saw so fair a being, taken all around, as she was. [Mr. Crawford always used the choicest English in his conversation, but occasionally his thoughts were ungrammatical.]

"I also have a confession to make, dear one," he said. "Prepare for a piece of information which you can hardly credit, save that I, who am, or is, or are, as the case may be, the criminal, tell it to you myself.

"Would you believe that I, who am your comrade on this journey, whose face is so refined, so spirituelle, could have taken the life of Dr. Cronin?

"Could you believe that I, a professor of religion and a worthy inside guard for two terms in the Little Bethel Independent Order of Good Templars, No. 33,702, could have gone under the cover of darkness and with a bright new clasp knife cut into the nice warm vitals of a neighbor, and then, with his hot blood spurting up my sleeve, hacked the dying man to pieces, put him in a shawl strap and carried him away to a sewer trap and concealed his dishevelled remains so that the police could not get on to my snoot?

"And yet for months this terrible secret has been preying upon my soul. Yesterday while Dr. Watson was uptown it occurred to me that possibly I did not kill Cronin, and so, picking up a paper, I read that another man did it. Following up this germ of thought, I soon also discovered that I was abroad all the year of the Cronin murder. I am now wondering if Dr. Watson has not been wielding an unholy influence over me which the delightful climate of California and some light stimulant like rye whisky and opium may overcome."

A quick sob came from the bowed form before him. "Oh, Ephraim, thank God. You may be able to prove yourself innocent after all," she said. She had never called him Ephraim before.



HENRY HENSHALL.

He stooped and whispered a few low, passionate words in her ear. Her head bent lower and a quick flush of shrimp pink bathed face, neck and shoulders.

It was but the work of a moment for Ephraim to call up a sleepy but clerical looking man in upper five, also in pajamas, who quietly slid down into the drawing room and in the presence of the sleeping car conductor and porter made the two man and wife.

And what of Henry Henshall, the hero and artistic ass of this story?

Leaving his art to shirk for itself, and forgetting that he had promised on that very day to paint two large barns for a party in Oakland, he fought madly for a place on the train in order to follow an unknown flaxen haired fiddler, who did not care a cent for him or his art. Henry Henshall was not a bad man, but he needed some great calamity or severe concussion to jolt a little sense into him. That was all. Life had been too smooth with him. He had painted several portraits of Beatrice Cenci, which had been accepted by the family and paid for, yet after all he needed something that would almost kill him, but not quite. This would, the doctor thought, knock the talents out of him, and give him an ambition to do as he agreed and pay his debts.

Such an episode was in store for him. For, by a strange fatality, this train he rode upon a few nights later (although Mr. Barnum, by a slight oversight, which is perfectly pardonable in a man



AFTER THE WRECK.

who has a large amount of stock to feed and water and bed down and take care of nights, places the accident on the first night out) crashed into the train which brought Mr. Crawford west in search of his child.

On that fatal night Edna placed her violin in her berth, where it could not get overheated by the steam pipes, and then, letting down her angelic hair till it fell about her slight figure like a halo of molasses candy, she looked so sweet that the porter thoughtlessly swallowed a pillow which he was holding in his teeth as he watched her skin up the steep ladder and plunge into her couch with a glad cry.

She soon stuck her head down into Mrs. Henshall's berth, however, and said tenderly:

"My dear friend, I do not know why, but I think I am going to die," and she thoughtlessly quoted some lines from the deathbed scene in which Little Eva gently glides up the flume at $2 a week in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company.

"I have saved quite a little fortune from my popular appearances before the public, and I wish you would give it to my father if I die."

A quick sob came from the lower berth occupied by Mrs. Henshall.

It was hers. She made it herself.

"Nay, nay, my dear," she said, "if eyether die, let it be I—or me, if that sounds better. Oh, let me die!"

With that she moaned piteously, like a person who does not feel well.

"Yes, dear lady," said Edna, handing her a crocheted purse containing $8. "This will lift the mortgage on the old farm and wipe out the personal indebtedness of my father. I am a poor, persecuted girl, followed at all times by either a wild eyed hypnotizer who is out of a job, or else a spitz whiskered artist who barely earns enough by kalsomining to follow me about like a mutton headed Nemesis all the while. I shall die content, dear lady. Good night."



EDNA CRAWFORD.

* * * * * *

I cannot go on to any great length to describe that horrible night. It was a wonder that one human being came forth alive from the terrible wreck—and awful hell, I was going to say.

Henry Henshall was struck on the head by a fresh train fig, and for a time lay unconscious, but the smell of his burning trousers aroused him, and he got up and went out of the car.

Strangest of all, the blow had cleared his intellect and knocked the laudable pus out of his mind, as it were, and



MRS. HENSHALL.

"Lena" was the first word on his lips. The awful picture seemed to bewilder him a moment, and then he set to work. From the window of a burning car a white and beautiful arm extended through the broken window. On the hand, though spatted with bright scarlet splotches, he recognized his wife's wedding ring.

* * * * * *

With a cry of agony he dashed into the crushed and burning wreck, and just as the flames were beginning to creep upon her he jumped from the hungry flames with his fainting but happy wife in his arms. Again and again he blessed the happy blow on his head which had cleared his vision and made him see how near he came to losing a good, true and desirable wife.

Lena's hair turned snowy white, and is so yet, but she makes a beautiful matron, a kind mother and a good wife to the cashier of her father's bank, Mr. Henry Henshall, who has a signature now worth $250,000 in his own individual right.

Edna was never fully recovered. Aside from the hinges of her violin case, her remains were never found. I hated to write this, but I am not here to be sentimental. I must be truthful. Her money was used, or a portion of it at least, to relieve her father's indebtedness, and with the balance was founded a conservatory of music in Boston.

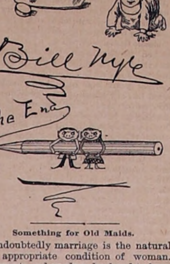
Dr. Watson was pinned to the wreck by the ear and slowly scalded to death. Before he died he said he was sorry for what he had done, but yet with his last breath he tried to bite a preacher who was praying for him. He was a low creature. He was a disagreeable person, and his death utterly failed to cast a gloom over the community.

Mr. Crawford and his bride returned to Chicago and remained there quite awhile.

They were very, very happy indeed.

Mrs. Dr. Watson went on the stage and did well. She receives good wages, and also got $35,000 insurance on her husband, whose life she had insured the year before. With this money she bought two beautiful dresses, which she now wears on the stage and which make a great hit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henshall are real happy all the time. Henry is a good provider and Lena can construct a cake which will make one's hair curl. They have a good deal of company come to see them, and almost without exception each one says on going away, "We have had a real good time."



Something for Old Maids.

Undoubtedly marriage is the natural and appropriate condition of woman. She wants and needs a husband to love, and children to love, and a home to be attached to, as a female bird requires a nest full of eggs or of young, and a proud and faithful mate on a contiguous branch of a tree to render her completely happy.

Nor can it be denied that many old maids are sour—sour is their disposition, as pickles fresh from the strongest vinegar.

Probably it is because they have so little to do—rather, we should say, owing to the want of sufficient duties on which to expend all their vigor and force. They do seem, and it may as well be admitted, to take to scandal somewhat as ducks take to water, yet we look upon that as a minor point in considering their character and utility.

We do doubt very much whether the world would be as well off if there were not old maids in it. In their bosoms dwell some of the most benevolent hearts in the world.

Was not Florence Nightingale an old maid? What married woman ever did as much, not only for the good of the soldiers of England, but for the improvement of the world, as she?

And yet, if she had had a stalwart husband, a luxurious home and a house full of babies, who would ever have heard of her outside of the walls of her own home, or, at most, the limits of her own visiting circle?—New York Ledger.

Water an Aid to Hard Woods.

"I notice one thing," says an observant manufacturer, "and that is that hard wood logs, especially oak, that have been placed in the water immediately after cutting and allowed to thoroughly soak, make brighter lumber, with less tendency to sap stain, than that from logs that are left on the ground for several months. I find, also, that in green logs, if sawed immediately after cutting, and the lumber is thoroughly steamed preparatory to placing it in the dry kiln, the same results will be obtained, greatly enhancing the value of the lumber for fine finishing purposes.—New Orleans Picayune.

JIM.

"I've lost my pepper pot," said Deborah, looking sharply about the kitchen. "I wonder if you've been up to any of your tricks, Jim?"

Jim gave no answer except a toss of the head as he slowly walked across the kitchen, but Deborah's quick ears caught a little chuckle as he went out the door.

"I'll give it to you some day, you young rascal, if you carry away my things!" went on Deborah, shaking her fist at the little fellow.

"What's the matter, Deborah?" asked her mistress, coming into the kitchen.

"Oh, it's that Jim! He's always up to mischief. It comes nateral to that gypsyish sort to be tricky and sneaky, and there's no such thing as gettin' 'em out of it."

"If it's natural to them we ought to make some allowance for it," said Mrs. Graham, with a smile, as she helped Deborah to hunt for the missing pepper pot.

"No use a-harborin' such, seems to me," said Deborah.

"May be so," said Mrs. Graham, "but none of us somehow seems to have the heart to drive him away."

"I have," said Deborah very decidedly. "Look-a-there now—a everlastin' tease!"

The two watched Jim as with a roguish twinkle in his small black eyes he made his way to where old Carlo was taking his morning nap under the lilac bush and gave him a sudden poke. The dog raised his head with a growl, but Jim stood at a little distance, with a grave and innocent look at something on the ground.

Carlo settled down again, and quick as lightning Jim gave him another poke. Up jumped Carlo, with a savage look at his tormentor, but Jim stood in the same place, half asleep, and Carlo lay down with a long drawn sigh. Jim kept it up until the poor dog went to find a quieter place.

"I've seen him do that a dozen times," said Deborah laughing, "and I know he's hidden my pepper pot. Why, it ain't so long since I read a story about one o' that set—must 'a' been first cousin to Jim I reckon—that stole a elegant breastpin, and it was laid to a poor young girl that worked in the family. She was disgraced and turned off, and ever so long after it was found out that that creetur'd been the thief. I've no use for such!"

And so every member of the family could have declared, but no one would be the one to say that Jim must go. In the course of a long drive over country roads through a heavy storm the farmer had found Jim drenched and half starved. Of course he brought him home, and after being warmed, fed and made comfortable the wild eyed, dark looking little vagabond had wisely settled himself in such good quarters, and had since showed no desire to leave them.

* * * * * *

"You can come and help me peel the peaches now, Marian!" called Mrs. Graham to her daughter.

Marian came, looking admiringly at the baskets of rosy cheeked, downy fruit on the great table, all of which was waiting to be made into peach butter.

"Is that your pearl ring?" asked her mother.

"Oh—yes. I was clearing my drawer and put it on to see how pretty it looks and forgot it. I'll take it off."

The pretty lassie worked for hours over the peaches, paring, stoning, measuring out sugar, stirring and tasting. At length she skipped up to her room to dress, but soon came running back with an anxious face.

"My ring, Deborah! I left it on the corner of the table—back here. Have you seen it?"

"The land, Miss Marian! No, I ain't. And I've just this blessed minute scraped up all the peelin's and flung 'em out to the pigs."

With tears in her eyes Marian ran out to the lot in which the pigs were kept, and searched eagerly. But the grunters had made quick work of their luscious meal, and no ring was to be found. More slowly she went back, and looked about the kitchen with a forlorn hope that the ring might have escaped. But Deborah's scraping had been vigorous, and she went up stairs again with a woebegone look.

"She's a dreadful careless little piece," said Deborah, looking after her, "always a-leavin' her things 'round. But I ain't a-goin' to say it to her now she's a-feelin' so bad."

* * * * * *

"Ha, ha—you thievin' rascal! I've caught you at last, ain't I?"

Mrs. Graham and Marian hurried out at sound of Deborah's excited voice to see Jim struggling in her grasp. He was uttering short, angry cries and doing his best to free himself.

"I was just a-washin' my dishes," cried Deborah, "when this limb comes a-peekin' and a-pryin' 'round. I mistrusted he was up to somethin', an' I kep' my eye on him and seen him pick up one o' my teaspoons and sneak off with it. I took after him, and just got hold o' him right here—see? He was just a-slippin' that spoon into that hole fer to hide it!"

Mrs. Graham looked curiously at the hole, a small one near the ground in the weather boarding of the spring house.

"Bring an ax and knock that off, Deborah," she said.

Deborah did so, and the three bent over what they saw.

"I'm blessed if there ain't my pepper pot!" exclaimed Deborah.

More than the pepper pot was there. Keys, nails, screws, a button hook, a gimlet, and as they turned them over Marian gave a scream of delight and snatched up her pearl ring.

Then she made a quick rush for Jim, and hugged and fondled him until he bit her to make her let him go, when he flew to the top of the spring house, and stood there chattering his discontent at such rough handling.

"You dear old crow!" exclaimed Marian. "If you hadn't stolen my ring off the table that day I never should have seen it again. Oh, Deborah, you have pulled out half his tail feathers!"

"Never mind," said Deborah; "they'll grow again."—Sydney Dayre in Youth's Companion.

Costly War Implements.

Tens of thousands of pounds of capital have to be sunk ere a single 111 ton gun can be manufactured. A particular reason for its being costly to make is that its production consumes a great amount of time. To build such a gun takes as long as to build a first class cruiser. Yet another reason lies in the fact that there are many and inevitable failures, which entail great waste of labor, if not of material.

The 111 ton guns, without their mountings, cannot be produced or sold to the government for much less than £15,000 apiece, the 67 ton guns for less than about £10,800 or the 45 ton guns for less than £6,300, and the expense of firing these guns, apart from the wear and tear of the weapons, mountings and ships, may be judged from the amount of powder and the weight of projectile used. In the case of the 111 ton gun the full powder charge is 960 pounds of slow burning cocoa or 850 pounds of Westphalian brown prism, and the projectile weighs 1,800 pounds.

In the case of the 67 ton gun the full powder charge of slow burning cocoa is 630 pounds, while the projectile is of 1,250 pounds weight. In the case of the 45 ton gun the full charge of brown prismatic powder is 295 pounds, and the projectile weighs 714 pounds. The estimated cost of one round from the largest gun is about £80, from the second about £50 and from the smallest about £30; but this is the cost of powder, cartridge and projectile only.—London Tit-Bits.

THE WONDERS OF ORION.

LATE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SPLENDID CONSTELLATION.

New Light Thrown on Orion's Make Up By Recent Photographs—Some Astonishing Figures Denoting Immeasurable Distance—Room in Other Worlds.

The splendid constellation of Orion, which is just beginning to adorn the early morning skies, and will be a conspicuous ornament of the winter evening heavens, has lately assumed a fresh interest for astronomers and for all who delight in the contemplation of the universe. In the united splendor of its stars Orion is unrivalled; the great nebula in the sword of the celestial hero and the many beautiful and remarkable double and multiple stars that are scattered over the constellation have long been an irresistible attraction to star-gazers. It has also been known that Orion was remarkable for the fact that all of its conspicuous stars, with one exception, show by their spectre that they are alike in their physical make-up and condition. It has even been suggested that they ought to be put in a class by themselves.

Now new light is thrown upon this matter by recent photographs. In the first place it was shown that the nebula in the sword of Orion was far more extensive than it appeared to be in drawings made with the eye and telescope alone. The sensitized photographic plate was affected by rays of light from parts of the nebula too faint to be perceived by the eye. Then Prof. W. A. Pickering, from the top of Mount Wilson, in Southern California, with a small portrait lens, photographed the whole constellation and discovered that it is enveloped in an enormous spiral nebula no less than fifteen degrees in diameter! The old nebula in the sword is simply a brighter patch in that stupendous system. All the appearances indicate that the thousands of stars sprinkled over that region are connected with the nebula; have, so to speak, been born out of it by the process of condensation. Owing their origin to the same mother nebula, they naturally exhibit a spectroscopic resemblance to each other. But the process of stellar creation is not at an end there. The nebula is still condensing; its vast streams of unformed matter, whether composed of meteors or of gases, are either pouring into the suns already formed or tending towards new centers of condensation. The rush and whirl and sweep of demiurgic powers and forces in that vast cosmic workshop bewilder the imagination. In our part of the universe chaos has long since ceased to reign, and sun and planet have fallen under the regular sway of gravitative forces reduced to their simplest and most orderly expression. Meteors, it is true, still fall upon the earth, and more abundantly upon the sun; and now and then a new comet is drawn into the solar system; but broadly speaking, surrounding space is swept nearly clear of scattered matter. Out yonder in Orion a very different condition prevails. The fiery rain of meteoric matter plunging towards thousands of new-formed suns, and the vast streams, currents, and whirlpools of the nebula not yet condensed into solar nuclei, fill, milliards of milliards of cubic miles of space with a scene of chaos almost too grand and awful for man to imagine.

Nor are the suns already formed in Orion insignificant members of the celestial host. Quite the contrary; some of them are evidently of enormous magnitude and brilliancy, transcending even such solar giants as Sirius, Arcturus, and Vega. If all the stars apparently connected with the Orion nebula really belong to a system by themselves, then the star named Rigel, which is included in one corner of the nebula, and exceeds all the others in apparent brilliancy, must actually be the greatest member of of the system. Rigel is so distant that the results of all attempts to ascertain its parallax are more or less unsatisfactory. One estimate recently made is that light requires 490 years to come to us from Rigel. Light travels about 5,860,000,000,000 miles in a year; consequently the distance to Rigel must be 2,870 millions of millions of miles, or more than 30,000,000 times the distance of the sun from the earth. If this is the true distance, we can compare the amount of light that Rigel actually emits with that emitted by our sun. At our present respective distances from the two we get 40,000,000,000 times as much light from the sun as from Rigel. But since the amount of light falling upon any surface varies inversely as the square of the distance of the source of the light, it follows that the sun if removed to 30,000,000 times its present distance would shed upon the earth only one-hundred-million-millionth as much light as it now gives us. Multiplying this fraction by 40,000,000,000, which expresses the ratio of the sun's light to Rigel's at our present distance from each, we get 22,500, which is the number of times Rigel actually exceeds the sun in light-giving power.

It is difficult to imagine such a sun as that. Our planetary system removed to Rigel, with its present orbital dimensions would not only be uninhabitable, but the innermost planets, including the earth, would melt and dissolve in the intense heat. The sun is unable to furnish to Neptune, at a distance of 2,800,000,000 miles, sufficient heat to keep it from freezing. In fact, Neptune gets only one-nine-hundredth as much solar light and heat as we do. But if Neptune were a satellite of Rigel at the same orbital distance, it would be turned into a blazing world, receiving twenty-five times as much heat as the earth gets from the sun. The region of space that Rigel can render habitable by its radiation is, of course, immensely greater than that which owes a similar debt to the sun, so that if it possesses a planetary system it must be of metropolitan proportions.

While the distance that we have deduced for Rigel is based upon hypothetical data, yet it must not be assumed that it is on that account necessarily exaggerated. As a matter of fact, the apparent displacement of the stars by the motion of the earth, upon which estimates of their distance depends, is so exceedingly minute that in only a few cases can it be measured with accuracy, and this very fact may be taken to show that the estimates of stellar distances are far more likely to be too small than too large. The distance of the nearest known star in the heavens is less than one-hundredth as great as that assumed for Rigel, but it would be presumptuous to assert that there may not be among the 100,000,000 visible stars (out of which less than fifty have been found within a measurable distance from us) some that are a hundred times as much further away as Rigel is.

People who fear that our globe is going to get overcrowded may find comfort in the assurance that there is plenty of room beyond the earth.—New York Sun.

Semi-Respectable.

Friend—Why don't you give up this business for something that is semi-respectable?

Bunco Man—I'm going to. I intend to study law as soon as I get a little money laid by.—New York Ledger.

"I'd like to borrow one of your longest hose," said a girl to the captain of the company. "What do you want it for?" asked the fireman in surprise. "I want to hang it up for Christmas."

Here and There

Here and there and everywhere may be found persons who have used and now honestly praise Burdock Blood Bitters for its wonderful blood purifying, cleansing and tonic effects in all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Since Childhood's Days.

SIRS,—I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with since childhood. She is now twelve years old. MRS. M. FAIRCHILD, Scotland, Ont.

They Never Fail.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

"HARVARD"

"In twenty years experience as a druggist, I have never handled a remedy giving such satisfaction as does Harvard Bronchial Syrup." J. J. Perry, Napanee, Ont.—"Have used it myself with the grandest results, and know many sufferers from Bronchial Trouble, who have been completely cured by it." J. C. McInroe, Montreal.

"HARVARD"

"Harvard Bronchial Syrup has been much used in our family, and we conscientiously say it is the best Cough Remedy we have ever used." Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, Montreal.—"It is the most satisfactory Cough Medicine I have ever tried." Ross Mackenzie, C.P.R. Offices, Montreal.

"HARVARD"

Harvard Bronchial Syrup emanates from the Medical Faculty of Harvard University, the best medical skill in America, and has proved to be the most wonderful cure for all Throat Troubles and Coughs, resulting from sudden Colds. Pleasant to the taste. Absolutely free from injurious ingredients. Large bottles 25c, half the price of inferior remedies. A. J. LAWRENCE, Montreal, Prop. for Canada. By all dealers.

"HARVARD"

"We have used Harvard Bronchial Syrup in our family and find it an excellent remedy." C. C. Colby, President of the Council, House of Commons, Ottawa.—"I have used it myself for Throat Irritations and find it very efficacious." Rev. A. B. Chambers, Napanee.

"Harvard"

"Harvard Bronchial Syrup has been used in my family with very great success and I have pleasure in recommending it to those who suffer from coughs as one of the best and most efficacious remedies." Rev. Thos. Harris, Ormstown, Que.

THE GLORY OF MAN
STRENGTH, VITALITY!
How Lost! How Regained,



KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY
AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

Indigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.: [illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.



FOR THE Handkerchief, The Toilet AND The Bath.
Beware of Counterfeits.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
Florida Water.
The Universal Perfume.

The ALBERT COLLEGE BUSINESS SCHOOL, BELLEVILLE, ONT.
PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING COMBINED WITH THOROUGH [illegible]

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, *820 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Give Them a Chance?

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the Hon. Billa Flint, offer for sale village lots and properties in Bridgewater, and farm land in Elzivir, as follows: Parts of lots 1, 2, and 3, in 4th concession; N. half of 8, S. half of 9, in 5th con.; W. half of 8 in 6th con.; 14 in 7th con.; 22 in the 9th con.; S. half of 11, N. half of 12, and E. half of 20, in 11th con.; and lots 13, 14 and 15, in 14th con. of Hungerford. Apply to GEORGE J. SHERRY, Barrister, Belleville, Ont.
39wtf

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON REAL ESTATE at low rate of interest.
JAMES A. CHISHOLM, Insurance Agent. Office, Ashley Block
wtf

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH
Bowel Complaints, Diarrhoea
—AND ALL—
SUMMER COMPLAINTS
KEEP A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

L. W. Yeomans & Co., Belleville, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES BUTLER,
City and County Auctioneer.
RESIDENCE, STIRLING, ONT. Sales conducted in the City of Belleville and County of Hastings.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Apr. 24wtf

IMPERIAL
CREAM TRADE MARK TARTAR
BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates,
OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
MANUFACTURER OF
THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

20 STANDARD NOVELS
By Wilkie Collins, George Eliot, Charles Reade, R. L. Stevenson, Rider Haggard and other famous authors.
All FOR $1.00.
Post paid. Well bound and handsomely illustrated. The greatest offer ever extended to the Canadian public. Remit by P. O. order or registered letter.
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[illegible]

Dr LOW'S WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS

To Let for a Term of Years, or For Sale.
PARTS of 9 and 10, 2nd Con. of Thurlow, containing about 100 acres of cleared land, adjacent to the Grand Trunk Station. Apply to
HON. ROBT READ,
March [illegible] Belleville

[illegible]

F. CHARLES CLARKE, Agent Belleville

BANKING OFFICE OF
U. E. THOMPSON
BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.
American Currency and Drafts Bought and Sold.
Deposits received, subject to withdrawal and notes and interest allowed.

relations between the sexes not sanctioned

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them ...

For sale ... sent upon receipt of price ...

... Ont.

Ministers and Public Speakers use SPENCER'S

Chloramine Pastilles

For Clearing and Strengthening the voice. Cure Hoarseness and Soreness of Throat. Price 25c per bottle.
Sample free on application to Druggists.

TO MOTHERS

PALMO-TAR SOAP

Is Indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin.
THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN.
Price 25c.

Physicians strongly recommend

Wyeth's Malt Extract,
(Liquid)

To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic.
40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is

Channing's Sarsaparilla,

It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER.
Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum.
Large Bottles, $1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

For CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs.
In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA,

D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER

For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," Tic, "Stitches," Rheumatic Pains and Chronic Rheumatism.
Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

HASTINGS
LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

CAPITAL $250 000.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm or City property, at lowest current rates.
Payments can be made to fall due at any season of the year to suit borrowers. No delay in obtaining the money beyond the time necessarily employed in the investigation of titles.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

FOUR PER CENT interest allowed on Deposits. No notice required of withdrawal.
OFFICE—Robertson's Block, east side of Front street.
Straight loans at 7 per cent. No fines. No commissions.

J. P. C. PHILLIPS,
2d&w1y Manager.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

NASAL BALM

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO.,
Brockville, Ont.

County Council.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council resumed at 2 p. m., the Warden in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Mr. T. Wills, County Treasurer, showing that the probable expenditure to the end of the year would be $62,150.

From the Belleville Legal and Literary Society, thanking the Council for the use of the Council Chamber in which to hold their meetings.

The opinions of the County Solicitor were stated in reference to the accidents which occurred on the Canifton road, also the question of increasing the bounty on wolf scalps and the dismissal of the Police Magistrate. His answers to these are as follows :

If the County never authorized the putting of the box on the road I do not think they are liable.

Unless the Municipal Act authorized the County to give a bonus for killing wild animals they have no power to do so.

I do not think the Council have a right to dismiss the Magistrate.

The Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means resumed, Mr. Haggerty in the chair.

The communication of Mr. Smith *re* remuneration for damages sustained by a runaway horse was taken up.

Mr. Ross said that in view of the opinion expressed by the County Solicitor upon the subject, the communication be not entertained.—Carried.

The communication of Mr. Ross *re* remuneration for damages sustained by a run away horse was on motion not entertained.

Mr. Gordon moved that Mr. P. Ragan be granted $25 to assist him, being an old man in destitute circumstances, and an old servant of the County.

Mr. Duncan moved in amendment that the grant be not made.—Carried.

The communication of Police Magistrate Flint was, on motion, laid over until the January session for consideration.

The motion of Mr. Murdock, relative to the increase of bounty for wolf's scalps, was not entertained.

On motion Mr. P. Ragan was heard. He stated that he was in his 86th year and was unable to work. He had worked for nearly 40 years for the County and he hoped the Council would deal liberally with him.

On motion the matter was referred to the Gravel Roads committee.

A few accounts were presented and ordered to be paid.

On motion the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Leave granted.

On motion the Council went into committee of the whole on communications, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

The communication from Middlesex County, relative to the appointment of milk inspectors, was considered.

Mr. Haggerty said the inspectors were doing a great deal of good and we should have the Inspector.

Mr. Duncan said that he did not think the instruments used in testing milk were the best method. The Inspector should go to the farmers' place to inspect the milk.

A number spoke upon the question, when it was decided to assist in petitioning the Government and allow the Dairymen's Association to appoint the Inspector.

On motion Mr. Wills, County Treasurer, was heard in reference to a case which was in the County Court at the present time. He stated that the case belonged to Prince Edward county, but for some reason was being tried here, which put the County to considerable expense. This had been done before and had cost the County considerable. He also referred to the increase in tariff fees, which the Provincial Government had made in reference to certain officials of justice, and which the County had to pay. The Government, although increasing the same, did not pay it.

The Warden thought the Council should be thankful to Mr. Wills for bringing the matter before the Council.

On motion, the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would move that a committee, composed of Messrs. Gordon, Farley, Haggerty and Duncan, be appointed to take into consideration the advisability of amalgamating the Gravel Roads and Bridge Committees and have one chairman of the same.

Moved by J. S. Dench, seconded by Mr. Pearce : Whereas the Provincial Government of Ontario commissioned certain judges of the High court to make a tariff of fee for services of certain offices of justice ; and whereas the judges allow in said tariff the sum of $4 per diem, in addition to the sum of $6 for the attendance of the Clerk of the Peace at each general session of the peace when the said session extended over one day.

And whereas the Government Auditor will not allow the payment by the Government of the additional days, and as it is the opinion of this Council that the Government should be bound in this item as well as other orders to be paid by their said Commissioner : Be it therefore resolved, that the Warden and Clerk memorialize the Government, and desire them to pay all increases made by said Commissioner that were payable by the Government under the old tariff.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Corrigan, seconded by Mr. Cross : Whereas it appears that at least two criminals have been brought from the County of Prince Edward, where the offence was committed, to the County of Hastings for trial, imposing thereby considerable expense upon this County : Be it therefore resolved, and it is hereby resolved by this Council, that his Honor the County Judge be and he is hereby respectfully requested to do whatever lies in his power to have the practice discontinued.—Carried.

The Council adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11th.

MORNING SESSION.

The Council resumed at 10 o'clock, the Warden presiding.

The minutes of Wednesday's session were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Prof. G. A. Swayze inviting the Council to visit the Belleville Business College.—Received and filed.

A communication was received from Capt. Ponton asking the members to visit the Drill shed.—Received and filed.

REPORTS.

Mr. Farley, chairman of the Bridge committee, presented the following report :

To His Honor the Warden of the County Council of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—The Bridge Committee beg leave to present the following report :

Expended from January session..	$1008.70
" " " " to April 1st..............	738.62
Expended by J. M. Farley acting as surveyor..............	1138.98
Mr. Farnham..................	4808.63
Total..........................	7694.93

The details of expenditure since the June session is as follows :

Repairs to Black Creek bridge....	$13 00
" Foxboro "	6 00
" Beaver "	17 12
" Tanner's "	80 72
" Wyman's "	96 02
" Queensboro' "	131 31
" Black Creek "	66 15
" Victoria "	43 96
" White's F'dry "	12 50
" Mullett's "	8 05
" Emory's "	12 50
" Beaver Creek "	16 57
" K... S. H. "	31 69
" "F't Sidney"	29 14
" Meagher's "	16 93
" Caton's "	75 49
" Canifton "	50 99
" Roslin "	74 57
" Bond's "	48 81
" Bradshaw's "	24 01
" Gordon's "	17 51
" Stirling "	29 56
" Eastman's "	114 65
Culvert at Roslin..................	4 21
Cedar covering on hand..........	126 86
Use of water at Chisholm's	10 00
Repairs to Allen's bridge........	44 94
" Hay Lake "	21 22
" Chisholm's "	68 12
" Fairfield's "	9 00
" McWilliams' "	19 75
" Corbyville "	7 00
Wood & Bro., cedar covering	293 80
Cedar at Roslin and Marlbank....	22 00
Small rep's at Frankford, Simmons'	27 00
Culvert at Marmora	4 75
Cassidy's, stone arch	180 00
Luke and Chisholm..............	61 65
Repairs to Madoc arch	49 60
Culvert at Roslin & Shann'ville road	12 00
Wellman's bridge................	179 89
Guillett's "	14 58
3 culverts, Bridgewater & Flinton.	15 00
Frankford bridge................	21 50
Timber not used................	17 20
Small br'ge, Ch'm's, Foxb'o, O'Bri's	14 42
Bridge, Lingham's Flats	400 00
Bogart bridge....................	236 40
Sucker Creek boundary bridge....	200 00
Small repairs at Jones' and Marm'a.	8 00
Covering arch at Cassidy's........	25 00

2. We would also recommend that as little work as possible be done during the winter season on bridges, except in cases of necessity or where the same can be done to better advantage than in the summer.

3. Also that the smaller bridges and culverts on county roads be maintained out of June grants, and where the same is not done that the amount be deducted from the June grant of the following year.

J. J. FARLEY,
Chairman.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

Mr. Farley presented a report *re* settlement of the affairs of the late County Surveyor, Mr. Francis. His report is as follows :

1. That I drew requisition to the amount of $1,138.98 and paid the acounts, all of which have been properly vouched for.

2. That I have settled with the executors of the late Surveyor and also with the men in the County's employ, and found that the employees were paid in full as far as requisitions were drawn. Also that there was a small balance due county on requisition for cedar, which is exceeded by balance due on labor of teams.

3. That on requisition No. 10, balance due County........	$232 50
That on requisition No. 13, balance due county...............	3 75
That on requisition No. 16, balance due county...............	21 20
Total..................	$257 45

4. That after deducting one quarter's salary of $175, which I was instructed by the Council to allow on settlement, there is a balance of $82.47 to place at the credit of the Council.

J. M. FARLEY,
Chairman.

Mr. Duncan moved, seconded by Mr. Gordon, that a committee composed of Messrs. Gordon, Farley, Haggerty, Duncan and Aylsworth be appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of amalgamating the Gravel Roods and Bridge Committees and have one chairman for the same, and for the committee to report at the January session next.

The mover said the committee need not be too large, as a large committee was cumbersome. The change he thought was a necessary one. He was of the opinion that the chairman of the committee should be selected by the Council as a body. The office of chairman of the committee would be a responsible one.

Mr. Cross was of the opinion that the change contemplated would not altogether be desirable.

Mr. Farley said there was no difference he thought in having but one committee if the whole council elected the chairman, every township would have a voice in the matter. The present number on the Gravel Roads Committee, namely 13, would be a representative committee. It was in the interest of the county to have one committee.

Mr. Gordon was in favor of one committee, but was not in favor of having only 7 upon that committee. If there were 13 members upon the committee it would give the north as fair a representation as the south upon it. He believed it would be wise for the Council to choose the chairman and also to fix his salary. It would be an important position and a man of considerable experience would be needed to fill it.

Mr. L. H. Henderson, City Solicitor, invited the members of the Council to visit the drill shed, and stated that some of the officers would be present to conduct them through the building.

Mr. Gordon moved, seconded by Mr. English, that the invitation be accepted.—Carried.

It being 11:30 the Warden left the chair, and the members visited the drill shed.

THURSDAY, 11th Dec.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council resumed at 2 p.m.

Moved by Mr. Haggerty, seconded by Mr. Jas. M. Clark, That the Warden and Clerk memoralize the Government and Legislature of Ontario to amend the Game Law of the Province, so as to restrict the hunting deer with hounds to the time between the 1st of November and the 15th of November in each year, and that still hunting be continued until the 15th day of December in each year, and that patridges be taken from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of December in each year, and that the sale of patridges be prohibited for the term of five years.

The mover said his object was, that the time of huntings with hounds was earlier than was prudent. Deer were wantonly killed and their carcases were allowed to rot. There was at present 4 weeks in which to hunt with hounds. This he considered was too long—2 weeks was, he thought, sufficient. Still hunting could then be continued longer. The deer were at present hunted to death by dogs.

Mr. Jas. Clark, Reeve of Tudor, said the people of his municipality had urged him to bring the matter before the Council. If this law was enforced it would be better for all parties. The deer was killed too early in the season. 113 deer was killed at one lake a year ago. If still hunting was indulged there would not be such a slaughter.

Dr. Faulkner asked if the motion prevailed, if it would do away with the grievance.

Mr. Clark said there would be no mischief done if justice was meted out to all.

Mr. Tait said there was more deer this season than formerly. The dogs do not drive away the deer. The settlers are not opposed to hunting, but are opposed to so many dogs being brought into the woods.

Mr. Tivy thought the motion could be amended. The majority of the people of his municipality were against deer being hunted by dogs. Deer were not as numerous as they were a few years ago. This was owing to so many dogs being brought in from the front.

Mr. Dench said that there was a feeling against deer hunting with dogs in the early season. There should be some measure taken to prevent their slaughter.

Mr. Gordon was opposed to hounds ; there were too many in the county. There would be more deer in Hungerford township if the dogs were kept out.

Mr. Murdock said if game keepers were appointed it would be a good thing for the northern portion of the county.

Mr. P. P. Clark said the feeling among the best hunters was to do away with dogs. Hunters had informed him that there would be more deer if dogs were prohibited. He would like to see them done away with.

On motion, Judge Fraleck was heard. This, he said, was a question which was of interest to all. He had taken much interest in the game. He believed there was great destruction of the game because they were not protected. He concurred in what had been said. If he could have his way, he would not allow a dog to hunt deer. If Inspectors were appointed, it would be a great deal better. Deer hunting by dogs commencing November 1st and continuing to the 15th, was sufficient. Two weeks for hounding, and still hunting until Dec. 15th. A deer that is chased by a dog is not as good meat as a deer that is killed by still hunting. Mr. H. K. Smith had been appointed as a commissioner, and would assist in carrying out the law. He also referred to the slaughter of partridge. They were harmless birds, not destructive of crops ; he would prohibit their sale. One shipper in this city shipped last year 3,200 braces of partridge to Toronto, which afterwards were shipped to Rochester and sold for 80cts. to $1 a brace. He hoped the Government would prohibit the sale of partridges for at least five years. He heartily concurred in the resolution.

Mr. P. P. Clark moved, seconded by Mr. Tivy, an amendment, That the Clerk and Warden memoralize the Government that they pass a law to prohibit the hunting of deer by running with dogs, and that the season of shooting of partridge be from the 1st of October instead of 1st September and that their sale be entirely prohibited for five years, and that still hunting begin on 1st Nov. till the 15th Dec.

Mr. Haggerty's motion was carried.

Mr. Cross thought the Government should look after our mineral wealth and erect experimental mills and test the value of our minerals. He was of the opinion that $10,000 would erect the building and place in the machinery necessary to test the mineral.

Mr. McCargar said the matter was one of considerable interest to this county.

Mr. Tait said the northern part of the county was rich in mineral wealth and tests should be made. He was in favor of a motion memoralizing the Government to erect mills for testing the ores.

Mr. Cross said the ores of the mines were of a superior character. Some of the mines had turned out large quantities of ore and some of the best mines in the world were in Marmora, and it was no doubt owing to the fact that the mines were not developed that better returns had not been made.

Mr. Pearce called attention to a government bridge in the northern portion of the County which was in a bad state of repair. He was ordered to bring in a motion covering the matter.

On motion the Council went into committee of the whole on communications.—Mr. Gordon in the chair.

A circular was read asking the concurrence of the Council in encouraging the emigration of women and children from the old country.

On motion the communication was entertained.

The committee rose and reported.—Report adopted.

The Council adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12th.

MORNING SESSION.

Council resumed at 9 o'clock, the Warden presiding.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gordon, chairman of the Gravel Roads Committee, presented the following report :—

Your Gravel Roads Committee beg leave to submit their report of moneys expended on the gravel roads of the county since the June session, amounting to $7,208.84, of which amount there was expended on bridges the sum of $153.87.

The estimated expenditure was $13,178, of which $13,012.61 has been expended.

Your committee beg leave to make the following recommendations :

That the report of the Superintendent be received and adopted.

That the chairman and superintendent have material banked in the winter, when it can be done more cheaply than in the summer.

That the chairman and superintendent take the necessary steps to secure a gravel pit on the 7th concession line of Huntingdon west of the North Hastings Railway.

That Mr. Pearce and Mr. Farnham secure the gravel pit on the farm of Mr. Laycock in Marmora, if they considered the price reasonable.

That the chairman and superintendent have the bush cut off the sides of roads leading from Thomasburg to Wallbridge's Mills ; also in Marmora at the crossing of the Central Ontario railway ; also at the C. P. R. crossing, and good rails to be put up.

That the Hon. Billa Flint get $25 for work done on the county road at Bridgewater.

The City Council gave satisfactory assurance that they would assist in keeping the road north of the G. T. R. station, leading to Hungerford, in a proper state of repair.

That $25 be placed in the hands of the Supt. for the benefit of M. P. Ragan, an old man.

That the Supt. settle the claim of Horace Yeomans, for gravel, on condition that he accept $10 in full settlement.

That the Supt. take steps to prevent any parties from removing stones from the county roads.

That Thos. Wannamaker be paid $7 for repairing culvert between Frankford and Glen Ross.

That the treasurer pay the requisitions of the chairman until the January meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. GORDON, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Duncan, the report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that the Warden and Clerk memoralize the Dominion Government and the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, requesting them to co-operate in the establishment of an experimental testing mill of ten ton capacity at Madoc for the purpose of testing the valuable ores known to exist in the County of Hastings and adjoining counties.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Tivy, that the Clerk correspond with the Inspector of Colonization Roads, respecting the bridge over the west branch of Deer River, on the township line between the townships of Lake and Wollaston, as it has been represented to this Council to be in an unsafe condition for public travel.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce read the annual report of Mr. T. Farnham, superintendent of roads.

Mr. Holgate presented a report showing the advisability of establishing a County gravel road on the east side of Lot No. 1, and part of lot No. 2, 6th con. of Thurlow. He recommended that the road be built, which recommendation was carried.

Mr. Farley presented a report of moneys expended upon bridges.

On motion, the Committee on Ways and Means resumed, Mr. Haggerty in the chair. Several accounts were ordered to be paid. The committee rose and reported. Report adopted.

On motion, the Warden left the chair, and Mr. Duncan, Reeve of Rawdon, was voted to the position.

Mr. R. Gordon moved, seconded by Mr. Holgate, that the thanks of this Council are due and are hereby tendered to the Warden, for his able, dignified, and courteous conduct, while presiding over the deliberations of this Council during the year.

The mover said the Warden had been an able and courteous officer. No politics had entered into their proceedings in the Council chamber. He was pleased that the year had been a pleasant one.

Mr. Farley said he had always been treated with kindness by the Warden and he had made an efficient presiding officer.

Mr. Aylsworth concurred in what had been said. The Warden had, during the year, been mindful of his duties and been conscientious in his dealings.

Mr. Hurley was pleased with what the members had stated in reference to the Warden.

Dr. Faulkner, Messrs. English, Dench, Tait and Holgate also spoke upon the motion.

Mr. Duncan said the year had been a pleasant one. If he succeeded in being elected Warden next year he hoped to receive the same consideration from the members as Mr. Vermilyea had.

The motion was carried by a rising vote.

Mr. Vermilyea in reply thanked the members for the expression of kindness which they had uttered. During the year everything has been of a pleasant character. There has been an economical spirit exhibited by the members of the Council. He would be pleased to meet all in the Council again.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

MADOC

Orange Elections—New Mail Arrangements—Snow Needed.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MADOC, Dec. 11, 1890.

The election of officers L.O.L. No. 160, Madoc, took place Dec. 3rd : John Dougan, W.M. ; Jno. Ketcheson, D.M. ; D. A. Caldwell, Chaplain ; G. A. Rollins, Sec. ; James White, Fin. Sec. ; J. R. Orr, Treas. ; Jacob Cooney, Lecturer.

Officers elected at last meeting Hazzard's Corners No. 1133 : W. T. Farrell, W.M. ; Jno. Hayton, D.M. ; Rich'd Farrell, Chap. ; And. Farrell, Rec. Sec. ; W. Hazzard, Fin. Sec. ; Jno. Conley, jr., Treas. ; E. Diamond, Lecturer.

A very important change was made in the arrival and departure of mails from Madoc. By the change, our morning mail arrives 7 hours earlier, and a night mail leaves at 7 p. m., thus giving us two mails each way.

Sleighing is very poor. But a very little snow is needed to make it excellent.

Orange Elections.

The annual meeting of L.O.L., Huntingdon, No. 425, for the election of officers for the year 1891, was held in the Orange Hall on Dec. 2nd, 1890. The following officers were duly appointed and installed : James Downey, W.M. ; Geo. Francis, D. M. ; Henry Williamson, Chap. ; William Martyn, Rec. Sec. ; Thos. B. Reynolds, F. Sec. ; R. Downey, Treas. ; James Harvey, D. of C., Matthew Tummon, Lecturer.

IVANHOE L. O. L. NO. 435.

Above Lodge held their annual meeting, when the following brethren were elected to office for the ensuing year :—Bro. Albert Rollins, W.M. ; William Chambers, D.M. ; Alex'r Harry, Chaplain ; W. B. Tanner, Fin. Sec. ; John McInroy, Rec. Sec. ; J. B. Fox, Treas. ; Jarvis Fox, D. of C. ; William Gunning, Lecturer : P. McInroy, Ass't do. Jno. Fleming Foreman of Com., Jas. Gunning, A. McInroy, Geo. Post, G. Wallace. Hulsie Rollins, Outside Tyler ; H. Wallace, Inside Tyler.

County Model School Professional Examination.

The following candidates were awarded third class Provincial certificates, valid for three years : Jas. E. Chambers, Adam Keirnan, Allen J. Meiklejohn, E. O. Platt, Hettie Allen, Emily Bateman, May Best, Edith Clapp, Maggie Corbett, Minnie Lloyd, Alice Millar, Imo Palen, Maud Redick, Alice Sinclair, Lily Wiggins.

To the following were awarded third class district certificates valid for three years : Simeon Ashley, J. A. Jordison, Arthur Sanderson, Rose Ann Boland, Ada Nickle, Emma Chambers, Jennie Coulson, Minnie Fletcher, Charlotte M. Bryson, Maggie Maitland, Minnie Wright, and to Agatha La Barge was awarded a similar certificate valid for one year in the following school sections, viz : Nos. 4, 19, 20, 21 and 22 Hungerford, 7 Elzevir, and 5 and 6 Monteagle and Herschel.

Weding Bells.

A very happy event occured last evening, being the marriage of Miss Wilhelmina Florence Young, one of Belleville's most handsome young ladiess to Harry E. Otton, of Brockville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. MacLean, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Foster Avenue. The bride was attired in her travelling suit of grey hunting cloth, and was assisted by her sister Miss Sadie. A. McCrodan attended the groom. Friends from Napanee, Montreal, St. Paul and other places were present. The happy couple left on the midnight train.

Wrongly Accused.

The charge of killing a horse preferred against Robert Campbell, of Limerick township, by Robert Jackson, a neighbor, who owned the animal, was yesterday brought before the Grand Jury and the bill was thrown out. There was no foundation, we are informed, for the charge, the animal having died on a commons belonging to Mr. Campbell, after it had broken into his fields and damaged his grain.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.



SEE MY SPONGE?

SHINE your Shoes with WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING ONCE A WEEK! Other days wash them clean with SPONGE AND WATER.

DO AS I DID

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EVERY Housewife
EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush
SHOULD USE

PIK-RON
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH
and Varnish at the same time.

Sold everywhere.
OLMSTED & CO., General Agents for Canada, 128 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c.
E. T. Hazeltine, Warren Pa., U. S. A.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses and Premature Decay, promptly and permanently cured by

SPERMOZONE.

Does not interfere with diet or usual occupation and fully restores lost vigor and insures perfect manhood. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists. Sole Proprietor, H. SCHOFIELD, Schofield's Drug Store, ... TORONTO.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Beecham's Pills taken as Directed Restore Females to complete Health.

FOR SICK HEADACHE, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DISORDERED LIVER, ETC.,

they *ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening* the muscular *System*, restoring lost *Complexion*, bringing back the *keen edge of appetite*, and arousing with the *ROSEBUD OF HEALTH* the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the *Nervous and Debilitated* is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally. EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

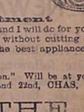


There is hardly any other disease which undermines the health and happiness of hundreds of thousands of families as HERNIA OR

RUPTURE

It creeps into almost every household as a worm ; it causes nervous debility, impairs memory, extinguishes the spark which invigorates the relations of life in domestic circles, and impairs devotion to the most sacred institutions of marriage, morality, etc.

In addition to the above it especially affects the man, both physically and socially, of all ages and positions ; it destroys energy and wastes the human machine ten-fold quicker than age or ...



SUFFERER, BE WISE

RUPTURE AND DEFORMITY

can only be treated by

Mechanical Treatment

After all have failed to hold your rupture come to me and I will do for you what others have failed to do. CLUB FEET made straight without cutting or pain in 6 months. Patented. SPINAL cases a specialty. The best appliances made to correct any deformity of the human frame.

Send 6c. stamp for Illustrated Book, "Valuable Information." Will be at your service Belleville, Queen's Hotel, Friday and Saturday, March 21st and 22nd, CHAS. CLUTHE Surgical Machinist, 134 King St., Toronto, Ont.

CHAS. CLUTHE

Will be at QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Are at all seasons of the year a reliable remedy for correcting any Disorder of the Digestive Organs, and for restoring a healthy action to the STOMACH and BOWELS. They act on the Liver and Kidneys with marvellous effect, and by giving strength and tone to these important organs create a circulation of pure and healthy blood. Females of all ages find these Pills invaluable.

THE OINTMENT Heals all recent Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, and Sprains, and is a certain cure for BAD LEGS, SORES, ULCERS, and OLD WOUNDS. It has no equal for the cure of Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Gout, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases.

Manufactured only by Thomas Holloway, 78, New Oxford St., late 533, Oxford St., London.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, they are spurious.

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Let us take a hint from the AMERICANS and keep all the Cash we can in OUR OWN COUNTRY. You cannot do it more practically than by Insuring Your Life in

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL.

It is a Home Company well worthy of you support, having full GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, Economical Management and all the leading well-tried plans at Lowest Safe Rates.

J. G. DAVISON, S. ROUGHTON, } Special Agents.

S. BURROWS, General Agent, Office Front Street, Belleville.

OVERCOATS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a very large stock of Overcoats in Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's. We do not wish to carry any of these goods over, and are offering extra inducements to purchasers. Remember the place,

OAK HALL, BELLEVILLE,

The Great One-Price Clothier.

Sun Life Assurance Company
—OF CANADA.—

Income for 1888................................	$ 563,140.52
Assets at end of 1889..........................	2,233,322.72
Life and Accident Assurance in force............	17,164,383.08

The past year has been by far the most successful the Compan has had, the no Life business written being $706,226.00 in excess of 1888.

JAMES LITTLE
Belleville,
General Agent, for Hastings, Prince Edward and Lennox and Addington Counties.

AGENTS WANTED.

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READ THIS !

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We have had a great run upon our 15c. and 20c. Dress Goods. We still have some of them left, which we will clear out this week. They are acknowledged to be worth double the money we ask for them.

We are showing also a fine line of Velveteens at 50 cents per yard for this week.

XMAS .·. GOODS.

Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and all sorts of fancy goods for the Xmas trade.

CARPETS !

We will give you a cheap Carpet this week if you want one for a Xmas present.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, December 17th.
New premises, west side Front St.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY DEC. 10

RENEWALS.

Don't fail to renew your SUBSCRIPTION before it expires. The date following the name gives the time to which it is paid, hence, before that date remit us the amount of your renewal.

MERE MENTION.

STIX mends Glassware, Crockery, China, etc.

BEECHAM'S Pills cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

COUNTY Court has adjourned until Monday, 22nd inst.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders.

TO INVIGORATE both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

THE improved Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt and Hypophosphites for sale at Geen's Drug Store.

GEEN'S 25c. lamps have had a very large sale. If you want a good and large lamp at a small price call at Geen's Drug Store.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abscesses of all kinds.

THEY MAKE ONE FEEL as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

IF you want a free trial of a reliable cough medicine, that hundreds of your friends and neighbors will tell you they have tried and found excellent, call at Geen's Drug store.

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

The Plate Glass trade has become an important feature in Canada. No business house would now dream of having the old sheet glass windows. Not only the design of the building is vastly improved, but the goods displayed in the windows are inviting when plate glass is used. McCausland & Son, of Toronto, supply by far the largest quantity in Canada.

Wild Cherry Bark, Elecampane, Hoarhound and Senega. These are the remedies with which Dame Nature has supplied Canada for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Loss of Voice. All these are contained in Wilson's Wild Cherry in their most active form, and with other medicines constitute this most reliable cure for all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Wilson's Wild Cherry is sold by all druggists.

Contract Awarded.

Weddell, McAuliff & Grass, of Trenton, have been awarded the contract for section 2 of the Rapide Plat canal enlargement.

Our Best Physicians and Chemists

Certify that Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is made from pure Crystal Cream Tartar and English Soda and is by far the best known. Sold by all grocers.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Successful Students.

At the recent examination the following, who were at one time students at Albert College, passed successfully for High School assistant masters: R. J. Graham, with specialist standing in mathematics; E. E. Snider, B.A., with specialist standing in mathematics; and A. Massey, B.A., with specialist standing in English and mathematics.

Ill Temper

Is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way. Step on your friend's corn, and the impulse to strike is strongest. Putman's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessly removing them, insures good nature. Fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of substitutes. "Putman's," sure, safe, painless.

(From Saturday's Daily, Dec. 13th.)

FORGER YOUREX.

HIS OPERATIONS EXTENSIVE.

How He Operated — Detectives on the Track—Rewards Offered.

Chester Yourex, whose evolution from a meek and lowly Quaker into a "hull-less" oats swindler and thence into a forger, affords an interesting study, has, through his most recent rascalities, raised quite a commotion in the western part of the province. In our issue of the 1st inst., the first announcement of his forgeries was made, and on the following day we stated that he had cashed, at the Commerce and Merchants' banks, in this city, six forged drafts on the banking house of R. & J. Fox, Lucan, Ont. The following further particulars are supplied by the Lucan correspondent of the *Empire*:

HOW HE OPERATED.

On the 22nd of November last C. W. Yourex called at the banking office of R. & J. Fox, of this place, and purchased a draft from them for $200, payable at any of the agencies of the Bank of Commerce. After the purchase of the draft the next place he turned up in was in Wingham on the 25th; but either on the 26th or 27th he puts in an appearance at the printing office of Messrs. Southam & Co. in London, and there procures a fac simile supply of the same drafts printed by them for Messrs. Fox. In possession of these blanks he seems to have a pretty fair field for his nefarious designs, especially where Mr. Fox's signature was not well known. We next find him in Belleville on 28th November, and here, so far as yet known, he made his first attempt at

PASSING THE FORGED DRAFTS.

It is also reported that he succeeded in getting several more off his hands westerly from Belleville, through the backwood towns up Kincardine, Walkerton and Goderich way, but so far these statements have not been authenticated. Yourex has an uncle residing in London or vicinity, and to him he mailed some of the bogus drafts to be cashed by him in London. The uncle, no doubt, received them in good faith as being genuine, and in due course presented them at the Bank of Commerce, but here his race was run. The bank officials at London immediately detected the fraud and raised an alarm. Very soon a

BELLEVILLE DETECTIVE WAS ON HIS TRACK,

but the bird had flown. Several other detectives are now after him also, and are under instructions from interested parties to spare no time or expense in bringing the culprit to justice. It is also well known that Yourex forged a large number of promissory notes, using the names of good and responsible farmers throughout the province. Quite a number of those notes are now held by parties in the city of London. It is strongly suspected that Yourex was not alone in this business, that he had the aid of one accomplice if not more. It may be said said that Mr. Fox, who is in no way financially interested, but merely with a view to further the ends of justice, has offered $200 in addition to the other large rewards for the apprehension and conviction of the culprit.

Hospital Notes.

During the past six months, the average number of patients in the Hospital has been as follows:—June, 13, and 10 inmates in Home; July, 13, and 11 in Home; August, 14, and 11 in Home; September, 11, and 10 in Home; October, 10, and 10 in Home; November, 10, and 10 in Home. At present there are 14 patients and 10 inmates.

The isolated wards are now furnished and ready for occupation. They are situated in the upper story of the wing of the Hospital, and consist of a public ward, a private one, and an apartment for nurse.

The driving shed is a great convenience in sheltering the horses of the physicians in attendance, either in the extreme heat of summer or cold of winter. The shed was built with the balance over of the money raised to pay the debt on the building, which, it will be remembered, was done last year, mainly through the untiring efforts of the INTELLIGENCER Co'y. As Christmas is approaching and many tables will be laden with good things, a gentle hint is given that the kindly disposed may remember to send something for the Christmas dinner at the "Hospital and Home for the Friendless."

Mining Notes.

Application has been made for incorporation of the Ontario Gold and Iron Mining Company, limited, with a capital of $100,000 and headquarters at Malone, Marmora township. The proposed incorporators are: H. C. Hammond, Toronto, John McFee, Belleville, P. A. Paterson, C. R. Hosmer, and Thomas Watson, of Montreal. This is the Company who have acquired the Feigel gold mine, in Marmora.

Another rich discovery of gold is reported to have been made in the 5th concession of Marmora. The precious metal is in quartz, in which there are beautiful "shows." Mr. W. Powell is said to be working the mine.

Samples of very dark mica have of late been brought to town from the north, and discoveries of clear mica are also reported in the northern townships.

A $750 Cottage

or its equivalent in cash will be given to the person detecting the greatest number of errors (words wrongly spelled or misplaced) in the December issue of "OUR HOMES" In addition will be given two cash prizes of $200 each, four of $100, eight of $50, ten of $25, twenty five of $10, fifty of $5, one hundred of $2, and one hundred and fifty of $1, distributed in the order mentioned in rules and regulations, which will be sent with a copy of December issue, on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Special *cash prizes* given away almost every day during competition, which closes February 1st, 1891. Address, OUR HOMES PUBLISHING CO., BROCKVILLE, CANADA.

145dsat&wtJan15.

Died Through Neglect.

Mr. Geo. Bowen, a former resident of Tweed, died here on Tuesday in the 33rd year of his age. Deceased was only sick for a few days and his death was largely due to neglect. He was working with a farmer in Belmont when stricken with inflammation of the lungs, and, it is reported, received no medical attendance for a week. On Sunday he was brought to Norwood and a doctor called in. It was too late, however, for on Tuesday he passed away. On Tuesday, a fortnight previous to his death, deceased was married to Mrs. Davey of this place. The remains were interred in the Norwood cemetery on Thursday.—*Norwood Register*.

The Last Call.

Any of the old volunteers who did Militia duty during 1837-8, who have not already sent in their names to be placed on the general roll of the surviving few, will please do so at once, as the roll will be closed with the end of this year. Address by mail, either to George Merrill, or James Nosworthy, Belleville.

It is Your own Fault.

It is certainly your own fault if you go cold during this severe weather. The Oak Hall clothing house will fix you up from head to foot at such very low prices that it seems useless to undertake going through a long, cold winter with your old, half-worn clothes. Get one of those great $5 overcoats the Oak Hall advertise and be comfortable and happy.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Fatal Accident.

Struck by a Falling Limb with Fatal results.

An accident of a fatal character occurred in the Township of Hungerford on Thursday last. On that day, Edward Doulin, of the 1st con., went into the woods near his place for the purpose of cutting firewood. He felled a maple tree, and it is supposed that in falling it struck against a beech tree, and broke off a large limb, which descended and striking Doulin upon the head, levelled him to the ground. Soon after the accident the unfortunate man was discovered by persons working near by. He was still alive, but the wound produced was seen to be a fatal one. He was as quickly as possible conveyed to his home, but died just as he was being taken in. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and a large family of small children.

BUY your teas and coffees at Stroud's and save buying Christmas presents.

County Court.

Malcolm Bristol vs. Geo. T. Brintnell.—Plaintiff is a carriage maker, carrying on business at Madoc. Deft. is a blacksmith, who carried on business at Bridgewater, and in their dealings deft. became indebted to plt'ff for a pro. note for $255 02, and an account for $129.81, and this action was brought to recover the amount. Defence: payment of the account by turning our goods to pl'ff before action to value of $232.10, the balance to be applied on the note, leaving a balance due plt'ff of $167.90, which deft. admits, for which plt'ff already has a judgment. Verdict for defendant.—O'Flynn & Campbell for pl'ff; F. W. Casey for deft.

Daniel Phillips vs. Coleman Way.—Action to recover amount of pro. note given in a hull-less oat transaction. Verdict for plt'ff for $281.25 —Burdett and Lyons for plt'ff; Clute & Williams for deft.

McMahon vs. W. J. Robinson.—Action to recover amount of a pro. note given for hull-less oats. Defence: Plaintiff became owner of note after maturity, and took the note with all its defects. Verdict for —F. S. Wallbridge and S. B. Burdett for plt'ff; F. W. Casey for deft.

McMahon vs. S. T. Dorland.—Another action to recover amount of a hull-less oats note. Deft. lives in Murray, and with others, through the representation of one W. P. Yourex, was induced to enter into the speculation. Defence—Note obtained by fraud and plaintiff became owner after maturity. Verdict for defendant. F. S. Wallbridge for plff., Clute & Williams for deft.

Court opened this morning to receive report of Grand Jury. Grand Jury say they were delayed in their business, owing to County Treasurer using their room for the wild land tax sale, he having adjourned the sale until this week.

Hunter vs. McMullen.—Action on a bond. Settled by parties out of court. E. Guss Porter for plff.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Grand Jury this morning presented their report and were discharged. Their presentment was as follows:

To His Honor T. A. Lazier, Chairman of the General Sessions of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings:

We, the Grand Jurors of Her Majesty the Queen, for the December sittings of 1890, beg to present to Your Honor,

That we have carefully enquired into the several indictments laid before us and are pleased to see that the cases have not been of a more serious character, which speaks favorably for the county.

That we have visited the County gaol and find that 16 inmates, 13 males and 3 females, none of whom had any complaints to make as to their treatment. We find further that the gaol is in the best possible condition, neat and clean, reflecting the greatest credit on the gaoler and his assistants.

We have also visited the D. & D. Institute and feel that we cannot give it too much praise whether as to the buildings, the general arrangement or management throughout.

We have also visited the Hospital and Home of the Friendless, and were surprised and greatly pleased at the manner in which these institutions are conducted, and also at the adaptability of the buildings and furnishings, so suitable for the purpose for which they were erected, principally through the efforts of the ladies of the city and environs.

We also desire to express our appreciation of the services of Mr. G. E. Henderson, Q. C., County Attorney. We also congratulate your Honor on your continued good health and trust you may long be spared to fill the position you now occupy.

We regret to say from facts brought before us in evidence that in two indictments for escapes from constables, the one being an escape from Constable Stephen Garratt under arrest for seduction under promise of marriage. The other for an escape from Constable Thos. Beatty under arrest for an assault.

In the above two cases we are of opinion that the constables were careless in each case and negligent in the performance of their duties or the escapes would not have occurred, and feel it to be our duty to bring the matter under notice of the court.

All of which is respectfully submitted for myself and fellows.

JAS. HENNESSY, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, Dec. 13.

(From Monday's Daily, Dec. 15th.)

Accidents.

On Saturday evening Mr. Wm. Dafoe fell on the sidewalk on Front Street, and was rendered unconscious for some time. Fortunately no bones were broken.

A boy named Kenny, on Thursday last had an arm broken, caused by another boy named Wright, who was coasting on St. Charles street, running into him.

What's the use of feeling languid,
Mopy, dull and blue?
Cleanse the blood and give it vigor:
Make the old man new.
How? I'll tell you. To the drug store
Go this very day—
Buy a medicine to banish
All your ills away—

And that medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the very best blood-purifier on earth. It builds up and strengthens the system because it cleanses the blood, and that's what the system must have to be strong and healthy. There's nothing that equals it. Absolutely sold *on trial!* Your money back, if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—Would you, or his excellency the County Attorney, kindly inform us as to the mystery of the presentment of the Grand Jury at the late sessions of the Peace against Constables Beaty and Garratt? In the first place, were they greater sinners than other two constables in court—Constables Bonter and Scrimshaw, of Marmora, who allowed a prisoner (Delany) to go after they had him here in the city, and against whom a bill of indictment was found—or is it a crime for one Constable to let a prisoner escape, and a justification for two? Again, it is quite a puzzle, although we know it is all in the interest of justice, that witnesses are brought 150 miles to give evidence before the Grand Jury in cases of common assault, that have already been before Justices of the Peace; also the number of bills presented to the Grand Juries at all the Courts of Sessions, against persons charged with misdemeanors who have left the country. Is it for the purpose of inducing them to come back and give themselves up, or does somebody make ———in the interest of justice?

A BENIGHTED ENQUIRER.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Municipal Elections.

The Northern Portion of the County the Scene of Battle.

Aspirants for municipal honors are rapidly coming to the front in the northern portion of the county, but in the southern portion there is a feeling of apathy, which, however, may be dispelled before the time for holding the election approaches. In the township of Thurlow the old council will in all probability seek re-election, as will the old members from Sidney, Tyendinaga and Huntingdon. Tweed being incorporated, Reeve and Councillors will of necessity have to be selected. Mr. A. McGowan, the present popular Deputy Reeve of Hungerford township, will be a candidate for the first Reeve of this village. Mr. R. Gordon, Reeve of the township of Hungerford, will again be a candidate, whilst Mr. David Larkins is pressing his claims for Deputy Reeve. In Marmora township there will likely be a lively contest between the present Reeve and another, who is anxious to fill the position. Mr. Jas. Duncan will strive to be returned as Reeve of Rawdon township, having in view the filling of the Warden's chair next year. In the villages of Stirling and Madoc, no opposition has as yet been offered to the present members. In the town of Deseronto, election matters are also very quiet.

The County Council is at present composed of 33 members. Next year three new ones will be added, by the incorporation of the village of Tweed, the separation of the townships of Dungannon and Faraday and the townships of Carlow and Mayo.

In the new municipalities many aspirants are already in the field. From what we can learn, Mr. Wm. Rankin, present Reeve of Carlow and Mayo, will stand for Mayo, and will have as opponents Mr. W. McMunn, ex-Reeve, and Mr. Robt. Stringer. In Carlow, ex Reeve Robt. McLean is expected to be the man, but will probably be opposed by Mr. James Wilson and perhaps others. In Dungannon, Mr. J. R. Tait, the present Reeve, it is said will be opposed by some one; but it is reserved for Faraday to enjoy a real old fashioned red hot fight—Messrs. D. Kavanagh, ex-Reeve and Warden, and Fred. Mullett being the candidates.

LIBERAL discounts made to Sunday schools and others buying Christmas presents in quantities at Stroud's T. Warehouse.

District Intelligence.

A slight fire occurred in St Mary's church in Hasting village just as the congregation were assembling for service on Sunday last. It was caused by the overheating of one of the stoves, but beyond filling the edifice with smoke, and making a litter on the floor, no damage worth mentioning was done.

The trucks of the locomotive tender of the way freight were thrown from the track at Hastings, last week, but no damage was done.

The people of Keene are holding meetings to talk over the matter of the incorporation of that village.

There have been thirty-five convictions of farmers in Peterborough county for baptizing milk. The fines paid amounted to over $700.

Two hotel keepers of Idyl Wild and Jubilee Point, Rice Lake, were recently fined $50 and costs for violation of the liquor law.

The Hargraft Co., Cobourg, filled an order for 5,000 bushels of barley for a St. Louis firm last week.

The steamer Alexandria cleared about $1,500 this summer.

Levi Simpson and Lewis Blackburn were on Friday sentenced at Napanee to 5 years in the penitentiary for horse stealing.

A Cheap Sale.

A great clearing sale of watches, clocks, jewellery, etc., is now going on at Mr. S. A. Spangenberg's store. There is in the establishment an immense stock of valuable goods which must be cleared out. The window at present is tastefully arranged with a display of silverware, suitable for Christmas presents. All the goods are new and fashionable. Those who desire to purchase goods in this line should call at Mr. Spangenberg's and inspect the stock which he has in store.

Prince Tommy.

In this issue we commence the publication of an illustrated story for boys from *Harper's Young People*, entitled "Prince Tommy." Tommy goes to New York to meet his father, in which he is disappointed. Tommy is provided with plenty of money. Tommy sees New York in all its glory through a boy's pair of eyes, and a description of what he sees is given as the story progresses.

The Forger Yourex.

County Constable Seay, who has been in pursuit of Chester Yourex wanted for forgery, has returned home. He traced his man as far as Port Huron, where he lost sight of him, and was unable to get upon his track again. The constable estimates that the extent of the forgeries committed is close upon $7,000. He is als under the impression that Yourex is not alone in this transaction.

Leg Broken.

Frank Reddick, of Rossmore, on Saturday slipped and fell, sustaining a compound fracture of his right leg. Dr. Youker was called to attend the injured man.

(From Tuesday's Daily, Dec. 16th.)

County Bridges.

Annual Report of Superintendent T. Farnham.

Mr. Timothy Farnham has, since acting in a dual capacity, namely that of County Superintendent of bridges and Superintendent of gravel roads, proved an efficient servant of the County. He has been ably assisted in the performance of his work by Mr. R. Gordon, chairman of the Gravel Roads Committee, and by Mr. J. M. Farley, chairman of the Bridge Committee. On Friday morning last at the County Council a lengthy report of the work done under Mr. Farnham's supervision, was presented, from which we gather the following summary:

Amount of money expended upon bridges in the various townships was: Thurlow, $105.11; Sidney, $1864 47; Tyendinaga, $260.50; Hungerford, $475 41; Huntingdon, $27 72; Rawdon, $134.47; Madoc, $311.46; Elzevir, $570.32; Marmora, $156 35; Tudor, $[illegible]4.65; Total amount expended, $4703 26

Mr. Farnham recommends the rebuilding of Wyman's, Lennox and Cow Path Bridges, and the repairing of Meagher's bridge. Allen's bridge, between this County and Northumberland, is in a bad state of repair, and a committee from this County will confer with a committee from Northumberland, relative to the rebuilding of the same.

CHINA tea sets, French china sets, dinner sets, for Christmas presents, see them at at Stroud's T. Warehouse.

Beats the Record.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is now crowded with the largest number of pupils it has ever contained, namely 262. It is at present one of the largest on the continent, but it will be necessary, ere long, to enlarge it.

Wanted to Resume Work.

The *Whig* says: "George Gunn, struck by Joseph Little some time ago on the head, went down to the locomotive works, where he was formerly employed, last Thursday and asked to be allowed to go to work. He was refused, as it was seen that he was not yet strong enough to do so."

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—Noticing in your issue of the 12th inst., I was much pleased to see the matter had been taken up in the late session of the County Council—the protection of game.

As an humble member of the Belleville Game Club, I respectfully tender my personal thanks to James Haggerty, Esq., and also to the gentlemen who sustained him, in the far-seeing and timely motion made by him in the County Council chamber at its late session, for the better protection of game in general, and for deer in particular. The time has now, I hope, arrived, when the Ontario Government, who have taken up this matter, will be prepared to propose at the next session of Parliament, some measure to put a stop to this indiscriminate slaughter that has been made ever since that cruel and unjust law was passed for hounding. The idea of pushing through such an unjust law looks too selfish and in defiance of all reason to the contrary. It has deprived the poor settler of the means of even still-hunting a deer for his own family use and upon his own domain, by reason of those hounds being allowed to chase the deer from morning to night, in almost every township in North Hastings, and that from the 15th October to the (last day) 20th November, without allowing a large portion of true sportsmen—and not mere pot-hunters—to hunt deer in true sportsman-like style.

Practical still-hunters have had no privileges extended to them—not a single day. I ask, is this right? is it just, that those men should be allowed to use the whole season in hounding, whilst others have no chance whatever?

Then again the carcases of those deer that has deen driven by hounds for hours are of course over heated in the chase, and to be driven into the cold and often frozen water of our back lakes, there surrounded by a lot of boats and cruelly shot in the useless endeavor to swim clear of the worst enemies, is to say cruel and cowardly, because these men have NOT the courage to go into the woods and hunt up a deer scientifically as a true sportsman does.

Any hunter knows the flesh of a deer so driven and over heated is not fit for human food and will not keep sweet two days, whilst a deer shot in the woods without hounds and dressed as it should be will keep good, in any ordinary cool weather, as many weeks.

If in the wisdom of the Commission now appointed by the Ontario Government to meet and devise the best means to protect the deer in the future, would be to prohibit the use of hounds altogether for at least 3 years, as was done in protecting the moose. I also concur in the remarks made in the County Council by our Vice President, Mr. H. K. Smith, who, as one of the Game Commissioners, with respect to patridges, if the Game Law is altered so as to protect this fine game bird from extermination it should be amended at the next session of the Ontario Parliament.

Yours truly,
J. NOSWORTHY.
Belleville, 15th Dec., 1890.

Sunshine in the House!

"I'm weary with work!" the good wife sighed;
"But after all," she said,
"It's sweet to labor for those we love—
No wonder that maids will wed."

A wise housewife lightens her toil and gladdens the home circle by her cheerfulness. But health is the first requisite, and her just prerogative. Health follows the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which repairs the ravages caused by those peculiar diseases which afflict womankind. It enriches the blood, cures the cough, increases the flesh, prevents hysteria, nervousness and low spirits, and is a veritable fountain of health to woman, young and old. Satisfaction, or the price ($1.00) refunded. Of druggists.

Died in Rochester.

Mr. W. H. Vermilyea, a former resident of this city, died last evening at Rochester, N. Y. The deceased was for a number of years engaged in the carriage business here and a few years ago removed to the States. He leaves a wife and two sons, Messrs. A. and S. Vermilyea, of this city. The remains will be brought to the city and interred to-morrow afternoon.

BETTER than ever Stroud's 30c. tea, 5 lbs for $1.25.

Orange Election.

L.O.L. No. 3 held their regular meeting at Foxboro on Dec. 6th, when the officers were duly elected. Bro. George McCullough, W. M.; John Campbell, D. M.; D. F. Gerow, Chaplain; H. Cook, Rec. Sec.; J. Spencer, Fin. Sec.; James McCullough, Treas.; H Collins, D. C.; R. J. Clarke, Lecturer; Isaac Gay, D. of C.

Nearly all colds are slight, at first, but their tendency is to so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against this danger.

Literary Note.

The American magazines have come to be recognized the world over as the best illustrated and most ably conducted; in fact, it is said that larger editions are sold in England of at least two of our leading magazines than of any of the English monthlies. This condition has resulted from the fact that the American magazines hesitate at no expense either for the purchase of manuscript or illustration. $50,000 has been paid by one magazine for a single series. Millions are invested in the business, and they can well afford to pay any price for an article of unusual interest. Probably no single cause is having such an effect in the education of both old and young America as these magazines. They are penetrating into every household. Their beautiful engravings serve as instructors even to those unable or too busy to read. The most popular authors recognize that they can obtain more money from the magazines than by publishing in book form. In proportion to bound volumes, the magazine gives as four to one. Take, for instance, the *Cosmopolitan*, which contains annually 1536 pages by the leading writers of the world, and more than 1200 illustrations by clever artists. That would make four volumes of nearly 400 pages each, yet it is furnished to the subscriber at only $2.40 a year. It seems impossible that so much should be furnished for so little, and it is only when the number reaches 100,000 or upwards that such work can be turned out at a profit to the publisher. Formerly it was considered impossible to place such a magazine before the public for less than $4 per annum, and the predictions were numerous, when the price of the *Cosmopolitan* was fixed at $2.40, that it would be impossible for it to survive at such a figure. The publisher believed that a first class magazine at the low price of $2 40 would be quickly appreciated by the public. His expectations have been more than fulfilled, and the December issue of the *Cosmopolitan* reached the 100,000 mark.

With a view to the introduction of the *Cosmopolitan* to the readers of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, we propose to do even better than the very low price of the magazine. To those who have never been subscribers to the *Cosmopolitan*, we will furnish the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER and that magazine at $2 50 for the two.

SILVER cruets, pickles, cake baskets, butters, &c., factory stamped quadruple plate sold at wholesale prices at Stroud's Tea Store.

THE
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
ESTABLISHED 1867.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
CAPITAL (PAID UP) SIX MILLION DOLLARS . . . $6,000,000.
REST, ... $800,000
B. E. WALKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED.
DRAFTS ISSUED PAYABLE AT ALL POINTS IN CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BERMUDA, &c.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED, AND CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ADDED TO THE PRINCIPAL AT THE END OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR.
Special Attention given to the Collection of Commercial Paper, and Farmers' Sales Notes.
C. M. STORK, MANAGER.

(From Wednesday's Daily, Dec. 17th.)

A Lamentable Death.

Detailed Account of the Fatal Accident to Ed. Doonan.

We have been furnished by a correspondent with a more detailed account as to the lamentable death of Edward Doonan, which we referred to on Saturday last:

A sad and fatal accident occurred in the 2nd concession of Hungerford, on Thursday, the 11th inst. Edward Doonan, the unfortunate victim, was engaged with John Fargey and another party in felling timber, when a limb about six inches in diameter, fell from the tree on which they were chopping and struck him on the head, crushing in his skull. The two others carried him to his home, about half a mile distant. Dr. Hudson was at once sent for, but the poor man lived only half an hour after his arrival and never regained consciousness. He was an honest and industrious man. He leaves behind a widow and eight small children—the oldest being not over 13 years of age—who deserve the practical sympathy of the public in this their hour of trouble and sorrow. On Saturday his remains were placed in the vault in Tweed, whence they will be taken in due time and buried by the Orangemen, of which Society the deceased was a highly respected member.

No remedy for blood disorders can equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Though concentrated and powerful, this medicine is perfectly safe, and may be taken by children as well as adults. Physicians recommend it in preference to any other. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

CHILDREN's toys, books, tea sets, dolls, etc. See them at Stroud's tea warehouse.

Kingston Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Kinston met last night in St. Andrew's church, in this city. Rev. M. MacGillivray, M.A., Chalmers' Church, Kingston, was appointed Moderator for the next six months. The induction of Rev. Mr. Gandier to the charge of congregation of Newburgh, was appointed to take place on Dec. 30th, inst., at 2 p. m. The Moderator to preach and preside; Dr. George to address the Minister, and Rev. Mr. Young the people. A call from Woodville to Rev. A. McAulay, of Dalhousie, &c. was presented, when it was agreed that an adjourned meeting of Presbytery be held at Kingston on Tuesday, Jan. 6th, to issue the case. Mr. Houston reported his visit, by appointment, to the village of Tweed. He was cordially received. Supply had been given by the students. The report was received, and Mr. Houston instructed to arrange for celebrating the Communion, and make such arrangements as may be necessary for continuous service to Tweed.

The Presbytery re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

With the Home Mission it is proposed to add to the 18 missions by taking up others. That supplies will be given in most of the fields during the Christmas holidays.

The treasury of the Presbytery reported upon the satisfactory state of the Presbytery funds.

It was proposed to assess each communicant at the rate of 6c. each, to aid the Presbytery fund for the coming year.

The Remit of the Assembly regarding the division of the Presbytery was taken up, and further deferred until the March meeting.

Resolutions of condolence were passed to Rev. Prof. Fowler and Rev. Mr. Wishart.

The Committee on the State of Religion was instructed to prepare and send to Kirk session questions on the subject and the report and answers received to be sent to the Presbytery.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Chalmer, church, Kingston on Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock.

The Christmas Star.

There is a great disappointment throughout the Dominion at the announcement that the publishers of the Montreal STAR are too busy with their regular subscription and advertising business to allow of their completing a Christmas STAR this year. These Christmas STARS are such gems that it is very generally hoped the publishers will see their way clear to continue their publication.

Personal.

Mrs. J. H. Packham, of Owen Sound, is in the city, and will spend Christmas with her parents.

Mr. Wm. Templeton has been elected an Alderman at Vancouver. Congratulations, old friend.

Ald. Williams is seriously ill.

Hon. Robt. Read is confined to his house by illness, which has lasted for several weeks.

Mr. Byron Burdett, of St. Paul, is in the city visiting friends.

STROUD's sell Christmas presents, cheapest and best variety in the city.

Don't Miss It.

A new and attractive publication containing many useful, interesting and instructive features has just been issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS ALMANAC FOR 1891. It is now in the hands of druggists and merchants for free distribution and we would advise our readers to secure a copy before the supply is exhausted.

STROUD'S Teas and Coffees are recommended by all who try them.

The Population of Belleville

is about 10,000, and we should say that at least one-half are troubled with some affection on the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. *Trial size Free.* Large Bottle 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

PLUSH boxes, plush albums, scrap albums, etc., see them at Stroud's tea warehouse.

Experientia Docet.

Mr. J. H. Hourigan, after using Wilson's Wild Cherry in his family for eight years, writes us that it has never failed to cure Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough or Bronchitis. Be wise, profit by the experience of others, and use Wilson's Wild Cherry when afflicted with any such troubles. Sold by all druggists.

HANGING lamps, study lamps, parlor and hall lamps, see them [illegible] at wholesale prices at Stroud's tea [illegible]house.

Minard's Liniment c[illegible]urn, etc.

DARING BURGLARY.

Money Demanded and Obtained at the Point of a Knife.

A Woman's Experience With Midnight Marauders.

Mrs. John Boland, a woman about 45 years of age, last night, according to the story told by her husband, passed through an

EXPERIENCE WITH A BURGLAR

which she has no desire to have repeated. The version of the affair, as told by Mr. Boland, is as follows:

He, with his wife and family, reside on Herchmer Avenue, which is situated on the eastern outskirts of the city. He is a stone cutter by trade, and boarding with him are two other men who follow the same vocation. Last night Boland, in company with Geo. Laverne, one of their boarders, came down town, leaving Mrs. Boland

HOME WITH THE CHILDREN

the oldest being 12 years old. She retired to bed in the early part of the evening, sleeping down stairs in a bed room which is off the dining room, and was awakened shortly after midnight by some person

OPENING THE KITCHEN DOOR

and entering the house. Thinking it was her husband, she called out saying "is that you, John?" and at the same instant a man of medium height,

WITH FACE PARTLY CONCEALED

was beside her bed and demanded money. She denied that she had any money, whereupon the villain drew a

LARGE BUTCHER KNIFE

from his breast, and raising it above his head, said

"GIVE ME THE MONEY OR I WILL PUT THIS KNIFE THROUGH YOU."

The woman, becoming alarmed at the threatening attitude of the burglar, withdrew from beneath a pillow, a pocket-book containing nearly $70 and handed it to the robber, who immediately left the house. Mrs. Boland arose from her bed and looking out of the window was able to

DISTINGUISH THE FORMS OF TWO MEN,

one rather tall and large and the other small, the latter being the one who was in the house and the other was doing duty outside. They went off in the direction of the G.T.R. station, and were soon lost sight of.

The affair was reported to the police this morning and also to the County High Constable, and officers were as speedily as possible

PLACED UPON THE CASE,

in the hope of bringing the marauders to justice. The parties, it is supposed, were aware that the money was in the house and were also cognizant of the fact that Mrs. Boland was alone at the time.

TRY Stroud's celebrated French coffee, only 30c per lb; for richness, strength and fine aroma is matchless at the price.

It is Not So.

Some parties who should not have done so, stated that H. Bull, music dealer, was retiring from business.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, while our organs and pianoes continue to be so acceptable to true judges of high grade musical instruments, you can depend upon it that I will continue to offer the best goods obtainable for the least money in Belleville and the three surrounding counties.

Yours truly,
H. BULL.
Front St., P.O. Box 89.

P.S.—We would be pleased to have our friends call and see our "Chickering Grand" during the holiday season. H. B.

CHRISTMAS presents, largest and best variety in the city at Stroud's tea warehouse.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., eaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Dec. 17th, 1890.

The market is very quiet and steady. Peas are 5c higher, and eggs are quoted at 20 to 25c.

WHEAT—85c. to 90c.
BARLEY—45c. to 60c.
RYE—60c.
OATS—37c. to 40c.
PEAS—60c. to 65c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c. to 40c.
BUTTER—Roll 16 to 20c.
BUTTER, TUB—16c.
BEEF—$4.00 to $6 50
DRESSED HOGS—$5.25 to $5.75
MUTTON 6c. to 8c.
LAMB—6c. to 8c.
EGGS—20c. to 25c. per doz.
HIDES—Rough $4.00, inspected No. 1, $4.50
CALF SKINS—6c. per lb.
SHEEPSKINS—95c.
DEAKINS—30c.
TALLOW—Rough, 2½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5c.
WOOL—20c
POTATOES—60c. to 75c. per bag.
LARD—10c to 12c.
HAY—$5.00 to $7.00 per ton.
CHICKENS—30c to 60c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 60c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.50.
DUCKS—40c. to 75c.
ONIONS—80c. to $1.00 per bag.

BIRTH.

STRONG.—In Belleville, on the 12th inst., the wife of W. F. STRONG, of a daughter.

DIED

VERMILYEA—On Monday, Dec. 15th, at his residence, 273 East Main St., Rochester, N.Y., Mr. W. H. VERMILYEA aged 68 years.

At Canifton, on Friday, Dec 12, 1890, ISABELLA R. NAYLOR, aged 41 years.

HANRAHAN.—In Belleville, on Thursday, Dec. 11th, JOHN HANRAHAN, aged 75 years.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gents—We consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best in the market, and cheerfully recommend its use.
J. H. HARRIS, M.D., Bellevue Hospital.
F. U. ANDERSON, M.D.,
L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, M.R.C.S. England.
H. D. WILSON, M.D.,
University of Penn.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published for the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company (Limited) by JAMES C. JAMIESON, resident in Belleville, at Office, Front St., [illegible]

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OF
Crockery - and - Glassware

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SELL
-FULL - LINES-
OF
Crockery - and - Glassware

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 58. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25 1890. NO. 2



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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for* **CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.**

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GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S.,
SURGEON Dentist, Front Street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House, next door to Bank of Commerce.

DR. R. TRACY,
HAVING returned from Europe is prepared to meet his patients as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consulting hours 9 to 10

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR QUEBEC CITY.

An Express Train Leaves the Rails and the Cars go Over the Bank—Six Killed, Among the Number a Well-known Member of Parliament.

QUEBEC, Dec. 18.—News flew like wildfire through the city this afternoon that a harrowing railway accident had occurred at St. Joseph de Levis about noon nearly opposite the city front. The inbound Halifax express, due at 11.40, had run off the track and five persons were instantly killed and many injured. In an incredibly short space of time those eager to witness the scene of the accident and results had gathered at all parts of Levis, and the ferry boats which cross from this city to within a mile of the scene of the disaster were crowded to their utmost capacity.

The spot where the accident occurred is a steep embankment about 30 feet high and is connected in two places by bridges of the stream of the St. John. The train was made up of three passenger coaches, a mail and a Pullman car. It had just descended a steep grade and was turning a sharp curve, when suddenly the whole train, with the exception of the engine, left the track. The cars which were wrecked were a Pullman, two first-class coaches, one second-class and a baggage. These were completely destroyed. At this time, according to the conductor's statement, the train, which was behind time by about 20 minutes, was running at a rate about 30 miles an hour. Passengers who were on board express the opinion that it was nearer 50.

Rolled Down the Embankment.

The cars left the track one after another and rolled down the embankment, almost everyone in them being more or less injured. They began to leave the track about 400 yards before the spot where the victims were killed, but the reason is at present unknown, some attributing it to the track spreading, others to a broken axle and others again to a broken rail. The general impression here, however, is that the accident was entirely due to the culpable high rate of speed maintained while rounding the curve, and that the pressure consequently exercised on one of the rails had caused it to spread, or that the cars jumped from the rails. The Pullman car "Miramichi" was the first to leave the track and was followed soon afterwards by the two first-class cars. These cars were ruined, but their inmates were all fortunate in escaping with only slight bruises and cuts. It was the second class cars which next left the track, which contained those who were most seriously injured. It ran along on the sleepers for some distance and then on to the iron bridge, which spans one of the streams. This bridge it ran along for a short distance, the wheels which were between the tracks smashing through the 12-inch sleepers, and those which were on the outside of the track snapping off the end of the sleepers like matches. When the cars had almost crossed the bridge it rolled off the track and fell on one of the stone buttresses of the bridge, which almost cut it in two and it was here that much of the fatality occurred. The car was so splintered and damaged as to be almost unrecognizable. It seems a miracle that any one in this car was saved, or in fact any of the wrecked carriages which are all upturned. The bridge from which this carriage fell is over the road leading to the dock. The last to leave the track was the baggage car in which were Messrs. L'Abbe and Dorion and Mr. George Walker the conductor of the ill-fated train. The first-named gentleman had charge of the mails. The car was badly broken up and Mr. Walker received a severe scalp wound, which is not likely, however, to be dangerous. The men got out by climbing on to the top of the car through a broken plank in the floor, the car being upside down at the time. All the mail clerks escaped uninjured. They gathered the mail and reached the postoffice at 1½.

The Dead.

ALEXIS DESAINT, M.P., Liberal member for Kamouraska, died from injuries.

J. B. BLAIS, merchant of Kamouraska, caught under car while jumping and crushed to death.

XAVIER LECLERC, aged 17, of Levis, machinist's apprentice, had gone to Harloka Station on a pilot to meet his father who was on the ill-fated train. The boy was mangled beyond recognition.

WIMER, a train news agent.

LEWIS MAX DRESSPOOL of New Glasgow, N.S. passenger.

Unknown Jew pedlars found close to each other pinioned to the ground by car wheels.

It is believed there are two or three more bodies under the wreckage. The bodies have been placed in an old bank building in Levis pending the inquest.

The Injured.

Michael Lebel, both legs broken, Madame Couette of St. Claire, Dorchester; Madame Gagnon of Levis; Madame Beauchemin, Nicolet; Stanislas Dionne, merchant, St. Denis; Thomas Wilson, chief engineer, steamer Newfoundland; Mr. and Mrs. P. Cote, St. Gervais, all badly and internally injured, and several will die. Cure Garneau of Beaumont; Dr. Morissette, St. Henedine; Dr. Tanguay, St. Gervais, slightly cut about the face. Abbe Mignault of Sand Bay, arm broken and left eye crushed in; E. S. Farwell, Dundas, Ont., slightly bruised.

Engineer Murphy, who drove the train, noticed by the jerking of the rear cars that something was wrong and immediately applied the brakes but, found that they failed to work. Then he reversed his engine, but it was of no use, as the catastrophe had occurred before the pace of the train could be perceptibly slackened. Perceiving the nature of the disaster Murphy rushed to Levis under a full head of steam for assistance and doctors. Mr. Whitney of Moncton and Mr. Chanciel, Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, happened to be at Levis and immediately rushed to the scene and assumed the direction of the work of removing the debris and repairing the track.

In the first-class smoking car were several priests, who miraculously escaped. They were returning from St. Anne de Lapocatiere and only one or more of their number received slight bruises. They were therefore able to administer to the injured and dying.

The Mail Clerk's Story.

Mr. L'Abbe when interviewed gave the following story: "We were running about 30 miles an hour and in a couple of minutes more would have reached the station. Conductor Walker had just completed the collection of the fares, when we found our car and ourselves carried off the track almost against a brick house on the southwest side of the road. A portion of the remainder of the train jumped the track and fell on the other side. The engine and tender did not leave the rails. The driver's name is Murphy I cannot account for the accident. When I discovered myself in the debris I heard pitiful screams in the car ahead."

There were many passengers in the second-class coach and but few in the first and also in the Pullman. There is a dangerous curve and down-grade here. All the Levis medical men were soon on the scene, and messengers to this city also procured the aid of the greater number of our local physicians.

When your correspondent arrived on the scene of the catastrophe the picture presented almost beggared description. The material of the wrecked cars was scattered in all directions and everyone in the neighbor-

modate the suffering. The Pullman car was the least injured of any car in the train and only contained three passengers. Miss McGarry and two Englishmen lately arrived at Halifax. The Canadian colonist, Miss McGarry, sustained many painful injuries, but none of a dangerous character.

Miss McGarry, to whom reference has already been made, was badly bruised, and was met at Levis by Mr. John McKay and conducted over to the city, where she is the guest of Mr. T. A. Young, rector of the Quebec High School on account of her injuries.

As soon as the news reached him Chief Denis of Levis police force and his men hastened to St. Joseph to prevent any illegal action on the part of the that is sure to assemble on such occasions and to give their aid in the work of saving the wrecked passengers. The clergy of Levis also proved themselves equal to the occasion and by their ministration comforted the sufferers. Among others were noticeable Fafford, cure of St Joseph, and the vicars of the parish abbes Scott, Gauvreau and Delisle.

As many of the injured as were able to be moved have been brought over to this city and placed in the Hotel Dieu.

There is little hope, it is said, of saving the life of Mr. Dobson of Campbellton. He suffers very much from internal pains.

Two Whole Families Injured.

Among the passengers on the ill-fated train were two families from Prince Edward Island on their way to New Mexico. They were Mr. Coffer and wife and three children and Mrs. Henderson and her five children. All were more or less injured, but slightly, and are staying at the Kennebec House Levis. At the same hotel yesterday afternoon was T. Mullane, conductor of the Pullman car "Miramichi," and the colored porter of the same, Archibald Martin. Both escaped injury, though Martin went feet first through a window on the low side of the car when it turned over and Mulland had his head knocked through a mirror, his stiff official cap, which was smashed about his ears, saving his head from serious harm.

AN M.P. AMONG THE DEAD.

The Rouge Member for Kamouraska Dies from His Injuries.

Intense gloom was cast over all in the Parliament House to-night when the news arrived from Levis by telegraph that Mr. Alexis Dessaint, M.P. for Kamouraska, had died from the result of the injuries sustained by him in the disaster. It had been reported that Mr. Dessaint had escaped serious injuries, and so it was reported in some of the evening papers. Singular to relate, however, one of the unidentified bodies in the morgue was taken for Mr. Dessaint by several who saw it. It appears, however, that he was seriously hurt in the wreck and removed to the residence of a friend in St. Joseph, some say to that of Mr. Turgeon, M.L.A. At all events Mr. Turgeon received a message before the House rose for recess to the effect that Mr. Dessaint was dying. About 10 o'clock the sad news came that he had died at 9½ p.m. The deceased was much esteemed by all who knew him. He was a lawyer practising at Kamouraska and 43 years of age. He had sat in the House of Commons since 1887, and was a married man with a family.

Six Employes Injured.

HARRISONBURG, Va. Dec. 18.—On the Valley branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, two miles north of here to-day, a train ran into a snowbank, derailing the engine and scalding the engineer, conductor and two firemen.

Another Fatal Wreck.

NORWALK, O., Dec. 18.—A passenger train on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road broke through a treastle near Bolivar to-night. The killed include two lady and two male passengers. The wounded number 15.

THE CARP MURDER.

Murray's Discoveries—Langford's Body to be Exhumed—How the Suspected Murderer Eluded an Officer.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—Detective Murray arrived in town to-day for the purpose of consulting Crown Attorney Lees and Coroner Mark regarding the murder of Richard Langford at Carp. The detective says he has clues which lead to the belief that Goodwin committed the murder, but that there were accessories before the fact. Goodwin, he believed, would soon be arrested. It had come to his knowledge that on one occasion Goodwin was hiding under the bed whilst the county constable was searching a room in the house of his friends. He asked the coroner to have the body exhumed so that a further examination might be made and more complete evidence obtained for the trial. The body has accordingly been exhumed. It is possible that additional evidence will be taken at the inquest and the enquiry then adjourned for 8 or 10 days. It was reported round town that Goodwin had been arrested at Almonte and jailed and that he was wearing the murdered man's coat and vest. Neither Coroner Mark nor Detective Murray had heard of the reported arrest and discredited it. Detective Murray says Langford was not struck on Saturday night, as in such a case he certainly would have been frozen to death before being found on Monday by Clarke.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Peculiar Affair in Strathroy—A Prisoner Shot While En Route to Jail.

STRATHROY, Ont., Dec. 18.—A peculiar shooting affray occurred here last night about 11 o'clock while Chief Wilson was taking Harry Dexter to jail on a charge of obtaining $80 from Fanny Joiner Cook at the Allan Hotel.

As the officer and the prisoner reached the jail door there was a pistol shot and Dexter fell to the ground. It was found that the bullet had entered his head above the right eye, making a severe wound and causing much pain. Dr. Henderson dressed the wound, and it was found necessary to send him to London Hospital. His own story is that he knew of the severeness of the law on any one carrying a revolver, and fearing lest the chief should find one on him, he took it from his hip pocket, and while in the act of throwing it from him accidentally discharged it.

He is the son of an English clergyman and comes from near London, Eng. He is well educated and a sergeant in the volunteers here.

A BLOW BETWEEN THE EYES.

What Wiman Has to Say in Reference to South Victoria.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Erastus Wiman to-day said that the defeat of the reciprocity candidate at the election in South Victoria, Ontario, yesterday was a blow between the eyes for the cause of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Both Tories and Liberals had made up their minds to regard the results of this contest as an indication of what might be the outcome of the general parliamentary election next year. The chief cause of defeat, however, was the fact that there has not been the slightest indication on the part of the United States toward encouraging reciprocal arrangements. If Congress should pass the Sherman-Hitt reciprocity resolution which applies to Canada the whole aspect of the reciprocity question in Canada would change.

An Indian Death Trap.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.—A house in the native quarters of this city, containing 100 inmates, collapsed to-day. Thirty persons were killed

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH

SITTING BULL'S FOLLOWERS HEADING FOR THE BAD LANDS.

Troops on Their Trails—A Ranch Besieged—A Big Battle Expected at any Moment—Funerals at Fort Yates.

DENVER, Dec. 20.—A News special from Cheyenne River, via Rapid City, at 3½ this morning, says: "A courier is just in and has aroused the camp. He states a party of 15 men are besieged 50 miles from here on Spring Creek at Daly's ranch. The Indians have made three attempts to fire the ranch, one being nearly successful. One of the occupants is Hon. M. H. Day, aide-de-camp to the governor. The courier who brought the news had to make a break through the Indians, firing both pistols right and left, one of their bullets penetrating his overcoat. He rode by a circuitous route to our camp."

General Carr has sent Major Tupper with 100 men to the rescue. Should the command meet these Indians they will make short work of them.

BISMARCK, N.D., Dec. 20.—It is reported that the negroes in Mandan are affected with the Messiah craze and that they are holding nightly meetings in an empty Government building. They were started by the negro who went from here to Kansas City and began stirring up the superstitious blacks in that section. Their orgies are harmless so far.

PIERRE, S.D., Dec. 20.—An Indian scout runner arrived at Fort Bennett last night bringing word that Sitting Bull's followers, who escaped when their chief was killed, had camped the night before at the mouth of Thunder creek, on the Moreau river, being on their way to the Bad Lands. This point is 60 miles from Bennett and on a direct line through Big Foot's and Low Dog's hostile camps on Cherry creek. A report was received from Quartermaster Pierce that Col. Merriam's command of the Seventh Regiment had left Fort Sully to-day and had crossed the Missouri at Fort Bennett and started to intercept the hostiles at Cherry Creek ford, on the Cheyenne river.

Napoleon Deschaux, a squaw man, has just arrived from Plum Creek, 75 miles west of here. He says Sitting Bull's men with stragglers picked up along the way, in all amounting to about 300 men with ponies, under the leadership of Old-Rain-In-The Face, passing going south about noon. They appeared to be in good trim and on the warpath and there is no doubt they were bound for the Bad Lands.

FORT YATES, N.D., Dec. 20.—The funeral of the five policemen who were killed in Monday's fight took place yesterday afternoon, with full military honors. Captain Minor's company, 32d Infantry, acted as military escort. The cortege comprised nearly 1000 persons. The burial services were very impressive. Father Bernard performed the rites of the Catholic Church and delivered an eloquent tribute to the dead. Having spoken in English, the priest addressed the Indians in the Sioux language, appealing to them to follow the example of the illustrious dead. He praised in the highest terms the gallantry of Fechet's command in their dash to the rescue of the police, and impressed upon the police and friendly Indians the proof thus afforded them that the troops would take risks to protect them. This, he said, should inspire them to unswerving loyalty and patriotism. Immediately after these services Sitting Bull's body was buried by a quarter-master's detail in a deserted corner of the military cemetery without any ceremony. A guard will protect the grave against attempts to secure the body.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin received the following despatch from Gen. Miles at Rapid City, S.D.: My information was reliable and positive of Sitting Bull's emissaries and runners going to different tribes and inciting them to hostilities. The order for his arrest was not given too soon, as he was about leaving with 100 fighting men. The effect has been disheartening to many others. I have directed the troops to destroy or capture the few that escaped after his death from Standing Rock. General Brooke has more than 1000 lodges, or over 5000 Indians, under his control at Pine Ridge, but there are still 250 lodges, or over 1000 fighting Indians, in the Bad Lands that are defiant and hostile yet.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

Various Witnesses Examined as to Deer Hunting and Trout Fishing.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—The Fish and Game Commission continued taking evidence yesterday. Mr. Brodie gave evidence about salmon trout. This fish, though once plentiful, is now so scarce that fishing for it does not pay. The cause of the scarcity is the destruction of suckers and ciscoes, which are the food of salmon trout. Suckers are not good eating although marketed, and if they were left as food for salmon trout about $75,000 of good eating fish would be saved. Mr. Brodie, at the chairman's request, consented to put his views in writing.

In order to save time a number of witnesses were examined together. Votes were taken on various questions and opinions were not unanimous. The witnesses were: George Pearsall, ex-president of the Toronto Gun Club; F. H. Gooch, T. S. Bayles, R. Finney, jr., Dr. R. W. Fisher, D. S. Botsford, E. H. Bastedo, S. G. Beatty, R. M. Semper, Dr. Tyrell, J. G. Nunn, St. Thomas. Nearly all spoke as sportsmen. The general opinion seemed to be opposition to exportation and still shooting. Settlers might be allowed to kill for their own use, but the law should be enforced. Two deer was enough per gun. They favored the appointment of wardens, a shorter open season and the imposition of a license on foreigners costing from $85 to $50. Some approved of gun registration and others opposed it as contrary to public feeling.

J. McLauglin, an agent of the Long Point Company's preserve, said the magistrates and all were poachers. Magistrate Kilmaster had been fined for poaching but was still on the bench. He had even committed him (Mr. McLaughlin) for trial for tearing the mask off a poacher. Mr. McLaughlin showed the commission a mask which he had taken. It was a cloth hood covering the whole head.

A. J. Tymol, the last witness, would shorten the season for grouse and quail, but not for woodcock, snipe or plover. Americans are fishing our waters out. The biggest pot-hunters in the country are gentleman sportsmen.

The work for arranging for meetings throughout the province of sub-commissioners was taken up and will be continued to-day.

THE INTERCOLONIAL WRECK.

Death of One of the Injured—A Passenger Goes Crazy.

QUEBEC, Dec. 19.—Michael Lebel, aged 78, one of the victims of the railway disaster, died this afternoon. Mr. Audel of Levis received such severe nervous shock that he lost his reason. A man from Beauport named Tessier, said to have been on the wrecked train is missing. All of the injured are doing well and no further deaths are anticipated. The iron bridge over which the train

THE WHARF COLLAPSED.

AND CARRIED SEVEN MEN TO A WATERY GRAVE.

Terrible Accident in Halifax Last Evening—A Heap of Coal Falls In the River With Many Workmen—All of Them Drowned.

HALIFAX, Dec. 19.—Seven men were drowned at 10 o'clock to-night by the collapse of a wharf upon which 2000 tons of coal were being stored. The cargo of the steamer Oakdean, chartered by the Cunard & Co., was being discharged on their south wharf. The wharf was being roofed in and it was intended to store the coal there all winter. The work of discharging was being carried on night and day. Fully half the cargo had been placed on the wharf, when at 10 o'clock 40 feet of the structure under the centre of the coal heap gave way. Ten men were at work on the spot wheeling and trimming at the moment of collapse. Without the slightest warning the spiles and flooring gave way and the centre of the coal heap fell. The men at work were buried with the falling coal. One man named Anderson succeeded in jumping into a solid portion. These were drowned:

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, an old man with large family.
CORNELIUS HAYES, married.
HENRY WISE, single.
JOHN KELLY, married.
JOHN BROWN, married.
A young man named DEW.
MICHAEL POWER, boss of the gang.

No effort was made to recover the bodies to-night.

DAY LITERATURE.

The Nice Kind of Letter He Wrote to His Affectionate Sister.

WELLAND, Dec. 19.—Arthur Day, who was hanged yesterday, wrote in all five letters to his relatives last night, the following to his sister, Mrs. Quigley, being particularly interesting:

SISTER MARY,—I will drop you a few lines, hoping they will find you well and in misery, and I hope you can't sleep a wink night or day till you tell the truth. You know you swore my life away to save your own neck, but may God bless you. You ought to be here instead of me, you liar. I hope you won't have a friend in Rochester; they ought to tar and feather you and ride you out of town on a rail. If I was not hung I would not give you one cent to support you, and if you was my wife I would feed you on sawdust. I would rather be here in prison than in your shoes. I don't see how you can have Deseriah's picture in your house or her silk umbrella in your hands. I think it would haunt you so much. Well, dear Quigley, I will forgive your lies and I hope God will too, but I don't see how you can have the face to come to God and ask Him to forgive you in your sins. Well, I will bid you a loving good-bye, for this is my last night on earth, and all on account of you. So ta-ta, tra-la. ARTHUR.

P.S.—You are the cause of Deseriah's death, and you were the means of killing her, for you gave her some stuff to drink, and then you were the cause of her going over the cliff. Oh! how I wish it had been you instead of her, and then you were not satisfied with her death, but you hung me too. Oh, you hag, you hag, you hell hound!

He Imitates Birchall.

Day spent the greater part of the night in writing the story of his life. He denies that he is a murderer and claims that his sister, Mrs Quigley, was more to blame than he, and that the murder would not have occurred but for her. And to wind up, not satisfied with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Quigley wished also to send his soul to hell. He adds, "I will not say Mrs. Quigley pushed her off the bank, but I will not tell on her as she did on me." He says that he leaves the world a saved man and wishes everybody "a happy Christmas," and concludes:

I thank Mr. McCuaig for his kindness to me, and the only way I cannot pay him is to have my soul saved, which it is, and I wish him a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year, too, and may God bless my poor old mother in this trouble. Oh, God, bless my darling Jennie [his daughter] and may she grow up to learn to serve God and not sin, and may God guide her in her young youth and guide her footsteps in her young days and grow up to be a good girl too, and may God bless my brothers too, and may they get the love of God in their souls and trust in Him too and He will save them all, and may God bless all my friends here in Welland and I die here in your lovely town and among friends. Let this be told hereafter that I was not so much to blame as Mary Quigley was in this bad deed that has left a stain in your city and I hope I will be the last man that ever will hang in your town, but I have proven to be a gentleman since I came here and I wish you all a Happy Christmas and all a Happy New Year, for I will have mine in a new home. So I will bid you all a loving good night and a loving good bye for the last time in this world, but hope to meet you all in heaven. I will be so happy and full of joy and full of love for you all, so I bid you good night. It is just 1¾ o'clock of my last morning on earth, and I think I will turn in my little bed, for if I don't the bed will get lonesome. So good bye. Will remain your loving friend,

(Signed) ARTHUR H. DAY.

SWALLOWED PARIS GREEN.

Sensational Suicide of an 16-year-old Boy at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Dec. 18.—Harry Lundy, aged 16, working as a farm hand for Neil Campbell, near Niagara Falls, committed suicide this morning by swallowing paris green. Lundy was found lying on the floor of his bedroom dying and when asked what was the matter replied "nothing." He died before a doctor could be summoned. Lundy had swallowed enough poison to kill half-a-dozen men. The young man hailed from Lundy's Lane, where his father resides. He has been very despondent of late and drinking freely. A couple of months ago he attempted to drown himself in Gill creek adjoining the farm on which he was working.

Ontario Fruit Growers.

HAMILTON, Dec. 17.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held last evening in the City Hall. The Mayor in a brief speech welcomed the delegates to the city. The treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year were $4385.43; total expenditure, $4300.93; balance on hand, $84.50.

The president, in his annual address, referred to the fact that owing to the efforts of the association fruit-growing had grown to be one of the greatest industries in this country, and the fruit of this province was unsurpassed and in many varieties unequalled anywhere else in the world. The president condemned the carelessness often shown in the transportation of fruit by express companies, and also the habit of petty pilfering of fruit by express company employes. He advocated fruit as a diet, and declared that if Canadians would eat more fruit and less fat pork they would be healthier, happier and handsomer.

These officers were elected:

J. A. Morton, president.
A. H. Pettit, vice-president.
James Goldie, J. M. Denton, auditors.
Directors—W. S. Turner, Cornwall; John Craig, experimental farm; D. Nichol, Cataraqui; P. C. Dempsey, Thomas Beall, London; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; M. Pettit, Winona; A. M. Smith, St. Catharines; J. K. McMichael, Waterford; A. McD. Allan, Toronto; T. H. Race, Mitchell; W. J Clinton, Windsor; S. C. Caston, Craighurst.

A Clergyman's Sudden Call.

PORT PERRY, Dec. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Carry dropped dead in the street this afternoon. He was on his way to administer the sacrament to an aged parishioner. It is supposed he ruptured a blood vessel. The deceased was a man of letters, an able writer and was regarded as one of the

MURDER OF THE NOTARY.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRIAL OF EYRAUD AND BOMPARD.

The Extreme Sentence of the Law Imposed on Eyraud—The Man Condemned to Death and the Woman to Imprisonment.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The trial of Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for the murder of Notary Gouffe, was continued in the Assize Court Saturday. Public interest increases as the case draws to its close, and the crowd of spectators at to-day's session was the largest since the trial began. The physical and mental strain imposed by the trial is beginning to tell upon the prisoners, both of whom plainly showed evidences of the fatigue and anxiety to which they have been subjected. Mlle. Bompard was especially nervous and excited.

The proceedings were opened by the public prosecutor, who summed up the case on behalf of the Government. He began by promising to confine himself to the murder and robbery of M. Gouffe. He begged the jury to follow him closely, and to dismiss from their minds all the evidence that had been presented regarding hypnotism. He said he would make every effort to uphold justice against theories of suggestion, which, he declared, constituted a menace of society.

He denounced the theories of the Nancy School of Hypnotizers, and citing the results of Prof. Charcot's experiments in support of his contention, urged that a person who was hypnotized retained sufficient will power to resist the operator's will. He said that Prof. Charcot's experiments showed that no operator could bring a subject so absolutely under control as to force him or her to commit a crime. The theories of the Nancy School were nothing less than the old story of the "evil eye," and were on a par with fortune-telling with cards. If such theories were once admitted, personal responsibility would be at an end and the laws on which society depended for protection would disappear in anarchy. Regarding Mlle. Bompard, the public prosecutor said that the woman's intellect was not weak, but it was depraved. Both prisoners were equally guilty. The evidence showed that everything in the room in which the crime was committed had been prepared for the hanging of Gouffe and it was idle to assert the contrary. The murder of the notary would have been impossible unless the man had been taken unawares. It was the jury's duty to reject the story of the woman, who was as culpable as her companion who frankly avowed his guilt. It was the woman's girdle that strangled the victim to death; it was the woman who delivered Gouffe into the hands of her lover, who waited for a favorable moment to draw the cord with which Gouffe was strangled. He demanded that the extreme sentence of the law be imposed upon Eyraud. He did not ask for indulgence in the case of Mlle. Bompard, but the jury must consider her age, her defective education and her condition of life and decide whether there were extenuating circumstances in the part she had taken in the crime.

When the public prosecutor had concluded, M. Decori addressed the court in behalf of Eyraud. M. Decori admitted that his task was a difficult one. The hour, he said, seemed about to strike, not for justice, but to sound the triumph of the huntsmen who had secured their prey. The clamorous crowd appeared sure of their quarry, but he hoped the jury would not allow themselves to be influenced by this clamor. Eyraud, he continued, had been an industrious man, but had become weak in the hands of a woman. The evil influence of Mlle. Bompard had made him a mere puppet. In order to show the character of Bompard, counsel read a letter written to her by her first lover.

During the reading of the letter Mlle. Bompard burst into a fit of weeping and would have fainted had not restoratives been applied.

M. Decori, proceeding, contended that Bompard, and not Eyraud, conceived the crime for which they are now being tried. The original intention of both, he said, was not to murder M. Gouffe, but to extort money from him. This had led rapidly to the graver crime.

M. Robert next addressed the court in behalf of Mlle. Bompard. He maintained that Eyraud had enticed her into participation in the crime. The evidence, he held, proved that she had submitted entirely to her lover's influence. As soon as an opportunity had arrived to escape from him through Garanger she had seized it, and had made a full confession of the crime to the authorities.

Regarding the manner in which the deed had been committed, he said the indictment furnished only an hypothesis. He would tell the whole truth as revealed by Mlle. Bompard to Dr. Voisin while she was under hypnotic influence. The story of the crime as thus recited by the woman was that it had been agreed between herself and Eyraud that she was to throw her girdle over Gouffe's neck, but just as she was about to do so she was seized with a nervous attack which rendered her helpless, and Eyraud, seeing her unable to perform her part, rushed upon his victim, and, seizing him by the throat, strangled him to death. "Gabrielle is ill," concluded M. Robert, "and sick women are not condemned, they are nursed."

Upon the conclusion of counsel's address the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of an hour and 50 minutes they returned and announced the result of their deliberations. The verdict was that both prisoners were guilty, but extenuating circumstances were found in the case of the woman. No protest against the verdict was made by either the prisoners or their counsel, and after a short deliberation on the part of the judges sentence was pronounced. The court condemned Eyraud to die by guillotine, and sentenced Gabrielle Bompard to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor. The woman, upon hearing her sentence, appeared to be utterly overcome and fell back into the arms of her doctor. Eyraud showed not the slightest sign of emotion.

While being conducted to his cell Eyraud incessantly muttered: "Condemned to death at last; but I expected it." Eyraud refused to taste his dinner. He expressed the hope to his keepers that he would be granted a reprieve. Mlle. Bompard is also hopeful that her sentence will be reduced. She showed no loss of appetite when her meal was brought to her.

ONLY 13 YEARS OLD.

Yet She Deliberately Embarked on a Journey to Death.

MIDDLETON, B.C., Dec. 20.—Laura, aged 13, adopted daughter of A. J. Hatfield of this place committed suicide by jumping into the Annapolis River to-day. Owing to some fault she was corrected by her mother, who threatened her she would inform Mr. Hatfield. The girl left her home about noon, walked down to the river, took off her shoes and her tracks could be seen to the edge of the ice. A colored man saw her shortly after some little distance below the bridge floating down the centre of the stream and splashing water with her hands. He ran to give the alarm, but on his return no trace

SLOWLY POISONED.

ILLICIT LOVE LEADS TO DELIBERATE MURDER.

The Old Kentish Town of Feversham Stirred to its Depths by the Murder of an English Physician by His Step-Brother in Order to Secure His Practice.

FEVERSHAM, Eng., Dec. 21.—A remarkable occurrence that is rapidly developing into a sensational murder mystery is creating intense excitement here as the very peculiar attendant circumstances are gradually coming to light.

Dr. W. R. Lyddon was at one time the most popular physician in Feversham. He had a large practice and was said to enjoy a correspondingly large income. He drove a dog cart and a variety of other vehicles supposed to be the accompaniment and guarantee of success.

He also had a pretty wife, a charming woman with an attractive personality and a magnetic influence. She led in the social entertainments among her neighbors, was prominent in the amateur theatricals that every winter form so attractive a feature in this old Kentish town, and formed the centre of a brilliant coterie.

Mrs. Lyddon, although to all appearances a happy wife, and looked upon with envy as such by all her woman acquaintances, was destined to meet her fate in her husband's step-brother, whom Dr. Lyddon brought down from London one evening and introduced as a young medical student with all the honors of his alma mater fresh upon him. The embodiment of a peculiar type of manly beauty, Charles Lyddon was not long making a favorable impression upon the Kentish matron.

It was in the course of these visits that long strolls were taken by the banks of the sleepy Swale; at other times the lovers wandered through the echoing aisles of the old abbey, where lie the remains of the royal founder, King Stephen, whose "breeches cost him but a crown;" while on other days the doctor's dog-cart would be utilized for journeys through the leafy hop fields. Progressing thus favorably with the wife, Charles began to make himself "solid" with the husband, and by dint of much persuasion brought the latter to agree to a sale of his practice, possession to be given on his death.

Insignificant and harmless as this provision seemed to the doctor, the agreement containing it proved to be the unfortunate man's death warrant, as no sooner was it signed than his step-brother, with devilish malignity, began to plan the crime that he has just succeeded in accomplishing. Not long after the prosperous and until then exceptionally healthy medical man had put his name to the fatal document he was seized with a mysterious illness, which, however, Charles pretended to thoroughly understand and consequently took full charge of the treatment.

His remedies, however, seemed to aggravate rather than alleviate the malady, as Dr. Lyddon grew steadily worse. Not content with this deliberate assault on his brother's life, Charles did not attempt to disguise the hatred and lust that filled his heart. In fact, he treated him with such cruelty that Mrs. Lyddon was repeatedly heard by the servants to exclaim: "Don't hit him in the face, Charley," "For God's sake don't strike him," "He won't anger you again, dear," and similar adjurations.

When the last hour arrived and the strong constitution of the physician had been completely broken down by the powerful drugs ruthlessly administered to him, and his heart had been broken as the hideous facts of his wife's falsehood and his brother's treachery were revealed to him, Charles locked himself in the room with his victim and proceeded to perform the last act in the tragedy. What then occurred is only known to heaven and the occupants of the fatal chamber.

It was the finding of an emptied bottle of morphine in an adjacent lumber room that first aroused suspicion and led to the arrest of Charles Lyddon. Then came the story of the horrible details as they were sworn to by different witnesses before the coroner's jury, which was not long in finding a verdict of guilty.

Then there was a scene of wild excitement, such as is seldom witnessed in quiet English provincial towns. The crowd that had gathered yesterday around the town hall, standing for hours in a driving snowstorm, soon heard the news of the jury's verdict, and received it with a yell that would have done credit to a chorus recruited from an insane asylum. Soon the culprit appeared at the door surrounded by a guard of 20 policemen. He was first taken to his hotel and afterwards to prison, amid a dense shower of snowballs.

SUICIDE WHILE PURSUED BY A MOB.

Bert Cadwallader Shoots Himself to Cheate His Enemies out of Revenge.

BLANCHESTER, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Bart Cadwallader shot himself to-day while a dozen bullets from the pistols of a mob in pursuit were whistling about his head. Death at the hands of the mob seemed inevitable, but the young man, who was only twenty years old, preferred killing himself to allowing his enemies the satisfaction of obtaining revenge.

Cadwallader quarrelled with Jasper Lazure in the latter's saloon about some financial matter. The saloon keeper was shot and killed. Cadwallader jumped through a window and fled, pursued by a mob of one hundred angry men. Some of the men were armed. They fired at Cadwallader whenever they were in range. Many bullets whizzed about the young man's head, and he had several narrow escapes. Finding that the leaders in the chase were gaining on him, Cadwallader shot and killed himself.

RATS EAT DEAD MEN.

Two Horrible Cases in New York—One of Them a Suicide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The body of John McDonough, who for the past week has been living in lodging houses in Brooklyn, was found this morning in a hallway. His face and hands had been horribly mutilated by rats. They had eaten away his nose completely, and with great holes in both cheeks around the chin and in the region of the left temple he presented a horrible sight. Alongside the body was an ordinary soda water bottle containing a dark liquid which was found to be a solution of bromide of potassium. Another case somewhat similar was reported by the police this morning. It was that of Richard Stokes, 60 years old, who was found dead in the cellar of Bahr's demijohn factory, No. 270 Humboldt-street, yesterday afternoon. His lips had been eaten away by rats and his face was covered with blood.

Belgian Mine Horror.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—A terrible accident occurred to-day at the Escouillaul colliery at Hornu, province of Hainault. A shift of 18 men had entered the cage and the engine was started to lower them into the pit. Suddenly and without warning the rope connecting the cage with the draw broke and the men were precipitated to the bottom. Every one

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 25

IT IS NOT PERCEPTIBLE.

If, as the Grit papers assert, the Canadian producer pays the duty on all that he exports to the United States, and the Canadian consumer pays the duty on all that he imports from the United States, where would the benefit, to the United States, of unrestricted reciprocity with Canada come in?

Our Grit friends must revise their "arguments" if they wish to influence public opinion in the neighboring country in favor of the fad.

"THE RIDDLE IS ALREADY READ."

Commenting on some remarks of ours anent the recent election in Napierville, the Montreal *Herald*—always "a day behind the market"—repeats the refuted misstatements as to the views expressed by Mr. Paradis, the member-elect and Hon. Mr. Chapleau as to trade relations with the United States, and remarks:

Our Belleville contemporary had better call on Mr. Chapleau to explain why he supported a candidate holding, from a Tory stand-point, such heterodox views. If Mr. Chapleau will condescend to give an honest explanation, he will declare that a straight Government and protectionist candidate could not be elected in Napierville.

"The riddle is already read." Mr. Chapleau spoke several days ago in Montreal and clearly repudiated the opinions attributed to him and to Mr. Paradis by the Grit party. We published this statement on the 13th inst. If the *Herald* were honest it would do the hon. gentleman the tardy justice of reproducing his statement. But as this would not serve its purpose, our contemporary will continue to pine in professed ignorance. Such are the methods of the Grit party.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.—No. 5.

Theory.—The Nova Scotia coal mines will never sell an ounce of coal in Ontario or Quebec. Their only accessible market is the New England States. The Provinces will continue to get their coal from Pennsylvania.—*Grit papers and orators, 1889.*

Practice.—The Halifax *Herald* says:—According to the Mines Report for 1889, our total sales of coal to the upper provinces for that year were 688,321 tons. According to the figures given in this week's issue of the Stellarton *Journal*, our sales to the upper provinces for 1890 have increased, from the Cape Breton and Pictou mines alone, to the extent of 121,796 tons. This would indicate that our total sales of coal this year in the upper provinces will exceed 800,000 tons. The most coal we ever sold to the United States in any year was in 1865, when we sold 465,000 tons. After eleven years of absolutely free coal, with almost as large demand in New England for coal as there is now, and before the enormous development in United States coal mining that has marked the past 25 years, we were only able to sell about half as much coal in the United States as we now sell in Ontario and Quebec. Yet there are cranks who tell us that New England is a much better market for our coal than is afforded in Ontario and Quebec! The facts speak for themselves.

THE ENGLISH MARKET FOR CANADIAN BARLEY.

If Mr. James Death, a brewer at Port Hope, is a competent authority, there would appear to be a market in England for six-rowed barley as well as for two-rowed barley of Canadian growth. Mr. Death, who has contributed a well-written letter on the subject to the *Mail*, discusses the subject in a very clear manner. The letter is of such interest that we herewith reproduce the greater portion of it:

Prior to 1881 it was impossible to use any other than the heaviest barleys in England; the duty was assessed on the measure of malt (not upon the weight), in other words, "fat malts," containing much saccharine gave more beer than husky malts, and so paid less duty. Very little foreign barley could compete with the "high-farmed" English barley; the abolition of the Corn-laws in 1845 had brought every other English cereal into competition with Russian and American imports; the malt tax gave a bonus, and so protected English barley. British farmers, however, are never satisfied. They disregarded the proverb, "Leave well enough alone"; for forty years they agitated for the repeal of the malt tax, for what reason they did not exactly know. Quite unexpectedly they threw over their old political allies and put Mr. Gladstone in power. That statesman, in 1881, passed the Beer Duty Act, and created "The free mash tun." The duty on malt was removed, but placed upon the beer produced as measured in the fermenting tun. Peans of praise from the agriculturist gratified the Liberal liberator, and what followed? The brewers commenced to use thin barley—the bonus had departed. Foreign barley then came in, and within three months of the passing of the Beer Duty Act of 1881 English barley fell in price from 30 to 40 per cent, nor has it ever appreciably risen since. The farmers asked for King Log and Mr. Gladstone gave them King Stork.

Although the Beer Duty act of 1881 admitted thinner barley, in its effects, it prescribed a limit. Roughly outlined, it defines that 42 pounds of malt shall be called a bushel, which is supposed to produce 18 gallons of wort, of 1057, less certain allowances. When malt is light, and does not produce the required specific gravity (Canadian malt for instance), the full duty is charged on the bushel weight the same as if it had done so. Should the malt be heavy, and produce more than the required specific gravity (in other words should it make too much beer), the duty is charged on the amount of wort actually obtained, *pro rata*, according to density. This act gave no encouragement to six-rowed barley; it encouraged the use of lighter qualities of two-rowed barley, which just yielded the required extract. It was barely possible to use Canadian or six-rowed barley without paying a slight forfeiture to the excise as duty on wort which was not actually produced. In 1889 Mr Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, became dissatisfied at the inaccuracy of the presumptive yield, and he accordingly, with Mr. Gladstone's sanction, amended Mr. Gladstone's Act of 1881. The supposititious bushel of malt of 42 pounds was then taxed as yielding 18 gallons of wort of specific gravity 1055, less certain allowances, and this lowering of the yield of the bushel from 1057 to 1055 enables the better grades of Canadian barley to be used without forfeiture of duty, and thereby removes the financial objection to its use.

Year by year since 1881 English brewers have been using lighter barleys, and with the disappearance of this forfeiture to the excise, English objections to six-rowed barley will eventually vanish. There is no manufacturing difficulty to overcome. The appearance of six-rowed is its remaining objection. It has been used in isolated cases in England. In Scotland it was separately malted under special duties. Brewers in the United States have used both six rowed and two-rowed, and find that for keeping purposes, six-rowed barley is preferable for ales. I have myself brewed at some forty-five breweries in England, France, Egypt, India, Australia and Canada, and with the varied grains used I have never met such free brewing malts as those made from the six-rowed winter Escourgeon in France, and from Canada barley. It is true that English brewers have not extensively used six-rowed barley, fiscal reasons alone preventing it. A considerable change may be effected by Goschen's Act of last year, and Canadians should vigorously avail themselves of it. The lowest grades of barley I may dismiss as entirely inadmissable into the English brewing market.

If advantage is to be taken of this alteration in English legislation, the Canadian exporter must be taught what grades of barley will afford the presumptive yield required by the recent law. The Dominion Government should obtain this information. English brewers will not buy a barley whose appearance is against itself without some particulars as to its yield. Practical experience will soon teach them its technical superiority over certain two-rowed malts, but it is not merely useless, it is positively damaging to a trade in its infancy to attempt to place grades on the English market which entail a fiscal loss. Not only is the brewery owner disappointed, but the operative brewer feels that a slur is thrown upon his skill, and the article meets with prompt condemnation.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.—No. 4.

Theory.—The Canadian Pacific Railway will never earn enough money to buy grease for the wheels.—*Hon. E. Blake*

Practice.—The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending June 30th, 1890, were two millions of dollars.

The traffic earnings of the C. P. R. from Dec. 1 to Dec. 7, 1890, were $355,000, as compared with $330,000 for the corresponding period of 1889, being an increase of $25,000.

"IN DARKEST IRELAND."

The difficulty which the question of Parnell's leadership has provoked in the Irish Nationalist party has aroused a storm of passion amongst the adherents of the rival factions in Kilkenny. "Bloody Balfour" and the police are forgotten, whilst the excited people are belaboring each other with the national weapon, the "sprig of shillelah," and throwing bags of lime, handfuls of mud and abusive epithets at each other. We miss, however, the volleys of stones, with which the same mobs were wont to regale the police. Were it not for those same police worse might happen than has occurred. The happenings of the last few days must tend to influence public opinion the world over against the proposals of the Home Rulers.

AS TO TURKEYS.

The Grits contend that the price of turkeys sold in Canada for export to the United States has been lessened by the amount of the extra duty imposed by the McKinley tariff, which, at 10c per lb. for dressed fowls and 8c for live birds, would amount to 4 cents per lb and 1.40 cents per lb respectively.

The evidence against this assumption is conclusive. The prices paid in this district have not fallen below those of former years, and the same is true, we believe, of the great poultry fair at Smith's Falls.

Quite as convincing is the statement of a Boston poultry dealer, who says that the duty is one of the best things that ever happened for New England, as it will again enable the farmers there to raise poultry at a profit.

If this does not mean that the price has thus been raised in the Boston market, it means nothing.

"NO SURRENDER."

The appeal of the Grit party to the people of South Victoria to sanction their proposal to barter the fiscal independence of our country—to cut our connection with mother country—in exchange for "unrestricted reciprocity" with the United States, has been met with an emphatic denial.

The commercial annexationists had as fair a field as could possibly be desired. The majority against them in the last three elections was very small; they had a popular and experienced candidate, upon whom they were united; whilst the Conservative standard bearer was not the first choice of his party; and the constituency was an agricultural one. So they set to work in a systematic way to carry the election. Organizer Preston was on the spot directing the campaign. He brought relays of speakers representing the farming and industrial interests, as well as political lawyers and professional politicians. Never was a stronger presentation of the Grit policy made. Yet the result was the increase of the Conservative majority by nearly one hundred votes. Not only that, but the increase was wholly amongst the farmers who, it was supposed by the Wimanites, would vote *en masse* in favor of the fad. The opinion of the Dominion has been voiced by the people of South Victoria. Conservatives and patriotic Reformers unite in repudiating the dishonoring, disloyal proposal which forms the policy of the Grit party. That proposal they will find as fatal to them in the next election as was the Riel cry four years ago.

The Bye Election Record.

(The Empire.)

There is abundant evidence in the bye election record since 1887 to prove that the strength and popularity of Sir John Macdonald's Government in the country has grown with a steady advance that has few parallels in political history. The Government came out of the contest in February, 1887, with a good working majority, and could have afforded to lose a few seats without appreciable injury; but the fact of the matter is that as soon as bye elections began to be held, from one cause or another, important gains were made in nearly every province of the Dominion. Including the contest in South Victoria yesterday, there have been 53 contests since the general election. Of these, no less than 43 have been carried by the Conservatives. No one doubts for a moment that this magnificent result is due to widespread confidence in the ministry, and not to local special causes.

The details of the bye elections are instructive. They have occurred since 1887 in the following constituencies:

Conservatives Elected.	*Oppositionists Elected.*
East Assiniboia,	West Bruce,
East Bruce,	Haldimand,
Cardwell,	Halton,
Cariboo,	Joliette,
Carleton,	Kent,
Charlevoix,	L'Assomption,
Colchester (2),	Missisquoi,
Compton,	Prince Edward,
Cumberland (3),	Russell,
Digby,	Yarmouth—10.
Dorchester, Que.,	
Haldimand (2),	
Halton,	
West Hastings,	
South Lanark,	
West Middlesex,	
East Montreal,	
East Northumberland (2),	
Ottawa (city),	
Pictou,	
Provencher,	
Queen's, N.B.,	
South Renfrew,	
Restigouche,	
Richelieu,	
Shelburne (2),	
Stanstead,	
Victoria, B.C. (2),	
Victoria, N.S.	
South Victoria (2),	
Napierville,	
Lincoln,	
Montmorency,	
Kent, N.B.,	
New Westminster—43.	

The tremendous preponderance of Conservatives elected over Oppositionists is not a bad indication of the feeling of the country. Of these elections eight went by acclamation, the Conservatives securing seven of these, namely, East Assiniboia, Cariboo, West Hastings, South Lanark, Pictou, Restigouche and Victoria, B.C., (twice), while in Kent, N.B., last August no candidate of the Opposition dared show his nose. Of the elections by acclamation the Opposition secured just one, that in West Bruce, when Mr. Blake relinquished that seat in October, 1887, to retain his present constituency of West Durham.

The record of gains is equally instructive. They are as follows:

Conservative Gains.	*Opposition Gain*
Charlevoix, Que.,	Joliette.—1.
East Montreal, Que.,	
East Northumberland, Ont.,	
South Renfrew, Ont.,	
Shelburne, N. S.,	
Napierville, Que.,	
Montmorency, Que.—7.	

There is a net gain of 12 on a parliamentary division for the Conservatives. The Opposition gain in Joliette was a mere fluke. The election in 1887 having resulted in a tie, and being decided by the casting vote of the returning officer, the gain of the seat by a small majority was not much of a victory.

But One Talent.

Ye who yourselves of larger worth esteem
Than common mortals, listen to my dream,
And learn the lessons of life's cozening cheat,
The courage of deceit.

The angel guardian of my youth and age,
Spread out before me an account-book's page,
Saying, 'This column marks what thou dost owe,—
The gain thou hast to show."

"Spirit," I said, "I know, alas! too well
How poor the tale thy record has to tell,
Much I received—the little I have brought
Seems by its side as nought

'Five talents all of Ophir's purest gold,
These five fair caskets ranged before thee hold;
The first can show a few poor shekels' gain,
The rest unchanged remain.

"Bringing my scanty tribute, overawed,
To Him who reapeth where He hath not strawed
I tremble like a culprit when I count
My whose vast debt's amount.

"What will He say to one from whom were due
Ten talents, when he comes with less than two?
What can I do but shudder and await
The slothful servant's fate?'

As looks a mother on an erring child,
The angel looked me in the face and smiled:
"How couldst thou, reckoning with thyself, contrive
To count thy talents five?"

"These caskets which thy flattering fancies gild
Not all with Ophir's precious ore are filled;
Thy debt is slender, for thy gift was small;
One talent—that was all.

"This second casket, with its grave pretence,
Is weighty with thy ignorance, dark and dense,
Save for a single glowworm's glimmering light
To mock its murky night.

"The third conceals the dullness that was thine,
How could thy mind its lack of wit divine!
Let not what Heaven assigned thee bring thee blame;
Thy want is not thy shame

"The fourth, so light to lift, so fair to see,
Is filled to bursting with thy Vanity,
The vaporous breath that kept thy hopes alive
By counting one as five.

"These held but little, but the fifth held less,—
Only blank vacuum, naked nothingness.
An idiot's portion. He who gave it knows
Its claimant nothing owes.

"Thrice happy pauper he whose last account
Shows on the debtor side the least amount!
The more thy gifts, the more thy needs must pay
On life's dread reckoning day."

—Humbled, not grieving to be undeceived
I woke, from fears of hopeless debt relieved;
For parting gifts but small returns are due,—
Thank Heaven I had so few!

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes in Atlantic Monthly.*

Fighting a Devil Fish.

Two Divers Give Battle to and Kill the Ocean Monster.

A gentleman now in Montreal, who recently arrived from British Columbia, tells the following story of an adventure with an octopus, or devil fish, in Vancouver harbor. During the last week of November, the steamship "Abyssinian" on entering the harbor from China and Japan, broke the principal water main by which Vancouver is supplied with water from the eternal snows of the Coast range. This main crosses Seymour Creek, so called, at the Narrows, or the mouth of the harbor, and the ship's propeller catching on it snapped it in two. Two divers, named Llewlyn and Hardy, were commissioned to repair the break, and proceeding to the spot in a scow donned their diving suits and descended to the break in the pipe. When the men reached the bottom of the creek they perceived a large black body lying directly over the break in the water pipe and on closer examination found this obstruction to be the dreaded octopus. Its tentacles were spread about in all directions and its eyes could be seen glowing with a horrible expression from among the folds of its shapeless body. Suddenly one of its tentacles came in contact with the body of one of the divers. However, the slippery nature of the diving suit prevented the man from being held fast by the monster and he broke free from the octopus' grasp and retreated. After a consultation with his companoin by signs the two men advanced and endeavored to force their enemy to beat a retreat; but the object of their attack held its ground and refused to move. After another consultation the divers again advanced, one of them armed with a sledge hammer, the other with a crow bar about six feet long. The octopus did not retire even after several heavy blows had been dealt it. Finally the man with the crowbar plunged the iron into the centre of the enraged octopus, and in this way, after repeated thrusts, the battle was won for the plucky divers. The men then ascended to the scow floating above them and secured a rope, which they dragged to the bottom and hitched around the fish, and it was drawn to the surface of the water, and towed to the city. An examination of their capture showed that the longest tentacle was thirty feet, and the other feelers ranged from that length downward to ten feet. The main body was the size of a large washtub and the total weight about two hundred and fifty pounds. A "post mortem" examination was held on the huge mass and several fish and huge crabs were found in its stomach in a partly masticated state, and besides these the remnants of innumerable shell fish were also found. The presence of an octopus in Vancouver harbor is a rarity, but along the rocks surrounding Vancouver Island there are many of them, and the gentleman above quoted states that recently an Indian in that vicinity, out in a canoe, was attacked and only escaped being dragged beneath the water by a vigorous use of his paddle on the tentacles thrust at him over the side of the skiff.

Railway Earnings.

The traffic for the week ending Dec. 14 was $356,000; for the same week of last year, $310,000. The earnings on the New Brunswick Railway are included in both years.

Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic for the week ending Dec. 14, 1890: Passenger train earnings, 1890, $102,625; 1889, $104,045. Freight train earnings, 1890, $250,690; 1889, $289,659; decrease 1880, $38,299.

Anti-Poverty.

"I tell you the poor have no chance"

"That's particularly true in regard to poetry. I know some editors who reject poems for no other reason than that they are poor."

Method in His Madness.

"Why do you send marked copies of papers with accounts of runaway accidents to your wife? Does she like that sort of reading?"

"No; but she wants to keep horses."

The Basis of a Reputation.

She—Is she a brilliant conversationalist?

He—Well, from what I saw of her, I should say that she could hold her own in soliloquy.

—The German Empress has given birth to another son.

—Two Michigan physicians profess they have discovered a cure for consumption.

—Campbellford has decided to bonus the Cobourg railway to the extent of $15,000.

—Prince Edward County Council will establish a house of refuge for the indigent, and Lanark County has appointed a commission to consider the matter.

—The London *Star* of December 5 says:—"Mrs. Birchall, who is living at her father's home in Norwood, looks ill and weak, and, it is said, declines to speak on the subject of her husband and the murder, even with her friends."

—Sir Charles Tupper and the Australian Agents-General had a conference on Tuesday, to consider the question of a regular steamer service between Vancouver and Australian ports, which, of course, all the colonies would be expected to subsidise.

STRANGLERS ON TRIAL.

THE GREATEST MURDER SENSATION OF THE AGE.

All Paris Attends the Eyraud Murder Trial—The Female Prisoner Creates a Scene by Fainting in Court—Claims That Eyraud Mesmerized Her.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—At the trial of Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for the murder of Notary Gouffe to-day Eyraud persisted in his statement that Mlle. Bompard conceived the details of the crime and that she passed the noose around the victim's neck. Mlle. Bompard denied Eyraud's statements.

During the proceedings Mlle. Bompard was seized with a violent fit of hysterics and was carried screaming and kicking to a cell. When she returned to the dock later she was very pale.

Garanger, with whom Mlle. Bompard fled from San Francisco replying to a question from Gabrielle's counsel, said he had repeatedly hypnotized Mlle. Bompard, who was a remarkably impressionable subject.

The Daily Throng.

It was an aristocratic throng that gathered in the courtroom of the Assizes de la Seine, because only influence in high places could open the doors to the inquisitive visitor. No money could purchase even one of the tickets necessary to gain admittance, because each had to be signed by the president of the court, and they were issued only when he was personally satisfied that the applicant was the proper person to participate in so important a social function as the adjustment of the "Affaire Gouffe."

Nevertheless, as trial by jury is a public matter throughout France, a few of the populace were admitted at the discretion of the gendarmerie, to a sort of pit in the rear of the court, where they could neither see nor hear, and where the only merit in being was the grounds it gave to its occupants for saying that they had been present at the trial.

At 10 o'clock a throng of swells of both sexes had formed before the door that led to the court room, and all its members were chatting and laughing gayly. This they continued to do during the wait of over an hour to which they were subjected ere the beginning of the proceedings.

After the doors were opened and the usual struggle and fight had taken place for the best seats they quieted down until the prisoner appeared. As for the residents of the slums—the canaille, they had surrounded the Palais de Justice long before daybreak, and soon indicated that their desires were divided between hooting the carriages of the visitors and craning their necks to see the etrangleur and his accomplice when they should arrive in the prison van on the river side of the court. The mob was circulating madly about the great building, but there was no getting within the gates, however, for a strong force of soldiery was stationed at the entrance, and admitted no one without the precious ticket.

The Two Actors.

Gabrielle, "La belle Gabrielle," when she first made her appearance, and was greeted in this fashion, displayed the pallor that comes from long confinement, and the luminosity of eyes was made additionally noticeable, as they are very dark. She was entirely dressed in black. On her head was a black turban and in her hand a white mouchoir, which she nervously twisted about her fingers, as she sat down before the red gowned judges. Whether or not she was playing a part it is impossible to say, but her uneasy movements, the shifting of her glances from the inquisitive crowd before her and to the stern judges on the bench, then to the group of artists and reporters to her left, then again on to the floor of the court room with an expression of fear in her great dark eyes, seemed more like the movements of a wild animal than of a human being. Gabrielle, in spite of the popular epithet which has been accorded her by the popular voice, is not really beautiful; still, she has a lithe and graceful figure and a piquant face, so that she really presents a rather attractive appearaace.

Eyraud, on the other hand, made his entrance with a something very like swagger—modelled after that of the hero of an old-fashioned melodrama. This disappeared, however, when his gaze encountered that of the occupants of the crowded room. He had evidently made up his mind to brazen it out before he entered, but found the ordeal too severe to carry through to a successful termination. He knew well that the guillotine, with all its grim paraphernalia, is only a matter of a few weeks at the most, for he said last night to Hourlier, the detective, in whose custody he had been brought back to France:

"Je sais ce que l'on me fera."

He was neatly dressed in a new black suit, which Mme. Eyraud has been laboring hard for many weeks to procure, so that her husband might present a decent appearance at the trial. Eyraud has a short beard, his hair is gray and there is a bald spot on the top of his head. But for the expression on his face he would look like a respectable middle-aged man of business.

A Woman's Devilishness.

Eyraud, in his story of the crime, said: "When Gabrielle was in Gouffe's lap she said to him: 'You have not complimented me on my girdle. What a nice necktie it would make for you, Gouffe?' and he answered, 'I do not care for your girdle, it is you I care for.' She then said: 'We will see about that presently,' and then she began passing the girdle around his throat. When he had done so she put the two ends through a swivel in the wall and passed them to me. I was concealed behind the bed curtain. I pulled on the cords and Gouffe was soon strung up by the neck. Then I released the cord and seated him in a chair. I breathed into his mouth, threw water in his face, but all to no avail. He was dead.

Gabrielle on the Rack.

"You were born of a good family," said the president. "You were expelled from school owing to bad conduct and coarse language. Afterwards you were taken home and there you had several scandalous intrigues. You left home and came to Paris. When here you answered an advertisement offering a situation in a firm located at Fribourg. Of this firm Eyraud was a partner. There you met him. How do you explain these relations between a girl of your age and a man old enough to be your father?"

"Poverty is the cause of many things," Gabrielle replied.

"After securing this position," said the President, "you would never do any work. You read novels, smoked and allowed him to take you to bad houses. He often beat you because of your misconduct with other men. Why did you not leave this man?"

In response to this question came the first suggestion of the line of Gabrielle's defence, and it created a great sensation in the court. Putting her handkerchief to her eyes, she sobbed aloud and said:

"But, Monsieur le President, I could not leave him; he had so great an influence over me."

Gabrielle, after a little further questioning, admitted that she had bought the box and cords, but did not know what use they were to be put to. She had bought them simply because Eyraud had ordered her so to do. She admitted also that she had made the sack without knowing its purpose either, although she claimed it was already cut out when Eyraud brought it to her and told her to sew it together. She went on to say that had she refused to do as he told her to he would have beaten her savagely.

The blood-stained trunk in which the corpse of Gouffe spent the night in Gabrielle's room was uncovered and shown to the jury. Gabrielle turned her head away so as not to look at it, but, with this exception, she gave no evidence of discomposure or any feeling whatever at this evidence of her crime.

Gabrielle then proceeded to tell her version of the crime.

The Woman's Side of It.

"That night," she said, "I dined with Eyraud at a restaurant near the Madeleine, and after that I purchased the box and the cord. But Eyraud did not tell me of his intention to commit the crime until after we reached home. Then it was impossible for me to give an alarm, for Eyraud threatened to kill me also if I did so."

"But why did you not give Gouffe warning, when you opened the door to let him in?" the president asked.

"Because that would have been impossible," said Gabrielle. "When Gouffe came, he walked right in and sat down on the sofa to talk with me. Eyraud, who was hidden behind the bed, tried to throw a noose over the huissier's head, but failing to do so, Gouffe turned quickly to see what was going on behind him, when Eyraud knocked him down and strangled him with his hands. I screamed aloud and there were neighbors who, I believe, can testify to having heard me."

There was silence following this narrative, and after a moment Eyraud was brought into court again that he might listen to Gabrielle's cross-examination.

She continued: "After the murder Eyraud took all of Gouffe's clothes and then cut up the body, put the pieces in the trunk and left the house, leaving me there alone with it."

"When Eyraud strangled Gouffe," said the judge, "he did it with a cord, and as he was setting the body in a chair you said to him: 'Pull him up again,' and you said this because Gouffe's eyes were looking at you and you saw he was not dead."

"Did I say that?" answered Gabrielle innocently.

"Yes, you said just that," Eyraud interrupted.

The lawyers say the case will probably last seven or eight days, as there are about forty witnesses to be examined.

It has not yet been decided whether Gabrielle's lawyer will be allowed to give his hypnotic experiment in court.

Eyraud's Vile Record.

Eyraud's answers revealed a deplorable story. The president of the court gave in detail a history of his career. At the age of 13 years his conduct was such that his father was obliged to send him to a reformatory. When 19 years old he enlisted in a chasseur regiment, from which he was transferred to the Foreign Legion. He served in the war between France and Mexico. He deserted from his regiment and joined the guerillas under General Juarez, to whom he betrayed the position of the French forces. For this crime he was tried by a French court martial and condemned to death in contumaciam. The amnesty of 1869 enabled him to return to France. After his return he led an adventurous life, committing robberies and other crimes.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

The Indians Kill Two Officers and Fifty Men, But Are Repulsed.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 17.—A News courier from a camp near Daly's ranch has the following from Rapid City, Dakota: "A rancher, who has just arrived in great haste to our commanding officer, reports that a command of cavalry was attacked and two officers and 50 men were killed, but the Indians were repulsed with heavy loss. The number of Indians killed is not known. The Indians were put to route. This report is properly credited. It is not known whose command it was, but it was probably that of Major Tupper of the Sixth Cavalry and his three troops of 140 men. Our command marches to his assistance to-morrow."

Another special to The News from Daly's ranch says: Things have reached a crisis here. Indians are seen in all directions and we are prepared for an engagement at any moment. Pickets have been thrown out. Scouts reported that we would be attacked this morning and that the signal would be setting fire to the grass. The grass has been set on fire and a number of ranches are seen burning. They may not attack our camp until to-night or to-morrow morning. A rancher reports several white men killed on the Cheyenne River.

The Seventh Regiment of Cavalry will be sent against the Indians to-morrow. An attack is to be made on the Indians as soon as possible, as a decisive move is imperative, and it is probable that all the hostiles will be annihilated. A squaw man reports 500 hostiles moving toward our camp. We are 125 strong but have a good position and can shell them with the Hotchkiss guns.

The Death of Sitting Bull.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, S.D., Dec. 17.—"God Almighty made me. God Almighty did not make me an agency Indian, and I'll fight and die fighting before any white man can make me an agency Indian." This was the declaration made by Sitting Bull to Gen. Miles, and the detailed report of the great medicine man's death, which began arriving at the agency yesterday, gave to the declaration the full force of a prophecy.

The expedition which started from this agency for Sitting Bull's camp, 40 miles distant, to take him dead or alive, with the chances 10 to 1 of his death, was no haphazard force of Indian police and army subordinates. There is every reason to believe that the whole affair was a carefully-planned military manoeuvre, originated by Gen. Miles himself, and sanctioned by the War Department and President Harrison's cabinet.

Despite the early hour all was astir in the village, where on every hand was evidence that a hurried exodus was contemplated. The ponies of the police were pushed for all they were worth, and before Sitting Bull's dazed adherents had half a chance to realize the situation a dozen of the police had pulled their panting animals up short on all sides of the chief's abode. No time was wasted in ceremony. The proud old medicine man was hustled out, hoisted on a waiting horse and in a trice faced toward civilization. He raged and sputtered in a fury for a moment, then straightening up shouted hoarsely, not for help, but a command to his followers. Despite the threatenings of the police, Winchesters being alternately directed at his head and those of his kinsmen, the old medicine man retained his presence of mind and with powerful voice continued to direct his own rescue. Suddenly there was a puff of smoke behind a tepee and the sharp report of a Winchester. The policeman at Sitting Bull's right grasped the chief's bridle, reeled in the saddle and toppling over was trampled under the hoofs of the ponies, which were then in retreat from the village. The shot was instantly answered by a volley from the police at their blanketed tribesmen, many of whom were already mounted and in frenzied pursuit. The police volley told with deadly effect, and the firing in a moment was general on both sides. Sitting Bull could be heard in the confusion still attempting, though captive, to direct the fight. Raising his gaunt form he was beckoning his sons and warriors on when, without warning, straightened rigidly, then dropped limp on the hard prairie. The police halted round the corpse, not knowing for the moment but that it was a trick of the wily old chief. The sudden movement, and the fall of Sitting Bull, disconcerted the pursuers, who remained at a distance, sullenly firing at intervals towards the police. The latter held their ground, not knowing that Capt. Fouchet would be at hand. To the surprise of all, however, the hostiles, who had been consulting among themselves, began a movement to close in from all sides. The rattle of Winchesters was now redoubled by both parties, the police using their ponies as a protection. It was at this critical juncture that Capt. Fouchet's men dashed up, and the machine guns, which at once were put in position opened on the redskins. The latter were too dismayed at this unexpected onslaught to stand for a moment and all bolted for the river. The cavalry followed only a short distance, deeming it the best policy not to drive to desperation the now leaderless mob.

THE ADMIRED OF HER SEX.

A MURDERESS CONVERTED INTO A HEROINE.

But the Prospects Are That She Will go to the Guillotine—Judge, Audience and Mob Indulge in Unseemly Levity at the Paris Murder Trial.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—At the trial of Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard to-day, Dr. La Cassagne, who performed the autopsy on the victim's body, was asked whether the fracture of Gouffe's neck was due to hanging or to pressure of hands. The witness replied he was not certain but it was probably caused by hands.

Mlle. Bompard here stated that Eyraud threw the cord around Gouffe's throat, the cord slipped, whereupon Eyraud seized Gouffe by the throat and strangled him.

Eyraud exclaimed, "That was not what happened. I hanged Gouffe." "Doctors," he asked, "can you say how long it takes to strangle a man?"

This question elicited murmurs of horror from the spectators.

Dr. La Cassagne replied that a very short time might be necessary.

Eyraud then enquired whether the doctor thought he could put a body in a sack without help.

Dr. LaCassagne answered that he thought it not impossible.

Eyraud protested that he could not do it, adding, "I won't ask that experiments be made."

Dr. Bernard testified that Gouffe's body was found in a sack, head downward. The legs were folded up.

Eyraud interposed saying, "That could not be. While the body remained suspended I let it slide into the sack feet foremost."

The blacksmith who had strengthened the trunk for Gabrielle by putting two iron bands upon it testified to having done so. As he was stepping up to the trunk to examine it more closely the president playfully advised him not to go too near, as the trunk smelt very strongly, and there was a laugh in the audience.

Was She Hypnotized?

The laborer who found the sack gave testimony confirming Eyraud's statement as to the position of the body in the sack.

Dr. Brouardel, who had been deputed to examine into the mental condition of Mlle. Bompard, expressed the conviction that she was perfectly responsible for her actions, although she would come under the category of the "morally deficient," being a person that would commit a crime with indifference.

Dr. Sucreste, the physician of the Bompard household, deposed that he had hypnotized Gabrielle and that he believed it possible that she had been brought in a similar way under the influence of Eyraud.

Dr. Brouardel being recalled denied the influence of hypnotism and a scene ensued.

Dr. Voisin, a physician connected with the police department who was called at the request of Mlle. Bompard, swore he had hypnotized the woman. He declined to enter into details on the ground of professional secrecy.

Mlle. Bompard's counsel declared that Dr. Voisin had important confidences given him by the prisoner and that the court must remove the seal of secrecy.

The public prosecutor opposed this demand and blamed Voisin for having resorted to hypnotism.

The president of the court decided the matter ought to be dropped. This decision brought out loud protests from the audience, whereupon the court was cleared.

The Crowd in Attendance.

The portion of the court occupied by the public resembled the auditorium of a theatre during the progress of a matinee. The female spectators were as two to one in number compared with the men, and both sexes were dressed in the height of fashion. There were gay bonnets and luxurious furs, dainty gloves grasping jewelled opera-glasses on the ladies' side of the room. The men were in morning dress, and many wore boutonnieres.

Beyond the rail which separates the audience from the court, however, all likeness to a place of amusement ends, and a gruesome appearance is presented. Prominent in the heap is the trunk which once contained the dismembered body of the victim, the tablet of which is still stained, with the blood. This is surrounded by legal documents and the ghastly instruments of the crime, among them being the red and white silk cordeliere which Gabrielle took from her waist and placed around the neck of the man upon whom she was lavishing endearments and whom she professed to love so ardently. Then there is the sack which she made for his shroud and the block and the cord with which, it is alleged, the crime was committed.

The Heroine of a Song.

The gamins of the city are crazy over the Eyraud trial, and crowds are gathering about the Palais de Justice and every convenient corner singing the now popular refrain:

She lured the man into her lair, tra-la,
And her lover he strangled him there, tra-la;
With a kiss and a hug
And a rope and a tug
They did the job neatly and well;
Oh! La Belle Gabrielle!
They knew that he carried a check, tra-la,
And to grab it they twisted his neck, tra-la;
For poor old Gouffe there was "old Nick" to play
For I fear the old man went to h—ll
Through La Belle Gabrielle.

The "strangler" and his accomplice looked much the same to-day as they did when they made their first appearance on Tuesday morning. Eyraud wore an expression of dogged determination, and with his respectable bald head and gray beard does not seem to be a man to be dreaded, yet in the depths of his little rat-like eyes there are occasional gleams of a dauntless determination and a murderous ferocity. This is particularly noticeable when Gabrielle stands up to testify against him. He acts and talks to his jailers as though he had abandoned all hope of escaping the guillotine, and had for his sole object in life and in this trial to bring his quondam beloved one to the same doom and to blacken the character of Garanger all that is possible or necessary.

Vanity in the Ascendant.

Gabrielle, when she entered the court this morning, was dressed as quietly as she was yesterday, in black. There is no indication of fear in her eyes when she turns them towards Eyraud's savage countenance when testifying to his crimes, nor any embarrassment in her demeanor as she replies to the searching questions of the Procureur and the President. Vanity at the present moment is the predominating characteristic in her mental condition. She feels she is a heroine, like those she has read of in the romances that helped to poison her girlish mind. She is the centre of interest in the court-room that is crowded with the beauty and fashion of Paris, and she knows her name is being discussed to-day throughout the length and breadth of France. She looked to-day as if she felt that the present notoriety she has achieved was well worth any price she may hereafter be called upon to pay for it.

May Escape the Gallows.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Right Hon. H. Matthews, Home Secretary, has ordered that an enquiry be made as to the sanity of Eleanor Mary Wheeler, otherwise Mrs. Pearcey, recently sentenced to be hanged on the 23rd inst. for the murder of Mrs. Frank Hogg and her infant daughter, Phoebe Hanslope Hogg.

It may be presumed that this action has been taken owing to the Rev. W. Dudley Waddell-Dudley of St. Stephen's Vicarage, St. Albans, having written to The London Times under date of the 6th inst. as follows:

"I hear here that the woman Wheeler, just condemned to death for murder, is the daughter of a man Wheeler who murdered one Anstey near St. Albans about ten years ago."

This will probably form the basis of a plea of hereditary homicidal mania.

A Friend's Face.

A FRIEND'S face often looks sour and glum from the effects of misery making biliousness or liver complaint. If we tell him to use Burdock Blood Bitters and he does it, the face soon brightens with returning health and happiness. B.B.B. never fails.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely IMITATE THE ORIGINAL IN APPEARANCE AND NAME. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take any imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and $1,) by addressing Fulford & Co. Brockville, Ont.

A Successful Mission.

The medical mission of Burdock Blood Bitters in curing constipation, has been markedly successful. No other remedy possesses such peculiar power over this disease.

Was very bad with costiveness, and one bottle of B.B.B. cured me, would not be without it, says

MRS. WM. FINLEY, JR.,
of Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how different would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? Is it not diseases of the threat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. It is worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for this complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Do you feel as though your friends had all deserted you, business calmities overwhelmed you, your body refusing to preform its duties, and even the sun had taken refuge behind a cloud? Then use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and hope will return and despondency disappear. Mr. R. H. Baker, Ingoldsby, writes: "I am completely cured of Dyspepsia that caused me great suffering for three years. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the medicine that effected the cure after trying many other medicines."

The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complaints. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathartic.

Those of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and annoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts, can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* does, besides curing, when used internally, asthma, croup and other maladies.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep by freeing the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Sick Headache

IS a complaint from which many suffer and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

"I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most reliable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass.

"After the use of Ayer's Pills for many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine—sustaining all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W. H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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PURE NORWEGIAN

Cod Liver Oil!

The Great Standard Remedy for all weakness and disease of the Lungs, improving nutrition.

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Pure, Fresh, Nearly Tasteless,

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None genuine without the name IZDAHL stamped on each capsule.

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FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PRINCE TOMMY

BY JOHN RUSSELL CORYELL.

III.

THE auctioneer was a gentleman with an eye. Not a large eye, but a very sharp eye, and one that knew a customer when it saw one. It had seen Tommy at the door, and it had followed him to the counter, and it had twinkled at Tommy when Tommy, with an eager air, studied the watch and accompanying chain as they were dangled within two feet of his face.

And the auctioneer was a gentleman with a tongue, and a tongue which had been brought up in that business, and knew how to describe the merits of a gold watch and chain. And what chance was there for Tommy to get away from that eye and that tongue until he had bought the watch and chain? None whatever. He bought the two, half frightened at his good fortune, for ten dollars. They were wrapped up in a nice piece of paper, and he hurried out of the store with them safely in his pocket. One of the objects for which he had come to New York had been fulfilled. He had a watch of his own selection. The chain was a trifle larger than he really would have chosen, but he was not the boy to be too critical in the face of good-luck.

He was anxious now to return to the hotel as quickly as possible, and as he had lost his bearings entirely, he had recourse to a policeman whom he met after he had walked a few blocks from the store. The policeman directed him back to Chambers Street, advising him to go to Broadway and there take a car. And this Tommy would no doubt have done without loss of time had he not come upon a spectacle as he turned into Chambers Street which had irresistible attractions for him—a fight between some boys. At least it looked like a fight at first glance; but Tommy was not long in discovering that it was not one. Not as he understood a fight, anyhow; for here were half a dozen boys against one.

It was evident that they were newsboys, for each held a bundle of papers under his arm. It was also plainly to be seen that the main object of the assaulting party was to take away the papers from the one boy. He was making a gallant resistance, showing both courage and activity, but he was no match for the numbers against him, and was finally thrown down and robbed of his papers, which were at once thrown into the muddy gutter and trampled on. Not satisfied with this, one of the boys was preparing to administer a kick to the prostrate boy.

It would have been a great deal wiser for Tommy to have gone his way, and not have meddled with what did not concern him; but he could not do it. He had remained quiet though indignant until now. He could not, he simply could not, be a passive spectator of such unfairness any longer; so he sprang into the street and caught the boy with the upraised foot by the collar, and whirled him about with such combined strength and unexpectedness that he was lying in the gutter alongside of the papers before he knew what had happened to him.

fully, as if he did not like to part from the boy who had so befriended him. "Good night, I'm very much obliged to you."

"Not at all," responded Tommy, politely. "Shall I reach Broadway if I go right up this street?"

The boy seemed more than half inclined to go with Tommy to show him the way, and Tommy quite expected him to do so, but a sudden thought seemed to strike the boy, and he changed his mind, and contented himself with giving Tommy explicit directions.

Tommy said good-night again, and walked briskly off. It was a peculiarity of Tommy's that his mind worked better when his body was working too. He had been conscious of the fact that the boy was unhappy about something, but the possible cause had not suggested itself to him until he began to walk away. Then it came to him: the boy was poor, and felt badly about the loss of his papers. Tommy was slow of thought and unready of words, but he was as quick as the quickest with sympathy. He stopped short and wheeled about suddenly. The boy was on one knee carefully examining the wet papers. Tommy ran back.

"I say!" he cried, impetuously, "I didn't think about those papers. Won't you let me pay for them?"

"Oh!" murmured the boy, and Tommy could see the color mount to his cheeks.

"Please let me," urged Tommy, eagerly. "I'd like to so very much. I didn't think of it before. I've got lots of money. See!" and he drew out his roll of bills.

"I couldn't let you. Thank you, though. Good-night." And as if he knew he would not be proof against the temptation if he remained, he turned hurriedly away.

"Oh, but please," said Tommy, catching him by the sleeve. "How much are they worth?"

"Nothing—never mind—no matter," stammered the boy, incoherently, and Tommy was sure he heard a sob.

Now it was as clear to Tommy as it would have been to an older person that the boy was not the sort to cry without some very good reason, and as it was equally clear that the loss of the money was in some way connected with the reason, Tommy saw but one conclusion to come to; and he came to it and acted on it without any loss of time. The conclusion was that the boy must have the money. How much the papers were worth he did not know, and he was quite sure the boy would not tell him; nor did he believe the boy would take the money if offered to him. So, as he felt at the same time very sorry and very rich, he whipped off a five dollar bill from the roll he held in his hand, and, thrusting in into the boy's pocket, ran off, saying:

"There! You've got to take it."

IV.

Tommy found his way to Broadway without difficulty, and wisely deciding that it would be useless to wait for an empty car, jumped on the first one that came along, and so without any further adventure, reached the hotel. There he removed the marks of his conflict with the newsboys, decorated his person with his watch chain, and ate a hearty dinner. After that he sought the hotel clerk to consult with him

Malaziel had in the pantomime, but Tommy did not know that, and when the curtain went down on the first act he secretly acknowledged to himself that if at that moment he could have his choice of a career, it would be that of Malaziel in a pantomime. An old gentleman sitting next to him, with whom he entered into conversation, gathered as much from his enthusiastic remarks, and shook his head, saying:

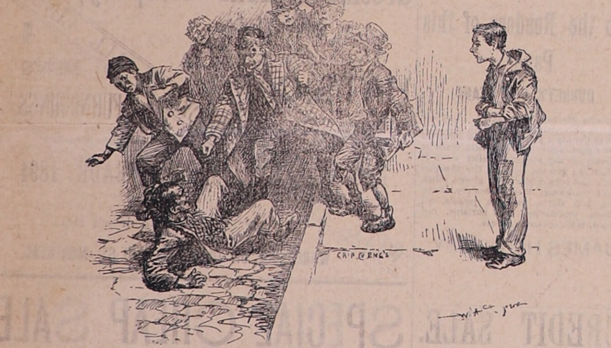
"It looks nice from here, but you've no cause to envy him. I supose the pantomime wouldn't be much to you without him in it, but there are lots of boys in the streets who could do as well as he does, and would be glad of the chance. I don't belive they pay him more than enough to keep body and soul together, and I wouldn't be surprised if he slept in the streets at night."

That might be, and the thought of it made Tommy very uncomfortable as he sat waiting for the curtain to rise on the second act; but when the curtain did rise, Tommy forgot for the time being that everything revealed was not quite real. Occasionally, as Malaziel came shooting up through the floor, the thought would present itself that the sportive little imp might in fact be hungry; but the back summersault would drive that thought from his mind, and he might have gone away from the theatre doubting the correctness of the old gentleman's statement concerning the desirableness of being an imp, if something had not occurred which gave him an insight into the private life of one.

For the hundredth time, as it seemed to Tommy, the beautiful maiden was rescued from the hands of the wicked Baron, and the good Fairy, having dismissed the discomfited demon, waved her wand over the floor to call up her imp. The floor opened, a flash of flame shot up, and then came Malaziel. But not, as usual, silent, erect, and elastic. He came with a shriek, a wild stagger, and then a helpless fall and a moan. The hideous mask fell from his face, which, livid and distorted with agony, stared toward the shuddering audience.

As he fell, a man ran out from one of the wings and carried him behind the scenes. The pantomime went on, but Tommy saw no more of it. He was staring at the spot where the boy had fallen, trying to make out what it was in that agonized face that was so familiar to him. It was the newsboy's face. The boy who had been in such distress over the loss of his papers was the imp. Then the old gentleman had been right, and maybe he would be turned into the street now, with a broken bone, as he heard it whispered behind him.

It must have been noticed that however slow Tommy might be of speech or thought, he was always quick enough of action. He was so now. He first made up his mind that he must help his acquaintance of the evening, and then he acted. He had seen the musicians go under the stage by means of a door almost in front of him. The musicians were now in their places, intent on the rendering of some incantation music; but Tommy thought nothing and consequently cared nothing for that. He had but one idea, and that was to get to the injured boy. He scrambled over the railing, narrowly escaping putting his foot through



"Why don't you fight fair?" cried Tommy, as he defiantly ranged himself by the side of the boy who had been thrown down, but who had now regained his feet.

Of course Tommy did not expect any answer to his question as to why the little ragamuffins did not fight fairly; he had only put it as a sort of explanation for his interference in the fracas, and he was quite prepared for the general and almost immediate assault which was made upon him.

The attack was irregular, however, and Tommy's science and coolness, combined with his ally's activity and courage, were making havoc in the enemies' ranks, when the boy who had been so unceremoniously deposited in the gutter by Tommy took advantage of a timely opening, and stealing behind Tommy, served him a stinging clap upon the ear with the bundle of wet and dirty papers. Immediately thereupon a cry of triumph broke from the throats of the assailants, and, as if fully satisfied, they separated and ran off, calling the evening papers as if nothing very unusual had occurred. For a moment Tommy had a mind to follow and have satisfaction for that last foul blow; but such a course would have been so manifestly foolish that he refrained, and began wiping his face with his handkerchief, at the same time looking curiously at the boy who was the cause of his mifadventure.

"You can fight, can't you?" said the latter, who had been watching Tommy with a look of admiration and gratitude.

Tommy shrugged his shoulders, flushed a little with pleasure, and then asked, irrelevantly, "What was the matter?"

"They didn't want me to sell papers."

"Why not?"

"'Cause I've got a steady job."

"A steady job?" repeated Tommy, wonderingly.

"Yes. I work by the week, and they say I ain't got any right to sell papers. Maybe I ain't," he went on, despondently; "but I don't see why not. I've got to do something else, anyhow, and blackin' boots ain't worth anything since they've set up so many chairs, where you can sit down comfortable and take your ease."

Tommy looked at him without more than half comprehending what he meant. The boy finding him silent, stooped down, and picked up the muddy and torn papers and slowly examined them.

"No good," he said briefly, and let them fall out of his hand with an air he tried to make careless, but which was piteous with hidden despair.

"All spoiled?" queried Tommy.

"All," answered the boy, turning them over with his foot, and forcing a smile over a lip that was more inclined to quiver.

"I'd make them pay for them," said Tommy.

The boy looked at Tommy in surprise and shook his head, saying, in a tone of conviction, "Oh, you couldn't do that, you know."

"Oh, couldn't you?" said Tommy; and not being able to think of anything else to say, he stepped up on the sidewalk as if he would go.

The boy understood the action to mean that, and spoke up quickly, though wist-

as to the pleasantest way of passing the evening. That distracting but obliging gentleman, after a fascinated stare at Tommy's watch chain, which sent the blood with a rush to Tommy's face, told him that there was but one place for him to go to, and that was the pantomime running at the Academy of Music.

Tommy obtained the most minute instructions as to the way of getting to the theatre, and then set out for it. There may be more bewildering and enchanting places than New York by night during Christmas week, but if so, it had never fallen to Tommy's lot to see them. He passed down Broadway and through Union Square to Fourteenth Street full of the conviction that he was having the very best time he had ever had in his life.

He found the theatre without difficulty, and was soon ensconced in a seat in the very front row, having chosen that place in the notion that the nearer he could get to the stage the better he could see. He was very early, and had some time to wait, but he did not mind that, for everything was so new to him, and the crowds of people interested him.

But after a while the curtain went slowly up, and Tommy had his first look at a pantomime. He had heard a great deal about pantomimes, but he had not realized that they were like this. There was no mistaking the fact that the beautiful village maiden loved and was beloved by the handsome peasant; nor that she disliked the wicked but very rich Baron, who, with his rascally servant, so persecuted her.

He was very, very sorry to see that the Baron was almost uniformly successful in his villany, and he really would have liked to jump on the stage and snatch the poor maiden from the rascally servant's hands when he caught her up and carried her off to the castle of his master. He was comforted very much, however, when the good Fairy interposed her wonderful power, and assured the forlorn lover that no misfortune should come to his sweetheart.

Then, of course, the demon Zalathiel had to assure the wicked Baron that he would overcome the good Fairy, and help him to keep the beautiful maiden. And thereupon Tommy was much cast down, for he took all this very much in earnest; but he was immediately cheered up by the sudden appearance through a trap-door of a little imp, named Malaziel, who after turning a number of cart-wheels and back hand springs, promised the good Fairy, in consideration of receiving his freedom, which it seemed she controlled, that he certainly would thwart the evil designs of the demon Zalathiel.

There could be no doubt that Malaziel was a reprehensible character, for he was of a suggestive red color, wore a tail and horns, and had great goggle-eyes, which rolled and blazed in a really dreadful fashion. Nevertheless, Tommy conceived a great liking for him, partly because he was on the right side of this struggle, and more because he could turn such neat handsprings and summersaults, and so many at a time, feats at which Tommy himself was something of an expert.

It [illegible] not a very important part that

the bass fiddle as he did so, and before anything could be done to stop him, had disappeared through the musicians' door.

(To be Continued.)

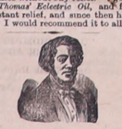
Easily Caught.

CROUP, colds, sore throat and many painful ailments are easily caught in changeable climate. The never-failing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which is undoubtedly the best of all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds and pains.

Just why so many people suffer pain when a remedy of known and certain effect like Hagyard's Yellow Oil may be had at every drug store, is not very clear. This peerless pain soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, croup, colds, rheumatism, lame back, etc., Price 25 cents.

How to Cure Headache—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P.Q. writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache."

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes:—"I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, and found it gave me instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."



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For all Affections of the

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Sold by all druggists. Sole Proprietor, H. SCHOFIELD, Schofield's Drug Store, ELM ST., TORONTO. The only Remedy which will permanently cure Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and all private diseases, no matter how long standing. Was long and successfully used in French and English hospitals. Two bottles guaranteed to cure the worst case. Price, $1 per bottle. Every bottle has my signature on the label. None other genuine. [illegible]

H. Schofield

1890 "TRUTH'S" 1891
Annual Holiday Bible Competition.

NO. 21.

The Greatest List of Prizes ever offered by any publisher in the world. Free Trip to Europe, Pianos, Gold Watches, Silk Dresses, Rings, Ladies' Fine Boots, Slippers, etc.,

THE REWARDS ARRANGED IN FIFTEEN DIVISIONS INSTEAD OF THREE AS HERETOFORE.

According to the usual custom for years past, the proprietor of TRUTH now offers the Annual Bible Competition. The prizes named below are all of the best material and workmanship. The Silverware is the best full Quadruple Plate direct from those reliable manufacturers, The Toronto Silver Plate Co. The Pianos are from the best makers in Canada and the States. The Gold Watches are all first class, warranted goods, the movements being either Waltham or Elgin. The Swiss Gold Watches are of the best manufacture. The Sewing Machines are the latest improved, and have always given great satisfaction to our friends. The Silks and Cashmeres are imported direct, and of a quality unsurpassed at the value placed upon them. The Ladies' Boots and Slippers, as well as the Gentlemens' Slippers, are made by the firm of J. D. King & Co., which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The Guns and Rifles are from the Chas. Stark Co., who import and handle only reliable goods. The Gold Thimbles are of the best English manufacture in twelve carat gold. The Silver Thimbles are also of the best quality. The Free Trip to Europe will be first class by the Allan Line from Montreal, any time within six months after close of this competition on Jan. 31st, '91. The other prizes named in the list are of the best class, and can be depended on to be as represented. Nothing will be offered but thoroughly first class goo is in every respect. This can positively be relied on.

Here are the questions, both of which must be answered correctly to secure any prize. Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1. COLD. 2. FROST. Send ONE DOLLAR with your answers and TRUTH will be mailed you for four months. You can compete any number of times, sending One Dollar each time and TRUTH will be sent for four months to any address post free. Three dollars is the annual subscription price, you therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these prizes, and every subscriber acknowledges that TRUTH is extra good value for the money.

The distribution has been so arranged that if your answers are correct, no matter at what time, between now and the 31st January next, inclusive, you send in, you will be in a better position than ever before to secure one of those rewards, although the best prizes, as will be seen, go to those whose answers are received first.

FIRST REWARDS.

First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Finished **Square Piano,** by Steck & Co.... $600
Second, One First-Class **Safety Bicycle,** Ball Bearings, a superior machine.... $120
Next Six Each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, Double Walled **Ice Pitcher,** $15. $90
Next Twelve Each, a Pair **Ladies Fine Dongola Kid,** Hand Sewed, Turned Soled **Boots,** any size, $6.......... $72
Next Twenty-Four, Each a Child's Extra Quadruple Silver Plated **Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon,** in Fine Satin Lined Case, $3.......... $72
Next Twenty-Five, Each a Well Bound Vol. 1889 **Chambers' Journal,** $1.50...$37.50

SECOND REWARDS.

First Two, a Morocco Bound, 119 Plates, Gilt, Volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America,** the finest work of the kind yet published, sold at $75.... $150
Next Three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine,** with all latest improvements, solid walnut case, hand polished, retailed at $70.......... $210
Next Three, Each a Fine Double Barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun,** top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, twist barrels, $30.......... $90
Next Six, Each a **Lady's Fine Gold Watch,** hunting case, beautifully engraved, Waltham Movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50.. $300
Next Fifteen, Each an Elegant **Breakfast Cruet,** extra quadruple plate, hand painted bottles, very neat, $4.......... $60

THIRD REWARDS.

First Six, an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service,** (4 pieces), satin finish, a beautiful set, $40.......... $240
Next Three, Each a Colts New Lightning **Magazine Rifle,** sixteen shots, a magnificent fire arm, $25.......... $75
Next Twelve, Each a Ladies' Fine White **Evening Shawl,** very pretty and serviceable, $3.......... $36
Next Four, Each a Fine **China Dinner Service,** (100 pieces,) an extra choice design, $35.......... $140
Next Thirteen, Each a Pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors,** $2.......... $26
Next Twenty-five, each a Lady's handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin,** $2.... $50

FOURTH REWARDS.

First Five, each a Gentlemen's **Hunting Case Gold Watch,** extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, non-magnetic, Waltham Movement, full jewelled, pinion set, stem winder, $50.......... $250
Next Twenty-five, Each a well bound Volume **Chambers' Journal,** a most excellent work, $1.50.......... $37.50
Next Thirty, Each a Handsome Quadruple Plate, fine glass, **Butter Dish,** $3.. $90
Next Twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble,** (any size), $5.... $105

FIFTH REWARDS.

First One, a **First Cabin Ticket** to **England** and **Return,** via Allan Line.... $150
Next Twelve, Each a Pair **Gentlemen's Slippers,** hand painted, turned soles, $3.......... $36
Next Five, each a beautifully chased full Quadruple Plate, **Satin Finish, Waiters** or **Salvers,** $10.......... $50
Next Twenty-four, each a very fine solid nickle straight line lever **Genius Watch.** This watch is well constructed and an **exact time piece,** and no way to be compared with cheap nickle watches, $6.......... $144
Next one, a French music box, plays ten airs, Harp, Harmonica and Piccolo, changes air at will, in handsome Rosewood case, with inlaid cover, size about 24 inches by 10 square, $60.... $60
Next six, each a handsome hand painted, brass finish, **Drawing Room Lamp,** $6 $36

SIXTH REWARDS.

First Five each a fine Black Corded **Silk Dress** length, $25.......... $125
Next Fifteen, each **one dozen full Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons,** $5.......... $75
Next Ten, each a beautifully bound **Family Bible,** with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary, and magnificently illustrated, $15.......... $150
Next Six, each a full quadruple plate **Berry Dish,** with beautifully colored and white glass bowl, a very showy, choice article, $15.......... $90
Next Twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers,** with handsome rosette trimming, $3.......... $36

SEVENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set of half doz. extra full quadruple silver plated **Table Spoons,** $5.......... $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons,** $4.50.......... $54
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Dinner Knives,** in neat case, $10.......... $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives,** in neat case, $8.......... $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons,** $5.. $60

EIGHTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies' Open Face, Solid, Plain Gold Swiss Watch,** stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30.......... $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch,** Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50.......... $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch,** a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble,** $1.50.......... $75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plate Combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder,** with one dozen Tea Spoons, of same quality, $12.......... $72

NINTH REWARDS.

First, One very Fine Toned and Finished **Square Piano,** by reliable maker.... $600
Second, One First Class **Safety Bicycle,** ball bearings, a superior machine.... $110
Next six, each an Extra Quadruple Silver Plate, double Rolled **Ice Pitcher,** $15 $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid,** hand sewed, turned soled **Boots,** any size, $6.......... $92
Next twenty-four, each a **Child's Extra Quadruple Silver Plated Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon,** in fine Satin Lined Case, $3.......... $72
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume 1889 **Chambers' Journal,** $1.50..$37.50

TENTH REWARDS.

First six, each an Extra Quadruple Plate **Silver Tea Service,** 4 pcs., satin finish, a beautiful set, $40.......... $240
Next three, each a Colt's New Lightning **Magazine Rifle,** sixteen shots, a magnificent firearm, $25.......... $75
Next twelve, each a Ladies' Fine White Evening Shawl, very pretty and serviceable, $3.......... $36
Next four, each a Fine **China Dinner Service,** (100 pcs), an extra choice design, $35.......... $140
Next thirteen, each a pair of Excellent **Steel Scissors,** $2.......... $26
Next twenty-five, each a Ladies' Handsome **Sterling Silver Lace Pin,** $2.......... $50

ELEVENTH REWARDS.

First five, each a Fine Black Corded, **Silk Dress** length, $25.......... $125
Next fifteen, each **One doz. Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons,** extra quality, $5.. $75
Next ten, each a Beautifully Bound **Family Bible,** with concordance, maps, Engravings, dictionary and magnificently illustrated $15.......... $150
Next six, each a Full Quadruple Plate **Berry Dish,** with beautifully colored and white cut glass bowl, a very showy, choice article $15.......... $90
Next twelve, each a pair **Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Slippers,** with handsome rosette trimming, $3.......... $36

TWELFTH REWARDS.

First six, each a **Ladies' open face, Solid plain Gold Swiss Watch,** stem winding, a beautiful little watch and good time keeper, $30.......... $180
Next six, each a **Gentlemen's Gold Open Face Watch,** Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50.......... $300
Next six, each a **Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch,** a reliable timer, $40 $240
Next fifty, each a **Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble,** $1.50.......... $75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plated, combined **Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder,** with one dozen Tea Spoons, $12.......... $72

THIRTEENTH REWARDS.

First five, each a **Gentlemen's Hunting Case Gold Watch,** extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, full jewelled, non-magnetic, pinion set, stem winder, $50.......... $250
Next twenty-five, each a well bound volume **Chambers' Journal,** 1889, a most excellent book, $1 50.......... $37 50
Next thirty, each a handsome Quadruple Plate, and Fine Glass **Butter Dish,** $3, $90
Next twenty-one, each a Fine **Solid Gold Stiffened Thimble,** (any size,) $5...... $105

FOURTEENTH REWARDS.

First Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Table Spoons,** $5.......... $60
Next Twelve, each a set of half dozen of extra full quadruple silver plate **Dessert Spoons,** $4.50.......... $54
Next Twelve, a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate, **Dinner Knives** in neat case, $10.......... $120
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple silver plate **Tea Knives,** in neat case, $8.......... $96
Next Twelve, each a set of one dozen extra full quadruple **Plate Tea Spoons,** $5.......... $60

FIFTEENTH REWARDS.

First one, a **Morrocco Bound, Handsomely Gilt** volume of 182 pages, of **Birds of North America,** the finest of the kind published, $75.......... $75
Next three, **Fine Family Sewing Machine,** with all the latest improvements, solid walnut case, hand polished, retailed at $70.......... $21
Next three, each a double barrelled English **Breach Loading Shot Gun,** top action, pistol grip, rebounding locks, solid walnut stock, best twist barrels, $30.......... $90
Next six, each a **Ladies' Fine Gold Watch Hunting Case,** beautifully engraved, Waltham movement, stem winding, pinion set, full jewelled, $50.......... $300
Next fifteen, each an **Elegant Breakfast Cruet,** extra Quadruple Plate, hand painted Bottles, very neat, $4.......... $60

Be prompt! don't delay! It is best always to *be as early as possible* in sending in your answers. Be sure they are right, for no corrections can be made after your answers are mailed—unless you send the correct answers and another dollar and have your subscription extended and the paper sent to some friend. From among this great list you can hardly fail to get something good, IF YOU SEND IN QUICKLY.

These competitions have been going on for the past eight years, and their fairness and reliability have never been questioned. Fully sixty thousand people have voluntarily testified to this, and to the value of the articles received. Over 175,000 persons have obtained prizes in previous competitions. Here are a few names of winners of pianos in recent competitions: Mrs. H. H. Nelles, London South, Ont.; Rosa Brighton, Berlin, Ont.; E. Worth, 56 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.; Ella Lancey, Petrolia, Ont.; Geo. Black, 41 East Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Chas. R. Hext, Brantford, Ont.; Miss Lizzie O'Reilley, 149 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont.; Mrs. W. Metcalfe, Hawkstone; Olivia Littlehales, Sussex, Yale, N. B., as well as scores of others in all parts of Canada.

Full lists of the Prize Winners will be published in TRUTH immediately at the close of the competition, (there will be no waiting) with street and number in cities where given, and post office addresses for town, village and country, so all may see just where the prizes go.

The distribution of the prizes will be in the hands of disinterested parties, and the prizes given stricty in the order the letters arrrive at TRUTH office. Fifteen days after 31st January will be allowed for letters to reach us from distant points. Address, S. FRANK WILSON, Truth, 79 to 81 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.

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Will make you Fat,

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Will give you an Appetite,
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Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

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There are marriage ties and friendly ties,
And the ties which business makes,
There are solemn ties and merry ties,
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There are builders' ties and railroad ties
Which an actor can recall,
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Are the prettiest of all.

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The attendance is steadily increasing.

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Suit of clothes, boys 4 to 16 years, sizes 22 to 36.

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Pants at $1.

Gloves and mitts in kid and wool.

Nutria wedge cap, $3.

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Collars in English and colonial.

Cuffs, links.

Ties—Windsors, four-in-hand, knot ties, bow ties.

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Handkerchiefs — silk — in white and black.

A most beautiful assortment of colored Bolter silk hdkfs for ladies.

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Imported underwear, $2.25 suit.

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Big G is acknowledged the leading remedy for Gonorrhoea & Gleet. The only safe remedy for Leucorrhoea or Whites. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M. D., DECATUR, ILL. Sold by Druggists.

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INTELLIGENCER, Belleville, Ont.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 25

THEY DIDN'T CROW.

The Grit Roosters, which were kept in a hot house all November and part of December in order to be lively and vociferous when Cartwright and Commercial Union would make a clean sweep of the Tory boodlers in South Victoria, were laid up with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs on the night of 18th Dec., and didn't even flap their wings.

WHY DON'T GRITS AGREE?

Here is an *exact* explanation of the Conservative victory in South Victoria, and is a fair specimen of Grit logic:

Ottawa *Free Press* says: "The agricultural sections of the constituency gave a majority for Reform and reciprocity, but this was overcome by the Conservative majorities in Lindsay and Bobcageon."

Toronto *Globe* replies: "The Liberals increased their vote in the town of Lindsay. The battle was won by the Tories in the (agricultural) township of Verulam."

It might have added, and the township of Emily, one of the finest agricultural districts in Ontario; or what would have been much better, to have candidly admitted that the loyal farmers of Ontario will have nothing to do with a scheme which has for its ultimate object the lowering in Canada of the Union Jack and the substitution of the Stars and Stripes.

HARD ON PRINCIPAL CAVEN, BUT TRUE.

The Toronto *Telegram* says Principal Caven "served Mowat well." Too true! and then it proceeds:—

"Upon his withdrawal from politics Rev. Principal Caven has been honored with editorial compliments, mingled with assurances that politicians are too shrewd for clerical allies.

"Sympathy is misplaced when Principal Caven is chosen for its subject. He is unquestionably a good man, but if he had been bad as he is good, if he had been shrewd as he is guileless, *he could not have served his party friends better than he did serve them.*

"A shrewd politician like John Charlton deserted the Equal Rights movement the minute that it threatened to make trouble for Oliver Mowat. Principal Caven did not desert. He remained on guard, and the position of leadership baptized with authority, the words of the distinguished partizan. *Nominally* he was an Equal Rights chieftain, but *actually* he was a *valued* and *valuable contributor* to the *campaign literature* of the Ontario Government.

"Instead of being used by politicians, Dr. Caven *used the politicians*. In his own innocent way he outwitted all who trusted in him as the champion of their principles, and in this conflict between the politician and the clergymen in politics the former did the suffering."

A NEW DEAL.

The struggle within the Grit party in this County for the vacant Registrarship is so intense that Mr. J. Lyons Biggar—after pushing his claims by means of a petition to the Government, which he circulated throughout West Hastings—has found it necessary to resign his candidacy for the office. The reason for Mr. Biggar's action, which must have been suddenly determined on, is not far to seek. It is, beyond question, that it had been discovered that his appointment would have nipped in the bud the political career of his brother, the member for West Hastings. This fact does not convey the impression that the services which have been rendered by Mr. J. L. Biggar to his party have been very highly appreciated by them. From that judgment it would be idle for us to dissent, but nevertheless Mr Biggar would have made a highly capable Registrar.

The incident serves to show that office is the chief end and aim of those Grits who never tire of vociferating that they are sacrificing themselves for their country's sake.

It is generally believed that Mr. John G. Frost and Dr. Day, of Trenton, have the inside track, and that one of them will shortly be appointed.

SOUTH VICTORIA.

The papers which support the fad are very busily engaged in endeavoring to furnish an excuse for the disastrous defeat of their "policy" in South Victoria. The *Globe* attributes it to promises of aid to a railway in the constituency; but the *Mail* is more candid. It remarks:

"It appears that the contestants were, as to position, ability and popularity, on an equal footing. Both were respectable farmers, and both enjoyed a like share of esteem throughout the constituency. There was no personal or local reason why an elector should have marked his ballot for one candidate in preference to the other. All things considered then the outlook, even with corrupt agencies at work on the Conservative side, pointed, if not to a Liberal victory, at least to a result not more favorable to the Conservatives than that of 1887. Why was it that the county declared in stronger tones than in those of the previous election for the Conservatives rather than for the material blessings promised by the Liberals?

There is but one explanation, and that is that the Liberal rank and file are not united upon the trade issue. At a recent Farmers' Institute meeting at Brantford Mr Elmes, an old Reformer, denounced vigorously against unrestricted trade with the Americans, on the ground, first that it would not help us so thoroughly as was supposed, and, secondly, that its commercial advantages whatever they might be, were counterbalanced by its political disadvantages. No doubt Sir Richard Cartwright has in his mind's eye friends of Mr. Elmes' stamp when he declared to the Toronto Young Liberals that the policy of the party could only fail through dissent within the ranks. The [illegible] who are not enthusiastically friendly to unrestricted trade are of three classes—the strongly British, who imbibe their opinions from George Brown; the free traders, who regard the American tariff as a most iniquitous system of protection than that under which we now labor; and the reverse, the tariff protectionists, who follow Mr Blake's Malvern ideas. These three divisions may not soon agree to the complete reciprocity program, however willing they may concur in reciprocal trade such as we had under the treaty of 1854, or reciprocity as proposed by Mr Brown. It is probable that they will readily [illegible] that the reply of the Americans to the friendly hand extended to them by one of our great parties was the McKinley Act and its injurious agricultural schedules. No doubt these shoals of thought in South Victoria aided in producing the result of Thursday. Sir Richard Cartwright, it is plain, has to do much missionary work yet among his own friends.

Has it never occurred to the *Mail* that the system of protection under which it now says we "labor," but which it so ardently advocated and supported up to February 1887, was the chief instrumentality in the increase of the Conservative majority? Add to this the fact that policy has benefitted the farmer, the further facts that the administrative record of the present Administration is unassailable and the policy of the Grit party disloyal, and it will not be necessary to look further for an explanation of South Victoria's verdict.

IN ANSWER TO THE SNIFFLERS.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—Brer Smiff, of the Bobcaygeon *Independent*, is agitated about the egg question. Brer Smiff is a Wimanexationist, and couldn't think of selling an egg anywhere but in the United States. He says:

"The New York *Times* quotes the price as follows:

"Eggs selling moderately within the range of 28 to 32 cents for domestic fresh. With these quotations before us in a market only 400 miles distant, with railway trains running there half a dozen times daily, does not common sense dictate that we should send our Ontario eggs and poultry to New York, or other American cities?"

How would this do, Mr. Smiff, for a common sense dictation: Save 300 of that 400 miles and send your Bobcaygeon eggs to Hamilton, where they are selling at 35 cents a dozen?

THEORY VS. PRACTICE,—No. 6.

Theory.—The N. P. is a fraud. It was promised by its promoters that it would create home competition which would regulate prices. Yet it has only produced combines that fleece the consumer and enrich the manufacturers.—*Sir Richard Cartwright, the Globe and other shining lights of the Grit party.*

Practice.—"Now, it is true, we have the Maritime market to ourselves, and have not to fight the Americans for it. But the advantage is more than counterbalanced by the increased competition. The duty on flour had the effect on milling that duties have had on other manufacturing. It gave a temporary stimulus, during which the capacity of production grew beyond reason. The National Policy, instead of bettering our position shut us up to a worse one."—*John Campbell, a Grit miller at St. Thomas, interviewed by the Globe.*

TRUE AND TO THE POINT.

Canadian Liberalism, says the Toronto *Telegram*, seems to land upon the wrong side of every great question. * * *

"The Opposition's advocacy of unrestricted reciprocity would be an error if dead men or parties could make mistakes. Liberalism in Dominion politics was killed by the folly that made it the avenger of Riel. That unhappy alliance with the Nationalists was the murderer of the party, and unrestricted reciprocity is the undertaker that is to bury the remains.

"The party lost its future for the chances of gaining the support of two or three dozen reactionary Tories from Quebec. The fifteen or twenty constituencies that clung to Liberalism through good report and ill, were all of Quebec that was worth having. The Opposition reached for victory and won the temporary support of a few Nationalists, who have returned to the Conservative fold, or whose constituencies will return to the Government at the next general election."

SHAMEFUL PERSECUTION.

Henry Canniff, a poor man of 60 or 65 years of age, resident in Tyendinaga, has been in delicate health for some time, and has been for six or seven years receiving aid from the township to the extent of $4 per quarter. Being a Conservative and a voter, he was threatened with the withdrawal of this pittance if he voted for Mr. Hudson at the general election in June last; but he did exercise his right of franchise, and at the Council meeting about the beginning of the present month, after the protest against Mr. Hudson's return had failed, the threat was carried out, and the poor old man's name was stricken off the poor list.

Such is the story told to THE INTELLIGENCER by a respectable resident of Tyendinaga.

Words are almost too weak to characterize such an outrage. Do the political tyrants who perpetrated this heartless act of oppression—most of them men who declaim against the actions of landlords in Ireland—imagine that the taxes contributed by the people of Tyendinaga are meant to be used by them as a means of political tyranny, a sort of Grit election fund? If so, the people will undeceive them.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the victim of this malignancy will not, for the present at least, suffer the effects intended by his persecutors. Charitable friends have subscribed a sum sufficient to keep him from want until the new Council meets, when an effort will be made to have the wrong which has been done him righted.

IS IT THE END?

The rejection of the Parnellite candidate in Kilkenny by a vote of nearly two to one is the beginning of the end—if not the absolute end—of Mr. Parnell's dictatorship. Repudiated by a constituency so strongly Nationalist as Kilkenny, he can scarcely hope to succeed elsewhere; but he is a man of great resource and invincible obstinacy, and may fight to the end, with the object of breaking up the party which owes its existence to his genius.

A Complete Collapse

is occasioned in our feelings by derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure sick and bilious headache, bowel complaints, internal fever and costiveness. They remove all waste matter, and restore health to body and mind. A dose, as a laxative, consists of one tiny, sugar coated Pellet. Cheapest and easiest to take. By druggists, 25 cents a vial.

A Youthful Critic.

Bertie—"Ma, is it proper to say 'us' when you mean 'me'?"

Mother—"I don't know, Bertie. Why do you ask?"

Bertie "Because the minister always says, 'Let us pray,' and I notice he always does the whole of it himself."

The Last Word.

Bobby—Is every word in the dictionary, pa?

Peckley—I guess not. Every little while a new word comes into the language.

Bobby—What's the latest word, pa?

Peckley—Your mother will tell you, my son. She always has the last word.

The Explanation.

Georgie—"What makes the old cat howl so?"

Dickie—"I guess you'd make a noise too if you was full of fiddlestrings inside."

—American speculators have bought up the potatoes for sale in Nova Scotia, and the price has gone up from 35 to 50 cents a bushel.

—There are now five cases being treated in the Montreal General Hospital with Dr Koch's lymph, and so far they have shown no pronounced symptoms.

—On the 30th of June, 1890, there were 1,251 prisoners in the Canadian penitentiaries, making an increase of 56 as compared with the corresponding period in 1885.

—The distress is so severe in the northern part of Kansas, that bounties are offered for the scalps of wolves, rabbits and gophers, in order that the destitute may have the means of making a living.

ELECTRO NERVINE.

Cures Permanently all diseases of the Nervous System, either Acute or Chronic, in either Sex. It Restores Impaired or Lost Power. Checks all forms of Waste or Drain; Makes Strong the Weak. Full package, $1; Six for $5, (with book), sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address DR. G. F. ADDAM, No. 3701, Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 199d&w1y

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Sugar beets grown in various parts of Ontario have been analyzed at the Agricultural College with favorable results. Mr. Skaife, who imported the seed, remarks: "The analyses are valuable evidences of the fact that sugar beets of fine quality may be grown in many parts of Ontario with proper care. Wherever the roots were well cultivated, both as regards keeping them below the ground and keeping the soil loose, the result was satisfactory. The general appearance of the samples, together with their net weight and analyses, seems to point to the general conclusion that the yield per acre in the Province of Ontario would be higher than in Europe, while the percentage of sugar would be as high under intelligent cultivation."

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT

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Professor Agassiz says:

"The time has come when scientific truth must cease to be the property of the few, when it must be woven into the common life of the world"

ELECTRICITY

Eminent men in all countries not only endorse but recommend the use of electricity in their practice.

THE REASON WHY

you should use electricity is because you CAN be cured without medicine.

The medical fraternity of the world acknowledge this fact, but do they know how to apply it

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after years of experience and study has solved the mystery in the production of the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances, which are covered by Patents in the United States, Canada, England, and Continental Europe, and pronounced by Patent experts to be the best and only Electric Belt that will reach the seat of disease.

These belts and appliances are invaluable to those who are in a weak, nervous and debilitated condition, or who are suffering from acute diseases, because of the moveable disks, patented by Dr Owen, and used by him and him alone, the affected parts can be readily reached. Belts with disks on that are not movable cannot be used in that way and will do more harm than good. A trial will convince you.

RHEUMATISM

is a disease coextensive with the habitable world. It is found wherever man is found. It does not respect age, sex, color, rank or occupation.

It is certainly not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognising this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces in supplying defects and correcting irregularities.

LOST MANHOOD.

This is pre-eminently a nervous disease. The nervous symptoms always predominate. There is a loss of nerve force, or a disorder of nervous force. The successful treatment must supply what is lacking, NERVOUS FORCE and must correct the disorders. It is a well known fact that Electricity is the only known force that in any way resembles nervous force, that can take the place of nervous force, or that can correct the derangements of nervous force.

Hundreds have been cured by the application of the Owen Belt where the use of drugs failed entirely. Send for illustrated catalogue

The following are among the diseases cured without medicine by the use of THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS:

Rheumatism	Disease of the Chest
Neuralgia	St. Vitus Dance
Dyspepsia	Spermatorrhea
Constipation	Impotency
Sciatica	Sexual Exhaustion
Lumbago	Varicocele
General Debility	Epilepsy or Fits
Head Troubles	Paralysis
Insomnia	Spinal Diseases
Liver Complaints	Nervous Complaints
Kidney Disease	Urinary Diseases
Female Complaints	General Ill Health

CHALLENGE.

We challenge the world to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we use on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. The ordinary belts are not so.

Other Belts have been in the market for five and ten years longer, but to day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than all other makes combined. The people want the best.

NEURALGIA

is either a loss of, or a derangement of nervous force. Electricity is the only KNOWN force that in any way resembles nerve force, and can, in a large degree, replace nerve force in some of its functions. Electricity can certainly do this.

Our treatment is a mild, continuous galvanic current, as generated by the Owen Electric Body Battery, which may be applied directly to the affected parts by the patient himself, or an attendant of ordinary intelligence.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs, is practicing a most dangerous form of charlatanism. This is a blessing that the Owen Belt confers that is inestimable. Use the Electric Cure and shun the drugs ores.

WOMEN.

The Owen Electric Belt is, par excellence, the woman's friend, for its merits are equal as a preventive and curative for the many troubles peculiar to her sex. It will tone up and strengthen the whole system. It is nature's cure.

WE ALWAYS LEAD AND NEVER FOLLOW.

Our invention has proved a great boon to suffering humanity, and we are not content to remain idle, but add one improvement after another, as soon as we see it is necessary, each being covered by a patent.

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Persons making enquiry from the writers of Testimonials must in all cases send self addressed stamped envelope to insure a reply.

All persons desiring information regarding the cure of ACUTE, CHRONIC and NERVOUS DISEASES please inclose SIX (6) CENTS and write for Illustrated Catalogue and valuable information, together with recent sworn testimonials of parties cured, by the Owen Electric Belt. Catalogues in English, Swedish, Norwegian and German. Address,

The Owen Electric Belt Co.,
71 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.,
Mention this paper.

—Mr. Thomas Magwood, of Mornington, has been chosen as the Conservative candidate to contest North Perth for the seat in the Local House made vacant by the unseating of Dr. Ahrens.

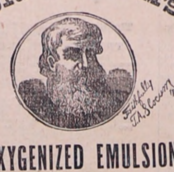
DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion

—OF—

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

DR. SLOCUM'S



OXYGENIZED EMULSION
OF
PURE
Cod Liver Oil
FOR
CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
AND ALL
PULMONARY DISEASES.

DIRECTIONS.

SHAKE WELL.

Take one tablespoonful half an hour after each meal. If the patient's digestion will not allow tablespoonful use desert-spoonful.

PRICE $1.00.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
T. A. SLOCUM,
186 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Among the merits which distinguish Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil above all other preparations are:

1st. The excellence of its method of preparation.
2nd. Its freedom from disagreeable taste and odor!
3rd. Its fitness for immediate absorption!
4th. The thoroughness in which it retains permanently its good qualities.
5th. And the fact that Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion is the only Cod Liver Oil amalgamation in the market in which the oil is not mixed with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, or some other equally injurious foreign substance, and consequently rendered worse than worthless!

All Pulmonary Disorders find Speedy Relief.
If you have any Throat Trouble............Use it.
If you have Tightness of the Chest............Use it.
If you have Difficulty of Breathing............Use it.
If you have a wasting away of Flesh............Use it.
If you have Weak Lungs............Use it.
If you have Bronchitis............Use it.
If you have Asthma............Use it.
If you have Catarrh............Use it.
If you have a Cold............Use it.
If you have a Cough............Use it.
If you are Feeble and Emaciated............Use it.
If you have Consumption............Use it.

THEY WHO USE IT---LIVE!

The approval my OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL has met with at the hands of the public is no doubt more or less due to the members of the medical profession, who have shown a preference in recommending its use in their daily practice.

☞ If your druggist has not got SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, and will not order it for you, do not take any preparation that contains Lime and Soda. In such case rather obtain of him the Pure Cod Liver Oil, which, though nauseous and repulsive to the taste, does not contain any foreign and injurious substance.

SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.00; SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Treatise and Circulars on Consumption mailed on application. Address—

T. A. SLOCUM, 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual Meeting of the Tyendinaga Agricultural Society will be held in the Masonic Hall, Shannonville, on Thursday, January 8th. 1891, at one o'clock, p. m.

A. McFARLANE,
Secretary.

2w2t

FARM TO RENT.

NORTH half 30 in 3rd con. Sidney, about 115 acres, and 4 miles from market, known as the Fraleck homestead. This farm is in splendid condition. Terms easy. Possession 26th of March next. Apply to

2w3t JUDGE FRALECK.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Real Property,

BY Public Auction. Under and by virtue of the power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD 1891,

At the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of the north thirty acres of the west half of Lot No nineteen, in the second concession of the said Township of Hungerford. This property is situate conveniently to the N. T & Q Railway, and is heavily timbered with valuable hardwood timber.

Terms of payment will be liberal. For further particulars apply to

JOHN ENGLISH,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated at Napanee, Dec 13, 1890. 1w2t

FARM TO LET.

THE 50-acre farm known as the "Peter Post Farm," being the north part of lot 23, in the 1st concession of Thurlow. Bell's Creek runs across the north end of it. The land is in good state of cultivation, and is very conveniently situated to Belleville market. All necessary buildings on place. For particulars apply to the owner, Mrs M J. Herchimer, or to

FRANCIS S. WALLBRIDGE,
Barrister, &c., Belleville.

22w3t

WANTED.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THREE Stores, East side of Front Street, in the City of Belleville. Apply

FRANK J. KENNEDY,
187 Sherbourne St, Toronto.

Also - Farm for sale, Lot 19, 9th con. Madoc. Apply

R. R. CASEMENT,
Madoc.

48wtf

BELLEVILLE
CRYSTAL ∴ HALL!

XMAS 1890.
WE ARE READY!
THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE are invited to see and decide whether we do not lead everything in beauty and richness of display in holiday gift goods.

CAME THIS MORNING, 15th, direct from Meriden, Conn., some of the newest and nicest presents in silver we have ever seen.

W. J. REID & CO.

To the Readers of this Paper.

DUNNET'S OLD STAND.

Opposite Haines & Lockett's. You can buy the cheapest hosiery, gloves and corsets in Canada; you can also get there the best fitting suits and overcoats made to measure of any merchant tailor store in Belleville; you can also get the cheapest men's and boys' underwear, gloves, mitts, men's neckwear, braces, hosiery, boys' suits, top shirts, cardigan jackets, and cottons, steamlooms, lace curtains, cretonnes, table covers, etc., etc.

JAMES HENNESSY.

CREDIT SALE.

Brood Mares, Chatham Fanning Mills, Wilkinson Ploughs, Eagle Sulky Cultivators, Eagle Sulky Cultivators and Seeder Combined, Gang Plows, Corn Cultivators, Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Ensilage Cutters and Stock Raisers Implements. Please call and see what I have if you don't want to buy.

W. H. VANTASSEL,

At Footbridge Warerooms, rear Ritchie's Store, Belleville.

FARM FOR SALE.

I AM instructed by the proprietor to sell the Acker farm, being part of lot No. 9 in the Sixth Concession of Sidney, containing 105 acres, with good buildings. This is a good farm and will be sold cheap on easy terms.

J. A. CONSAUL,
Frankford.

w443mo

STRAYED SHEEP.

Strayed from Lot No. 2, in the 6th concession of Tyendinaga, about the middle of November last, six sheep (3 ewes and 3 lambs). Please send information of the above to this office or

WM. HENRY POPE,
Plainfield.

w3t

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME on the premises lot 24, in the 7th concession of Sidney, a white heifer with red cheek and red spots on sides of her neck—coming two years old. Owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

H. SMITH,
Halloway P. O.

52w3t

C. E. THOMPSON,
TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. Bridge St.
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.
D. GUNN,
Agent G. T. R.

Be w

The Best Yet.

Saturday was the busiest and best day we have ever had, for which we are thankful. We are having a splendid run this season, which makes us think our goods are what the people want. A percussion cap never went off quicker than our Xmas goods go this year.

W. FLINT JONES.

Greene & Sons Company,

MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS
—AND—
Straw Goods.
1891.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES!

MEN'S
FURNISHINGS.
Newest Styles Selected for
SPRING TRADE 1891.

☞ Agents for Woodrow's Hats.

WAREHOUSE, 517 TO 525 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE

—OF—

Ladies' Winter Mantles.

We have still a large variety of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MANTLES and FUR-LINED CLOAKS on hand, and rather than carry any over to another season, we have decided to clear them out at actual cost price of importing for all new goods, and fifty per cent off the prices of last season's mantles

Mantle cloths and dress goods all at reduced prices for balance of season.

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON,

BELLEVILLE

FULLER'S BOOT —AND— SHOE STORE.



Owing to our increased Business and the heavy stock we carry, we were compelled to secure larger premises, and consequently have

REMOVED

into the store formerly occupied by James Hennessy, 2ND DOOR NORTH of ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL, where we have opened out a Large and Well-Assorted Stock, amounting to over $12,000, of RUBBERS, OVERSHOES and all kinds of Leather and Felt Goods for Men, Women and Children's Wear.

OUR GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT!—Over $5,000 worth of the above goods is a Bankrupt Stock which we have bought at 60c. on the dollar, and as the business season is now short, and these are Fall and Winter Goods, they must be all sold before the holidays, and in order to do so we will sell at less than cost. Now is Time and Season for Bargains. Remember the stand 2nd Door North Anglo American Hotel.

SUN, STAND THOU STILL.

DR. TALMAGE DESCRIBES THE VICTORIES AND BATTLES OF JOSHUA.

The Fall of Jerico—The Saved Rahab, and the Lesson of Her Pardon, Which is: Mercy for the Chief of Sinners that Repent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 21, 1890.—Dr. Talmage preached the following sermon this morning. His text was Joshua 11: 5: "And when all these kings were met together, they came and pitched together at the waters of Merom to fight against Israel."

We are encamped to-night in Palestine by the Waters of Merom. After a long march we have found our tents pitched, our fires kindled, and though far away from civilization, a variety of food that would not compromise a first-class American hotel, for the most of our caravan starts an hour and a half earlier in the morning. We detain only two mules carrying so much of our baggage as we might accidentally need, and a tent for the noonday luncheon. The malarias around this Lake Merom are so poisonous that at any other season of the year encampment there is perilous; but this winter night the air is tonic and healthful. In this neighborhood Joshua fought his own great battle. The nations had banded themselves together to crush this Joshua, but along the banks of these waters Joshua left their carcasses. Indeed it is time that we more minutely examine this Joshua of whom we have in these discourses caught only a momentary glimpse, although he crossed and recrossed Palestine, and next to Jesus is the most stirring and mighty character whose foot ever touched the Holy Land.

Moses was dead. A beautiful tradition says the Lord kissed him, and in that act drew forth the soul of the dying lawgiver. He had been buried, only one Person at the funeral, the same One who kissed him. But God never takes a man away from any place of usefulness but he has some one ready. The Lord does not go looking around amid a great variety of candidates to find some one especially fitted for the vacated position. He makes a man for that place. Moses has passed off the stage, and Joshua, the hero, puts his foot on the platform of history so solidly that all the ages echo with the tread. He was a magnificent fighter, but he always fought on the right side, and he never fought unless God told him to fight. He got his military equipment from God, who gave him the promise at the start: "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life." God fulfilled this promise, although Joshua's first battle was [illegible]

... their infancy was r[illegible], by the bosom on which they first lay, [illegible] of the covenant, by the God of Joshua, it shall not be. We will not part, we cannot part. Jehovah Jireh, we take thee at thy promise. "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee."

Dead, the old chieftain must be laid out. Handle him very gently; that sacred body is over a hundred and ten years of age. Lay him out, stretch out those feet that walked dry shod the parted Jordan. Close those lips which helped blow the blast at which the walls of Jericho fell. Fold the arm that lifted the spear toward the doomed city of Ai. Fold it right over the heart that exulted when the five Kings fell. But where shall we get the burnished granite for the head-stone and the foot-stone? I bethink myself now. I imagine that for the head it shall be the sun that stood still upon Gibeon, and for the foot, the moon that stood still in the valley of Ajalon.

PARNELL BADLY BEATEN.

HENNESSY'S MAJORITY IN KILKENNY NEARLY 1200.

The Defeated Candidate Will Protest the Election Owing to the Action of the Priests—Quietness Restored on the Nore Now that the Battle of the League is Over.

KILKENNY, Dec. 24.—There was little or no excitement in the streets of Kilkenny yesterday. Peace and quiet, outwardly, at least, seemed to reign on all sides, the streets being the quietest portions of the town. Opposite and about the Court House a small crowd gathered. Messrs. Parnell, Harrington, Redmond, Scully, Hennessy and Healy were inside the Court House at an early hour awaiting with varying emotions the actual announcement of the result.

In view of the almost vital importance to both sides of the exciting contest just decided it is claimed that both sides deserve great credit for the fact that no collision took place between their followers, and that the last day of the campaign at least was conspicious for the almost entire absence of the personal abuse which has recently been exchanged by broadsides between the followers and the opponents of Mr. Parnell. During the morning, as has been the case since the polls closed, the door of the "counting-room" in the court house was strictly guarded by police, but there was no attempt to create any disturbance. Shortly before noon Mr. Davitt came out from the court house and told the associated press correspondent that he (the correspondent), could accept it as a fact that Mr. Hennessy's majority would be about 1200 and that the Parnellites had suffered a hopeless, crushing defeat. The actual figures are: Hennessey 2527, Scully 1356.

Vincent Scully will lodge a petition protesting the election of Sir John Pope Hennessy, on the ground of undue influence on the part of the priests, particularly referring to the priests acting in connection with the illiterate voters of Castle Comer.

Dr. Tanner will bring suit against Parnell for libels contained in speeches made by the latter during the campaign.

The first public meeting of the McCarthyites committee took place to-day. Everybody present was filled with enthusiasm over the result of the contest in North Kilkenny.

Davitt Returns to the Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Michael Davitt's paper, The Labor World, to-day renews its onslaught on Parnell. In a lengthy attack upon the "uncrowned king" The Labor World says: "If by any compromise Parnell remains leader of the Irish party a number of anti-Parnell members threaten to abandon public life, which would be disastrous to the public at large." The Labor World adds that Parnell is a greater danger to Ireland than any outside enemy has ever been. "No foreign force," says the paper, "has ever so endangered Ireland's liberty and honor as this pretender, unmitigated trickster and unscrupulous enemy of liberty and democracy who attacks Ireland's honor in its most vital part and who betrayed his trust of honor. Parnell should not be permitted to hold power which would be abused and which would render Ireland's condition under her dictator worse than that of a South American republic Parnell's "honor," says the paper, is a bye-word. His mendacity is boundless, his vindictiveness and tyranny are infamous, and his hypocrisy is calloused and he will lead Ireland to disgrace. Those seeing him now, in his hideous deformity, will not rest until they have deprived him of the power to injure the untarnished cause of Irish liberty.

Parnell Will Continue the Fight.

In connection with the formal protest to be made by Scully against the validity of the election of Hennessy it is stated over 200 votes are challenged by the Parnellites. Immediately after the sheriff had officially announced the result of the polling the Parnellites present moved to the front of the court house and, with a cheer, hoisted Parnell upon their shoulders and gave him a rousing reception. Parnell was about to make a speech to his followers when Timothy and Maurice Healy appeared among the crowd. The Parnellites assumed menacing attitudes and made threats implying personal violence to the Healeys in case they did not leave the scene. Finally Parnell, in order to prevent a row, asked the police to induce the Healys to withdraw. The police acted upon the suggestion and the Healys were prevailed upon to depart. While they were being escorted out of danger Parnell diverted the attention of the crowd by a speech. He said he would not be turned aside from his determination to do his duty to Ireland, seeing that the result of the contest in North Kilkenny was brought about by conspiracy. He would go through Ireland fighting every election and he felt confident of eventual triumph.

Dillon on the Result.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor to-day made the following statement: "We learned the result of the Kilkenny election with great pleasure. The majority is greater than we had hoped for. It is a vindication of the patriotism and sagacity of the constituency because it shows that consideration of the good of the country and safety of the National cause has prevailed with the electors over natural feelings of gratitude and affection for a great leader like Parnell, which have blended so many to the true issue at stake. The result of the election offers, in our judgment, a chance of reuniting our party, and we earnestly hope that both sides will co-operate with Mr. O'Brien in bringing about a reunion in the Irish national ranks.

Parnell in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—Friendly demonstrations were made at most of the places at which Parnell stopped on his journey from Kilkenny to this city. He made several brief addresses on the trip, in which he declared the fight had not been an equal one and that the electors had been mislead, but the fall of the first fence he said need not cause despair. His friends had been forcibly prevented from doing their part at Kilkenny where 1300 electors voted blindly against him. He would not falter in his fight against the Davitt-Stead conspiracy. The men in their hearts were enemies of the Irish movement. He had the materials and would expose the method of the conspiracy.

At a meeting of the National Committee here to-day William K. Murphy, who was in the chair, said Parnell had disregarded Ireland's voice and it would be necessary to stop him in his mad career by every legitimate means. The committee decided to start a daily morning newspaper, which will be edited by Mr. O'Brien.

—The weather is as warm as June at Medicine Hat, N. W.T., and lawn tennis is being indulged in at Souris, Man.

1891 1891

THE LADIES' JOURNAL BIBLE - COMPETITION !

NO. 27.

A New Plan—A Daily Prize, and a Large List of Other Rewards at Close of Competition as Before. Read Particulars.

In the next issue of THE LADIES' JOURNAL, the editor of that popular monthly will announce a new competition. An especially attractive and new feature is the giving away, every day from now till the close of the competition, on March 25th next, a handsome, fine, English China Tea Service, of forty-four pieces. One will be given each day to the sender of the first correct answers, received by mail at THE LADIES' JOURNAL office, to the following questions: Where in the Bible are the following words first found:—1. MONEY. 2 COAL. 3. WOOD.

Notwithstanding the fact that this daily prize will be given, the list of rewards enumerated below is as large and attractive as in any of the former competitions, which have given so much satisfaction during the past nine years. To the sender of the first correct answer received at the office of the LADIES' JOURNAL, in addition to the China Tea Set above described as a daily prize, will be given number one of these rewards, the Piano. The sender of the second correct answer number two, the fifty dollars in cash; and so on till all these first rewards are given away.

THE FIRST REWARDS.

First, one Lady's Saddle Horse nearly thoroughbred, well broken, sound, kind, a good jumper,—will follow a lady like a lapdog; but a good traveller, not afraid of anything. Valued at $250
Next Five, each a Lady's Fine Gold-filled Hunting Case Watch. Value $50 each 250
Next Six, each a Fine Bl'k Cashmere Dress Length, Value $15 90 .... 95.40
Next Fifteen, each a Set of Dinner Knives, one doz in a neat case, value $10 150
Next Twenty-one, each a Lady's Fine Silver Watch, excellent movement, value $15 315
Next Fifteen, Each an Elegant Breakfast Cruet, Extra Quadruple Plate, Hand painted bottles, very neat, $4 60
Next Four, Each a Fine China Dinner Service (100 pieces) an extra choice design, $35 140
Next Six, an Extra Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Service (4 pieces) satin finish, a beautiful set, $40 240
Next Five, Each a Gentleman's Hunting Case Gold Filled Watch, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, non-magnetic, Waltham Movement, full jewelled, pinion set, stem winder, $50 250
Next Five, each a Fine Black Corded Silk Dress, length, $25 125
Next Fifteen, each One doz Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons, extra quality, $5 .. 75
Next Ten, each a Beautifully Bound Family Bible, with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary and magnificently illustrated, $15 150

To the sender of the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last will be given number one of these middle rewards. Next number two, and so on.

THE MIDDLE REWARDS.

First One Drawing Room Suite Upholstered in Raw silk beautifully finished in every particular 100
One Lady's Bicycle, latest improved Machine 130
Next Five, Each One Lady's Fine Gold Filled Watch Hunting Case, beautifully engraved, good movement, full jewelled at $50.00 250
Next Ten, Each a Lady's Companion, beautifully lined in plush, containing Bevelled Glass Fine Hair Brush, Comb, etc ....
Next Five, Each a Fine China Tea Service, Extra Choice design, Especially Imported, $10 50
Next fifteen, Each a Fine Pair of Razor Steel Scissors, Value $2 30
Next Five, Each a Handsomely Bound in Morocco Cover, Family Bible, Beautifully Illustrated containing the Revised Edition, Commentary Dictionary, etc ..
Next Ten, Each a Lady's or Gentleman's Coin Silver Watch, with good movement—a correct time piece, $15 150
Next Five, Each a beautifully chased full Quadruple Plate, Satin Finish, Waiters or Salvers, $10 50
Next Twenty-four, each a very fine solid nickel straight line lever Geneva Watch. This watch is well constructed and an extra time piece, and no way to be compared with cheap nickel watches, $6 144
Next three, Each a well Finished Family Sewing Machine, $70 210

To the sender of the last correct answer of the whole competition, postmarked where mailed, not later than 25th March, 1891, will be given number one of these rewards. To the one preceding the last, number two, and so on, counting backwards till all these rewards are given. So even the residents of the most distant places have as good an opportunity as those living in Toronto.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

First Five each a fine Black Colored Silk Dress length, 25 125
Next six, each a handsome hand painted brass finish, Drawing Room Lamp .. 36
Next Fifteen, each one dozen full Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons, $5 75
Next ten, each a beautifully bound Family Bible, with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary, and magnificently illustrated, $15 150
Next Six, each a full quadruple plate Berry Dish, with beautifully colored and white glass bowl, a very showy, choice article, $15 90
Next Six, each a Gentleman's Filled Gold Open Face Watch, Waltham movement extra time piece, $50 300
Next six, each a Lady's Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch, a reliable timer, $40 .. 240
Next Fifty, each a Lady's Fine Solid Silver Thimble, $1 50 75
Next Six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plated combined Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder, with one dozen extra value Tea Spoons, $12 72

All persons competing must send with their answers, one dollar, for which THE LADIES' JOURNAL will be mailed to any address for one year. The JOURNAL has been enlarged to 28 pages and a handsome cover added, making it one of the most attractive publications on the continent for the money. There is something in each issue to interest every lady, young or old, and you will find, even if you do not get any of the above prizes, that you have received your dollar's worth in THE JOURNAL. Full lists with name and street and post office address of daily prize winners will be published in each issue of THE LADIES' JOURNAL. The names and full addresses of the winners of the first, middle and consolation rewards will also be published in THE JOURNAL immediately at the close of the competition. The editor has in his possession thousands of highly complimentary letters of the winners of prizes in previous competitions. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, clergymen, members of parliament, publishers, printers, railway men, in fact nearly every trade and profession is represented in our list of winners. Address Editor Q. LADIES' JOURNAL, Toronto, Canada.

—AT—

QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE,

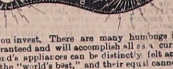
Friday and Saturday. January the 9th and 10th.



Mr. C. H. Dorenwend, inventor of the Dorenwend Electric Belt and Attachments, will be at the above place on the above date with a complete stock of these appliances. A practical, common sense method of the self application of Electricity for the relief and cure of all forms of Muscular and Nervous Diseases. BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN. Use these inventions and leave drugs and compounds alone: Electricity, as applied by the Dorenwend Belt and Attachments, will cure, without medicine, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Spinal Disease, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Impotence, Sexual Decline, Paraly, Female Complaints.

The Dorenwend Electric Belt is provided with a battery which generates a mild, continuous current of electricity. It can be felt and can be regulated at will by the wearer, whilst the belt is on the body. It is a light contrivance and can be worn at any time without the least inconvenience. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that follows out the true principle of electrical science. It has been examined and pronounced by experts and authorities to be the most practical and efficient method of bodily application yet invented.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY,



cures Cramps, Rheumatism, Defective Circulation, Cold Feet, etc. This is the only insole in the world provided with a battery, consequently it is the only one producing a current. All others are simply soles of felt with pieces of zinc and copper fastened to them. Be careful—if you are an afflicted one and are contemplating electrical treatment, see what you are getting before you invest. There are many humbugs in the country. Remember every Dorenwend Belt is guaranteed and will accomplish all as a curative that Electricity can. The current in all Dorenwend's appliances can be distinctly felt and can be regulated to weak or strong degrees. They are the "world's best," and their equal cannot be found. Now is the time to procure one. Call any way and examine them and get a copy of the book on Home Treatment. At Queen's Hotel on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 9th and 10th.

The Dorenwend E. B. & C. Co., C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

KILLED WHILE KNITTING SOCKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

An Old Man Kills His Wife and Then Cuts His Own Throat—One of the Most Horrible Tragedies on Record.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Henry Christiansen, 61 years old, choked his aged wife to death in the bedroom of his home at 7103 Drexel-avenue and cut his own throat sometime during Saturday night. The tragedy was seen by no one and the exact time it occurred is unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen have been living with their daughter and son-in-law. They were absent until midnight. When Mrs. Nelson went to the room to waken her parents this morning her first glance did not show anything wrong. Approaching the bed she was horrified to see that her father's face and breast was all bloody, and as he breathed spurts of blood came from the great gash in his throat. In a moment she called her husband and they attempted to waken the mother, only to learn that she was dead. The blood on the yarn and on the blade showed that the act had been committed early in the night, as the blood was dry. Christiansen was still alive and conscious. He could not speak, but could understand what was said to him. When asked if he had killed his wife, he nodded affirmatively, and a horrid gurgle came from the wound in his throat as he attempted to reply. As he acknowledged the crime he motioned with his hands to show how it had been done. He also signified that he had cut his own throat, and pointed to the razor as he nodded his head, sending spurts of blood out and over his shirt. He cannot recover. It is difficult to find a motive for the crime. Christiansen was somewhat morose and taciturn, but was not usually quarrelsome. His son-in-law suggests that he was somewhat jealous of his wife. She was knitting stockings for Christmas presents and this did not please the husband and he frequently objected. Possibly this enraged him last night, as she frequently sat up to knit after he wanted her to go to bed. The supposition is that she did not go to bed when he wished, and then in a fit of jealous fury choked the life out of her. She was found in the bed but with her clothes on. Christiansen was also in bed by her side but was dressed.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

SITTING BULL'S GHOST.

Said to Have Made its Appearance in the Bad Lands.

PIERRE, S.D., Dec. 21.—A ranchman named Hotlund, located 45 miles up Bad River, arrived yesterday, and what he tells creates a sensation. He says a peaceable, Christianized and semi-civilized tribe of two Kettle Sioux are now imitating the wildest orgies of the ghost dance. Night before last some Indians were returning from a social gathering when, as they assert, one of them pointed to the top of a bluff where stood a figure in white, perfectly motionless. Suddenly one of them cried out: "It's Sitting Bull." The Indians were greatly alarmed. The phantom suddenly commenced waving an arm as if motioning them to follow and with the speed of a bird glided from hill to hill top, finally disappearing in the direction of the Bad lands. The Indians declared this ghostly vision meant that Sitting Bull is the Messiah and that he was beckoning them to join his followers and avenge his spirit. A ghost dance is the consequence.

BISMARCK, N.D., Dec. 21.—It is learned to-night from a gentleman just from Standing Rock Agency that Sitting Bull's body when brought in from Grand River was taken to the military hospital to be dissected. The Indians at the agency, police and friendly Indians, would have nothing to do with the body. It is said the morning when the body was to be buried a couple of soldiers took the box supposed to contain the body and dumped it into an isolated grave away from the graves of other Indians and a guard was placed around it.

It is an open secret that the box did not really contain the body and that the guard was on the grave as a blind. It is believed Sitting Bull's body is now in the dissecting room, and that in time the skeleton will turn up in the government museum.

Practical Sympathy, This.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—H.M.S. Magnet left Portsmouth to-day for the coast of Galway. The Magnet is loaded with meat and potatoes, with a quantity of Government stores of all descriptions. This cargo is one of a series sent and to be sent by the Government to relieve the distress of the famishing inhabitants of certain sections of Ireland. Three other British gunboats, the Seahorse, Britomarte and Grappler, which have engaged in similar work for some time past, have been ordered to continue this duty for three months longer.

ESTABLISHED 1870

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

—AT—

HYMAN'S

For the balance of DECEMBER will REDUCE in price every line of

FUR GOODS

Special DRIVE in Ladies' CAPES in all kinds of FURS.

I have in stock TEN Ladies' PERSIAN LAMB Jackets and Newmarkets which will be sold at a big REDUCTION.

GENTS' FURS

of all descriptions at Reduced prices.

Furs cleaned, dyed and repaired at low prices.

S. A. HYMAN,

MANUFACTURING FURRIER, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

P. S.—I have two pieces of very fine sealette, which I will sell at a very great reduction: One piece at $9.50 per yd., marked down to $6.00. One piece at $18.00 per yd, marked down to $8.50.

CHILDREN'S -SUITS : AND : OVERCOATS !-

The little boys will expect a nice little SUIT or an OVERCOAT from Santa Claus. Be sure and write to him and of course you will be sure to tell him where to buy.

OAK HALL, BELLEVILLE,

The Leading Clothier.



CRISTMAS SLIPPERS !

A GRAND ASSORTMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

- HAINES - & -LOCKETT -

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE OFFERED EVERY DAY

—AT—

The Great Removal and Reduction Sale

—NOW GOING ON AT—

A. N. REID & CO'S

This great slaughter of new and seasonable Dry Goods will go on right on until our new premises are ready for us.

Remember we guarantee to sell Goods way below their regular prices. Special further reductions will be made on ladies' and children's mantles, black and colored silks and dress goods.

Men's suitings, overcoatings and pantings have been greatly reduced. Now is the time to secure your winter clothing.

Please remember Saturday, Dec. 13th.

We are going to offer a large lot of mantle and ulster and ladies' hats and bonnets, also two lines of samples at a great bargain.

Don't fail to call and see the great bargains offered.

Saturday, Dec. 13th. All goods reduced.

A. N. REID & CO.

NO BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, long line of expensive freights but THE FINEST, RICHEST SOIL in the world with BEST PAYING MARKETS right at the door for farmers in Michigan. How to get a FARM CHEAP, long time, easy payments, and full information, address O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.

THE PLACEE GIRLS.

A CURIOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTION LEFT FROM SLAVERY DAYS.

Young Women of Beauty and Refinement and Wealth Who Make Alliances But Not Marriages With Men of Society—The Custom Dying Out.

It has been twenty-seven years since the slavery that gave to the South much of its wealth and power died at the stroke of Abraham Lincoln's pen, and many of the curious social features which were a part of and grew out of it are well nigh forgotten. Besides slaves, which were bought and sold, there was an intermediate class of people who have a peculiar history about whom nothing has been said or written. I allude to the placee women and their children. The placee was almost entirely confined to New Orleans. The term comes from the French word meaning "placed," and the placee were women of all shades of color, from the mulatto to the octoroon, who could not be distinguished from the whitest lady in the land. Sometimes when a girl of this grade of color was sold she became a placee.

It is not, however, of the slave class that I write, but another far more interesting. There has always been in New Orleans a peculiar society of persons of color, who were not to be compared with the ordinary negro. It was known before the war as the "free people of color," and still retains that name. In it were the decendants of placee women and the white men who maintained them. Many of this class are very rich; most of the women are handsome, and men and women are well educated. These persons scorn the ordinary negro or mulatto, for they themselves have in their veins the bluest blood of the city and State they live in, and, as white people will not associate with them, they are a community by themselves. Very many persons in New Orleans, generally "Americans" (by whom I mean those having no French blood on either side), are utterly ignorant of the fact that among the inhabitants of that most picturesque of all American cities there is a society as exclusive as that of the Austrian court, the most aristocratic court in Europe, to which it is almost impossible to gain admission, which presents the colored race in a condition and light that does not exist anywhere else.

Its beginning was simple. There came to New Orleans a hundred years ago persons from all countries in Europe to buy and sell cotton and other great Southern staples. Some were from England, a few were from France, more were from Holland, Germany, and the Latin countries. They came out to America to make a fortune and go back to their native land to enjoy it. They had no home ties for they could bring none. They were young and romantic. They saw the graceful, soft-eyed quadroon. They could not marry these women if they had wished to, for it was against the law, but they could set them free, and this they frequently did. The children born of these alliances constitute this curious society, which still exists, and has existed for a century. As the fathers of these children was generally rich, the young quadroon or octoroon children were well educated. The girls went to convents, one or two of which maintained special and of course separate classes for these girls, and were taught all that their white sisters ever learned. When they left there the mother prepared to "range" her daughter, just as in "the best society" the mother prepares to make a good marriage for her girl who is just coming out.

Remember—and this is the part most difficult to be comprehended by Northern folks—these girls were as innocent and good as any girl can be. Their mothers knew they could not be married to white men. The girl herself loathed the negro as much as the most delicate-minded white woman possibly could. She knew the relation her mother held to her father, but que voulez vous? She had never been taught that anything about it was wrong; the good nuns of the Ursulines or other convents let that alone, for it would have been of no use. The mother had her ambitions, as mothers have no matter what the color of their skins may be. In society it is the question of the largest fortune that most frequently stirs the maternal heart. Who, therefore, can blame the poor creature who has never known any better state, and whose chief religious sentiment was that she should love her children and have them christined in the only Church? Who can blame her because she wishes for her child what the fashionable white mother so often desires for hers—a good establishment? Therefore, after the young octoroon has reached the proper age, and has learned all the good nuns can teach her, her mother looks out for a good home for her, when she is placee.

The placee-ing is a matter of great importance to these girls and their mothers, and, indeed, to all their relatives. Twice a year a very select ball is given, which the placee women attend, and, of course, the eligible girls. There the young girl sees about all the desirable men—I mean gentlemen, men of the loftiest social rank—that are in the society of the city. They see the girls. The etiquette and deportment is as courtly and stately here as at any gentleman's house in New Orleans. At such time the formal acquaintance is made, for these girls never remain one moment alone with a man, save their confessor, perhaps, or brothers, until they are placee. The mother of these girls have an intimate knowledge of the "inside" of New Orleans life, so far as it concerns rich and generally "eligible" young men of the highest social rank, that would astonish a Parisian chief of secret police. Where they get this information goodness knows, but they have it. At last the proper person is selected, most frequently a rich young foreigner, for not many creoles or Americans nowadays desire or care to enter into such relations, with their results, for a lifetime. The man agrees to give the girl an establishment and fits it up, and she takes possession.

Here comes the most wonderful part of it all. I have never known a man to fail in his promises to the woman. Whatever he may do, or to whomever he may cheat or lie, he keeps his faith with the woman who is his placee. It is a curious thing, but there are reasons for it. No married woman could more faithfully keep her marriage vows than the placee woman keeps her faith. They never break their pledges. Every Sunday the man dines, if possible, with his placee, and he is expected to come to the house once or twice a week; but there is no hunting him up or bothering him with notes or messengers. Sometimes, when he has a very intimate male friend, he may invite him to dine with him at his house. I shall never forget a dinner of this sort some years ago, where the host was a young Greek merchant whom I knew well, an enthusiastic fellow, the scion of a great London banking house, handsome as an old-time Greek god. The girl—for she was only about twenty—to all seeming was as white as he. She had that clear white complexion that is only seen to perfection among the best bred octoroons of Louisiana and the highest rank women of Rome, Naples and Venice. They were very much in love with each other, and there was no more sign of coarseness and vulgarity—such as one usually associates with relations of this character—visible than there is in the prettiest nest that a man could select for a dainty bride, in which she should be shut out from the world. And, after a dinner that in refinement and correctness of service and arrangement could not be surpassed, the girl sang some sweet low foreign songs in a soft foreign tongue, for like most of her class, she spoke very little English. I wondered if there could be any sin where there was no knowledge or intention of evil, for our first mother Eve herself, over whom no priest droned a service when she mated with Adam, was not more perfectly without guile than was this child of the tropics.

There are in New Orleans to-day perhaps 200 couples whose relations to each other are those I have described. It is a matter that is extremely difficult to write about because of its delicacy, but somehow the innate vulgarity which is always a part of relations between the sexes not sanctioned by law or religion does seem absent from those that I have ever known. As a class no women are more fascinating than are these quadroons or octoroons. They have the prettiest little hands and the dantiest feet, scarcely larger than those of a child. And, then, such eyes! large, full of a languorous sweetness, and fringed with the deepest black lashes. It is not difficult for one who has ever seen these women to understand their wonderful power over the man of the far South. There is a larger percentage of beauty among them than could be found in any equal number of ladies in the best society anywhere. They are well educated, and nearly all of them sing beautifully, for, with their taint of negro blood, they inherit the marvellous negro voice, and because of these things, perchance, it is that the men keep faith where one might think they would tire with satiety or disgust.

These women usually have a strain of foreign blood, in which Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian predominates. They have inherited all the fierce passions of their Latin sires. Once aroused, they are unforgiving and dangerous in the extreme, and they are prone to jealousy, especially in case of the attentions of their lords to ladies in society who know nothing of all this, and only see in Monsieur X or Y an extremely good-looking and accomplished gentleman who papa says is fast growing rich. These placee women know all the deadly secrets of the obeah, and possess a skill in poisons which is marvellous. Some dark stories could be told by New Orleans physicians if they would speak, of poisons defying medical skill, that gradually waste away the victim's nerve and brain, and others, like the loco, that produce insanity and death almost instantly. Many tales could be told, and true ones, too, of men high in the fashionable world, rich, with everything material to make life worth the living, who have tried the jealous patience of the placee too far, and of the creature who is as true herself as any wedded wife could be, and would endure patiently anything but supercedure, who has turned at last at real or fancied wrong and quickly used the dread secrets only known to her race.

One evil of this system is the illegitimate children, though they seldom exceed two. The sons are usually well educated, and some of them have handsome fortunes and are the founders of families respected by both white people and colored. From this class came many valuable citizens and wealthy and energetic Louisiana business men. There was a well-known broker in New Orleans named John Clay, who died several days ago, said to be the son of a noted politician. At his death John Clay was worth $200,000, made in honorable trade. A curious character named Delacroix was another son born of such relations. He became a great miser, and owned at his death nearly a million dollars' worth of real estate in New Orleans and its vicinity.

There are many cases—well known, too—of men who had two families, one quadroon, and the other white and legitimate. I have in my mind now such a case, and the colored sons have done far better pecuniarily than the whites, though both bear a name honored for years in the State in which they were born. Most of these women inherit some money, and often handsome fortunes. They help the men whom they are placees to with a zeal and straightness, that would do honor to any wife. I had a friend, a prominent cotton merchant, who in the panic of 1873 was in terrible straits. He would surely fail and his credit be gone unless he could get $70,000. The banks would not help him, and he was almost on the verge of suicide. He was placed to a beautiful woman. She somehow heard of his trouble, and did a thing these women never do except in a matter of almost life and death. She sent for him. "Is this true which I hear, Alphonse?" she asked, in soft, graceful French, to which a beauty was added by the perfectly modulated voice. "Mon ami, why did you not tell me? Here is something for you," and she put into his hands an envelope. He opened it listlessly, and there was a check upon the strongest bank in the city, the Canal Bank, certified, for $70,000! She had heard of her lover's peril and gone to her brothers and sisters, who were very well to do, and obtained this money for him.

In 1876, when the visiting statesmen were in New Orleans trying to insure a fair count, I remember to have spoken to a gentleman from the North of this peculiar New Orleans institution, and he told the others. They immediately became very anxious to see some of the placee women. I should have said before that about all the recreations of this class are going sometimes to the theatre and twice a year to a grand ball, to which none but they themselves, their protectors, and a few of the friends of the latter are invited. Certain Custom House officials in New Orleans at the time spoken of, anxious to gratify the desire alluded to, got up what they called a "quadroon ball," and the visiting statesmen were out in force, with all the newspaper correspondents from the North, who were there to find out what was going on. As none of the visiting statesmen spoke French, and but a few of the ladies knew English, very much conversation was impossible but there was a good deal of dancing.

This was the "quadroon ball," of which the press North had so much to say at the time.

The placee will probably end with this generation. It was a relic of barbarism that has outlived slavery, for certain obvious reasons.—New York Sun.

A SECOND SOLOMON.

How Rothschild Proved His Right to the Title.

During the revolutionary period in Paris, in 1848 a committee of seven Communists called at the Rothschild establishment and demanded to see the famous banker. Rothschild appeared, as suave as you please.

"Pray be seated, gentlemen," said he; "and now, what can I do for you?"

"Rothschild," said the Chairman of the committee, "our time has come at last. The people are triumphant—the Commune is on top."

"Good for the people—Vive la Commune!" cried Rothschild gleefully.

"The time has come," continued the Chairman of the committee, "when each must share equally with his fellow-citizen. We have been delegated to call upon you and inform you that you must share your enormous wealth with your countrymen."

"If it is so decreed," said Rothschild, urbanely, "I shall cheerfully comply. At how much is my fortune estimated?"

"At 200,000,000 francs," replied the leader, boldly.

"And at what is the population of France estimated?" asked Rothschild.

"We figure it at 50,000,000," was the answer.

"Well, then," said Rothschild, "it would appear that I owe each of my countrymen about four francs. Now, here, gentlemen," he continued, putting his hand into his pocket and producing a lot of silver, "here are twenty-eight francs for you. I have paid each of you, have I not? Please give me your receipt, and so, good day to you!"

The committee retired, and the Commune never pestered the wary financier again.

French Thrift.

The thrift of the French people is indicated in its accumulated savings, which are intrusted to the savings banks of the country. According to a document prepared by the head of the statistical bureau in the Department of Finance, there are recorded in the savings banks and postal banks 6,500,000 depositors, representing 2,800,000,000 francs, or say, $518,000,000. As gratifying as this exhibition must be to all, in or out of France, who believe in making man the cause of his own elevation, without recourse to Government ownership of land or Government suppression of competition, the officer points out that the figures would be much larger were it not for that foe to thrift, the drinking-shop. He declares that a war to the knife is waged in every French town and village between the savings bank and the rum-shop. In certain communes of Brittany the establishment of savings banks has been temporarily abandoned, so determined is the hostility on the other side. The annual outlay on spirits and absinthe amounts to $500,000,000, that on tobacco to nearly as large a sum.—Boston Transcript.

4,000,000 Miles.

In a life of 70 years the blood travels 4,000,000 miles. If impure and unhealthy it carries disease with it. Purify your blood with B.B.B.

I was up night and day with a bad arm, and could find no cure from doctor's medicine, so I took two bottles of B.B.B., which cured me. MISS GERTIE CHURCH, Alymer, Ont.

Mother and Babe.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for a bad cough, and was cured by one bottle. My baby only two months old also had a cold and cough and on giving him some it helped him very much. MRS. E. J. GORDIER, Florence, Ont.

Mr. Henry Grabay, Wiseham, writes us: "For fifteen years I have suffered with Indigestion, and during that time I could get nothing to give me relief, although I tried a great many different kinds of medicine recommended for that complaint. I now feel like a new man, and this wonderful change has been accomplished by the use of four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. To me it has been a valuable medicine."

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removes ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by F. Charles Clarke.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by F. Charles Clarke.

"HARVARD"

"In twenty years experience as a druggist, I have never handled a remedy giving such satisfaction as does Harvard Bronchial Syrup." J. J. Perry, Napanee, Ont.—"Have used it myself with the grandest results, and know many sufferers from Bronchial Trouble, who have been completely cured by it." J. G. McIlroe, Montreal.

"HARVARD"

"Harvard Bronchial Syrup has been much used in our family, and we conscientiously say it is the best Cough Remedy we have ever used." Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, Montreal.—"It is the most satisfactory Cough Medicine I have ever tried." Ross Mackenzie, C.P.R. Offices, Montreal.

"HARVARD"

Harvard Bronchial Syrup emanates from the Medical Faculty of Harvard University, the best medical skill in America, and has proved to be the most wonderful cure for all Throat Troubles and Coughs, resulting from sudden Colds. Pleasant to the taste. Absolutely free from injurious ingredients. Large bottles 25c, half the price of inferior remedies. A. J. LAWRENCE, Montreal, Prop. for Canada. By all dealers.

"HARVARD"

"We have used Harvard Bronchial Syrup in our family and find it an excellent remedy." C. C. Colby, President of the Council, House of Commons, Ottawa.—"I have used it myself for Throat Irritations and find it very efficacious." Rev. A. B. Chambers, Napanee.

"Harvard"

"Harvard Bronchial Syrup has been used in my family with very great success and I have pleasure in recommending it to those who suffer from coughs as one of the best and most efficacious remedies." Rev. Thos. Harris, Ormstown, Que.

THE GLORY OF MAN
STRENGTH. VITALITY!
How Lost! How Regained,



KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or to Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases Men. Office, No. 4, Bulfinch Street.

EYE, EAR & THROAT
DR. RYERSON.

L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. E., Lecturer on the Eye, Ear and Throat, Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and Surgeon to the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary.
60 College Ave., Toronto.

Financial Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Township of Tyendinaga, from January 1st, 1890, to December 15th, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Balance	$ 110 23	
Receipts from Rolls of '86	146 71	
" " '87	437 47	
" " '88	1 701 65	
" " '89	8,339 98	
" " '90	8,827 77	
License Fund	242 12	
County Grant	625 00	
Legislative Grant	518 00	
	$20,918 93	

EXPENDITURES.

Paid County Treasurer	$ 8,429 96	
Councillors, 8 meetings	84 00	
Court of Revision	12 00	
Selection of Jurors	18 00	
Treasurer	100 00	
Collectors	255 00	
Clerk, Salary and extras	225 00	
Caretaker of hall	13 00	
Assessors	150 00	
Auditors	52 00	
Clerk, Postage, etc	17 66	
E. Harrison, Stationery	4 70	
T. S. Carman, printing	116 00	
Treasurer, Stationery and printing	10 91	
" Safe	40 50	
Repairs on Town Hall	3 50	
Intelligencer Printing Co	35 60	
Deseronto News Co	37 20	
Road Surveyor English	45 00	
" " Egan	40 00	
Judges' Court, '89 and '90	138 33	
Clerk, vital statistics	16 70	
Board of Health	8 00	
Wood and oil for hall	4 10	
Insurance on hall	6 60	
Provincial election expenses	20 00	
Losses and Deductions	570 59	
Township Engineer	7 00	
Stephen Coffee, Note	104 00	
Municipal Election Expenses	93 00	
Grant to S. S. No. 30	30 00	
S. Osborne, Clerk pro tem	2 00	
Hart & Co., manual, etc	12 87	
D. Tripp, repairs on buggy	8 00	
Financial meeting	12 00	
		$10,723 22

CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Dr Whiteman, Medical Attendance	$ 3 50	
A. Culbertson, care of Yeomans	3 00	
Hospital, " "	3 00	
R. F. Pegan, Burial " "	13 00	
D. Robertson " "	22 00	
G. Webb, Pauper	3 50	
H. P. Redner, medical attendance	5 00	
R. F. Pegan, burial of Nicoll	15 00	
J. Brickley, care of Spiers	4 00	
Mrs. Taggert	3 00	
John Roddy	16 00	
Mrs. Cooper	24 00	
Stewart Young	24 00	
James Cannoff	12 00	
Ellen McCarthy	18 00	
Mr. Credicott	8 00	
Johany Barage	19 13	
Mrs. Gearing	8 00	
Mrs. Armstrong	8 00	
Ann Farrell	20 00	
Elizabeth Bradshaw	16 00	
House of Providence	16 00	
Belleville Hospital	6 00	
A. D. Walker, Medical Attendance	25 00	
Bridget Callaghan	3 00	
Julia Corrigan	3 00	
		$301 13

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Date		Item	Amount	Total
Jan.	14	James Holcomb, stone and gravel	$ 25 00	
		Patrick Boland, job on Freeman's bridge	30 00	
		J. W. Randall, stone at lot 28, 3rd Concession	20 00	
		D. English, grading on side road between lots 20 and 21	200 00	
		J. Walsh, culvert on 5th line	5 00	
		M. Shannon, stone on 7th line	25 00	
Feb.	4	James Elliott, 14 yards of gravel	70	
		Medcalf Palmer, 165 yards of gravel	8 25	
Mar.	18	James McGuinness, grading, stone etc	10 00	
		John Munro, repairing bridge on Sucker Creek	50 00	
		Timothy Heffernan, banking gravel	30 00	
		John Dean, sr., 108 yards of gravel	5 40	
		James Elliott, 80 yards of gravel	4 00	
Apl.	5	C. Collins, stone between the 5th and 6th Concessions	13 00	
June	7	Alexander Meagher, stone on 1st Concession	15 00	
		Patrick Heffernan, 100 yards of gravel	5 00	
		Thomas Sexsmith, repairing culvert	3 00	
		Mrs. Philip Ross, 80 yards of gravel	4 00	
		Patrick W. Meagher, job on 2nd concession	25 00	
Aug.	5	J. Bruin, repairs on road scrapers	5 00	
		T. McHenry, 30 yards of gravel	1 50	
		The Rathbun Company, 650 feet plank	8 48	
		John McFarlan, job on road, order of Deputy Reeve	15 00	
		John Hill, " " " " " " "	5 50	
		John Munro, " " " " " " "	4 50	
		Robert Sexsmith, " " " " " " "	15 00	
		Henry McCullough " " " " " " "	15 00	
		P. W. Meagher, gravel, etc	5 38	
		Edward Wilson, job on road	10 00	
		James Farrell, grading and stone north of Meagher's bridge	30 00	
		Stephen Coffee, grading on 7th Concession	10 00	
		Thomas Jordan, cutting down hill, grading, etc, 2nd Con.	15 00	
		John Doyle, grading and cutting down hill in 3rd Con	4 50	
		Richard Morden, stone in 2nd Con	2 25	
		Wm. O'Sullivan, cutting down hill and grading, 3rd Con.	20 00	
		William Walsh, stone between lots 10 and 12, 5th Con	40 00	
		Daniel Callaghan, ditching, grading and stone, 5th Con	15 50	
		J. McGuinness, culvert, grading and stone, 5th Con	8 00	
		James Mackey, grading in 5th Con	10 50	
		Jeremiah Hannifen, grading in 5th Con	5 00	
		James McGuiness, grading in 5th Con	5 00	
		Samuel Cross, stone and grading, 8th Con	15 00	
		Joseph Elliott, culverts and grading, Hungerford boundary	10 00	
		Albert Mountany, job on road	2 00	
		Timothy Heffernan, grading and gravel, 6th Con	30 00	
		John Hunt, gravel and repairs on hill, 7th Con.	25 00	
		Charles Kimmerly, stone at lot 35 South of Salmon River	11 40	
		A. Gould, grading on Richmond boundary	23 25	
		Henry Stafford, gravel on Richmond boundary	20 00	
		Alexander Meagher, stone at lot 32, 1st Con. Indian Reserve	10 00	
		Charles Walker, Gravel at lot 7, 2nd Con. Indian Reserve	20 00	
		John Naphan, gravel between lots 25 and 26, 7th Con	50 00	
		James Jordan, grading and stone at lot 34, 7 Con	20 00	
		John Charlesworth, stone at lot 8, 8th Con.	10 00	
		Hugh Hinchey, gravel on York Road	10 00	
		Samuel Davenport, repairing culvert, Con. A. Indian Reserve	2 75	
Oct.	10	Robert Carney, job on road	20 00	
Nov.	4	Randall Martin, 95 yards of gravel	4 75	
		Patrick McGuinness, 138 yards of gravel	6 90	
		Edmond Loft, 38 yards gravel	1 90	
		George Armitage, 87 yards gravel	4 35	
		John Taylor, repairs on plow	4 00	
		H. Abbott, 50 yards of gravel	2 50	
		Medcalf Palmer, 120 yards of gravel	6 00	
		R. L. Lazier, 175 yards of gravel	8 75	
		Darby Naphan, sr., culvert in the 7th Con	4 00	
		John Morden, job on hill on side road	15 00	
		David Kilty, grading and stone at lot 21, 3rd line	10 00	
		Michael Counihan, grading and stone, lot 21, 3rd line	10 00	
		Michael Brennan, grading and stone, lot 27, 3rd line	10 00	
		Patrick Callery, grading and stone, 4th and 6th line	42 00	
		Joseph Jordan, cutting down hill on 8th Con	9 00	
		George Gray, stone and gravel, lot 14, 8th line	35 00	
		James Gray, gravel between lots 20 and 21, 8th Con	16 00	
		James Fox, grading and stone, 3rd Con.	37 50	
		Michael Walsh, cutting down Larkin's Hill, 7th Con	30 00	
		Patrick Ford, grading and stone, lot 31, 7th Con.	12 00	
		George Jones, stone between lots 33 and 34, 6th Con	10 00	
		Michael Goulden, stone and gravel, lots 32 and 33, 7th Con	10 00	
		Ira Anderson, stone and gravel, lot 34, 5th line	20 00	
		Michael Hart, stone and gravel, lot 27, 8th line	25 00	
		John Hill, gravel on side road, between lots 10 and 11	6 00	
		John Brennan, stone and gravel on side road, 3rd Con	20 00	
		Charles McFarlane, stone and gravel on side road, 3rd Con	13 00	
		Alexander Reed, jobs on the 6th and 7th lines	27 00	
		Thomas Jordan, grading at lots 15 and 16, 2nd Con	18 70	
		John Dawson, grading and stone, lot 29, 3rd Con	15 00	
		Randall Martin, gravel at lot 25, 2nd line	30 00	
		George Sexsmith, stone and gravel, lot 38, 4th line	15 00	
		John Naphan, grading, culverts, etc., side road 8th Con	23 00	
		John D. Naphan, stone at lot 29, 8th line	10 00	
		Joseph Stewart, gravel and culverts, Milltown side road	30 00	
		Thomas O'Hara, stone and gravel, side road, 4th Con	17 75	
		Patrick Condon, stone at lot 29, 8th line	15 00	
		Peter Lennahan, cutting down hill on Hungerford boundary	25 00	
		Peter Pearsall, stone at lot 6, 2nd Concession, Indian Reserve	20 00	
		James McGurn, gravel on side road, 1st Con. Indian Reserve	20 00	
		James Harvey, gravel on York road at lot 23 Indian Reserve	19 00	
		Samuel Lewis, repairs on culvert on York Road	1 00	
		Timothy Crummey, gravel between lots 22 and 23, 1st Con I. R.	30 00	
		John Smith, grading and stone, boundary and S. Salmon River.	83 60	
		James Holcomb, gravel on Richmond boundary	8 00	
Dec.	15	Patrick McGuinness, 52 yard of gravel	2 60	
		George Armitage, 275 yards of gravel	13 75	
		Solomon Loft, 85 yards of gravel	4 25	
		James O'Sullivan, 35 yards of gravel	1 75	
		Philip O'Reilly, stone and gravel on Richmond boundary	25 00	
		Michael Goulden, grading at lot 31, 8th Con	11 00	
		Patrick Goulden, stone and gravel, lots 33 and 34, 8th Con.	10 00	
		James O'Leary, stone between lots 15 and 16, 5th Con	22 50	
		David Sullivan, grading and stone lot 32, 7th line	17 75	
		Jeremiah Cronan, grading and stone, 34 and 35, 9th line	30 00	
		Jonathan Barlow, job on Thurlow boundary	15 00	
		Bartholomew Callery, bridge on Fisher's Creek	20 00	
		James Brennan, repairing culvert, lot 27, 3rd line	2 00	
		Michael Egan, repairing culvert, 4th Con. side road	3 50	
		Thomas Jordan, grading and stone, side road, lots 22 and 23	40 00	
		William D. Fox, dam on Fisher's Creek	40 00	
		Dennis Callaghan, stone and culvert, side road, lots 25 and 26	25 00	
		John Egan, repairing bridge, lot 17, 2nd line	5 00	
		Francis McGuinness, stone at lots 15 and 16 on side road, 4th Con	25 00	
		Patrick Dowling, stone at lots 10 and 11 3rd Con	15 00	
		Patrick W. Meagher, culvert and grading at Fretts' hill	20 00	
		G. and J. Brown, 6 Iron road scrapers	57 00	
		John Little, job on side road, per order of Reeve	30 00	
		D. Dennison, job on Willow Marsh	178 00	
		Wood Bros, cedar bridge covering	10 00	
		Patrick Nash, moving road scrapers	70	$942 15
				$13,439 71

SCHOOLS, INCLUDING MUNICIPAL AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

Paid Schools to date, Municipal Grant	$ 527 18	
" " " " Legislative Grant	518 00	
" " " " Assessment	2,394 90	$3,400 08
		$16,879 79

RESOURCES.

Uncollected Taxes	$11,407 47
Cash in Treasurer's hands	4,069 14
	$15,476 61

LIABILITIES.

Amount due County	$ 9 466 76
" " Schools	4,336 32
" " on Roads	189 75
Collector's Salary	305 00
Vital Statistics	20 00
Balance	1,158 78
	$15,476 61

MICHAEL CORRIGAN, Reeve.
FRANCIS WEST, Treasurer.

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